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Government
Publication

ANNUAL REPORT

(8)

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

1891

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1892

[No. 11—1891.] Price 15 cents.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the
Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1891.

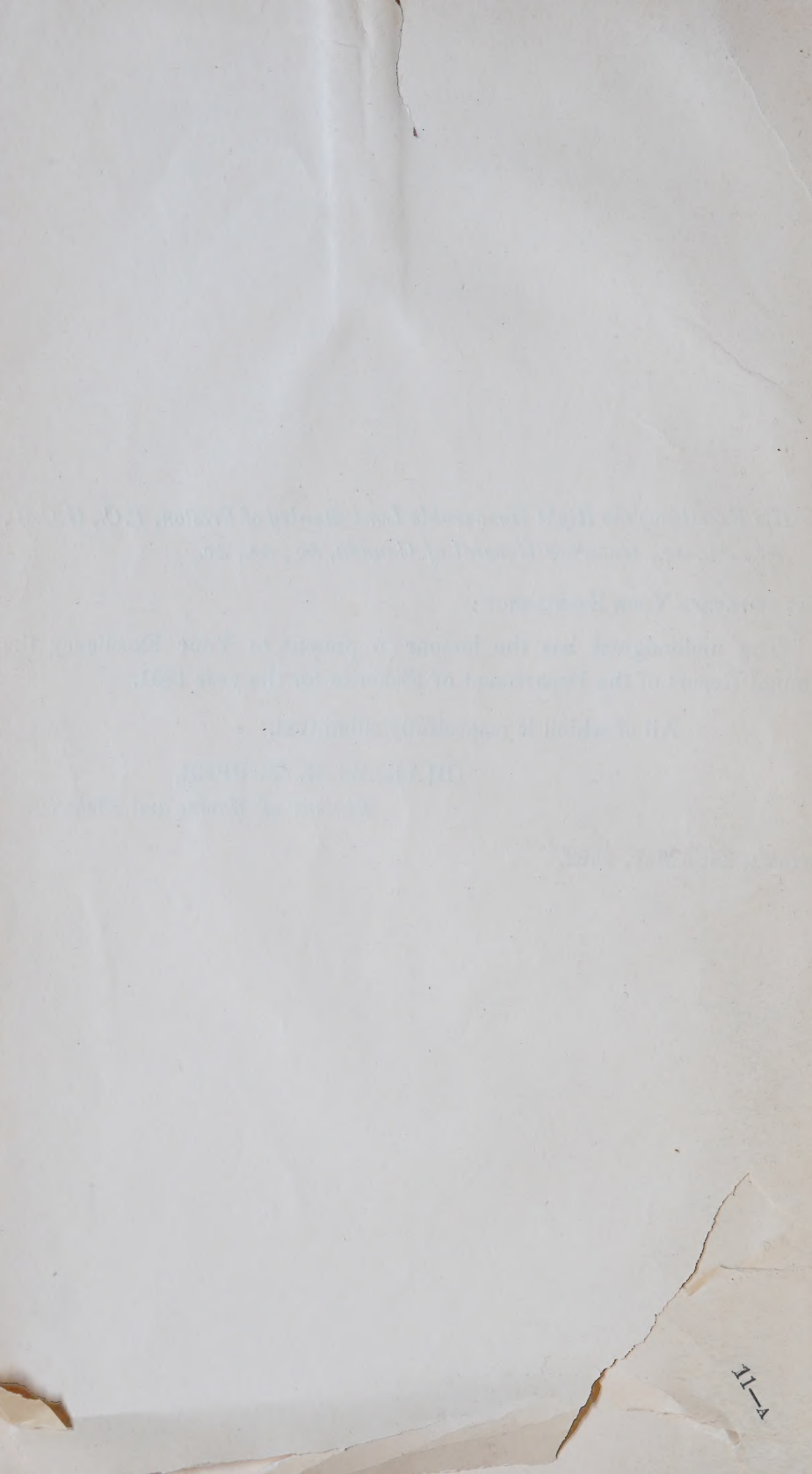
All of which is respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

OTTAWA, 25th May, 1892.

on
V.
W.
Fis



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PART II.

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE—Report by Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N. (Separately Indexed.)

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FISHERIES

1891

To the Honourable
 CHARLES H. TUPPER,
 Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Fisheries Department for the year 1891.

The reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries and Fishery Overseers throughout the Dominion, embracing the fisheries statistics and other material which are compiled to the end of the calendar year, will form the subject of a supplementary report.

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The total expenditure of the department for all services, except Civil Government, amounted, for the fiscal year, to \$374,202.16, from appropriations of \$428,420, leaving an unexpended balance of \$54,217.84, which lapses to the treasury, no portion of this sum having been brought down for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

The revenue of the department, including the receipts for licenses from United States fishing vessels, and the proceeds of the sale of the condemned schooner "David J. Adams," amounted to the sum of \$70,794.42.

EXPENDITURE.

The sub-division of the expenditure is as follows :—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries	71,306 05	101,000 00
Fish-breeding	39,496 45	40,000 00
Fisheries protection service	83,050 16	100,420 00
Fishing bounty	166,967 22	167,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure	13,382 28	20,000 00
Total	374,202 16	428,420 00

The details are printed in the Auditor General's Report, under the proper heading.

In addition to the above, the following summary shows the salaries and disbursements of fishery officers in the several provinces, together with the expenses for maintenance of the different fish-breeding establishments throughout the Dominion :—

Service.	Expenditure	Vote.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fisheries, Ontario	15,540 30	23,000 00
do Quebec	10,666 98	16,000 00
do Nova Scotia	17,844 19	23,000 00
do New Brunswick	16,082 77	23,000 00
do Prince Edward Island	3,242 25	4,000 00
do British Columbia	4,320 53	6,000 00
do Manitoba	3,609 03	6,000 00
Total	71,306 05	101,000 00
Fish-breeding, Newcastle hatchery	5,665 07	
do Sandwich do	6,104 74	
do Tadoussac do	2,505 33	
do Gaspé do	1,846 07	
do Magog do	1,375 32	
do Restigouche do	3,415 59	
do Bedford do	3,088 62	
do Sydney do	2,775 13	
do Miramichi do	1,896 40	
do St. John River do	2,676 01	
do Dunk River do	3,339 51	
do Fraser River do	378 00	
General account	4,430 66	
Total	39,496 45	40,000 00

This expenditure by provinces is sub-divided as follows :—

<i>Ontario.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries of officers	9,805 72	
Disbursements of officers	5,261 13	
Miscellaneous	473 45	
Total		15,540 30
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries of officers	7,490 61	
Disbursements of officers	3,008 08	
Miscellaneous	168 29	
Total		10,666 98
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries of officers	12,439 81	
Disbursements of officers	5,100 21	
Miscellaneous	304 17	
Total		17,844 19
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries of officers	11,355 45	
Disbursements of officers	4,273 47	
Miscellaneous	453 85	
Total		16,082 77

Expenditure—*Concluded.*

<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries of officers.....		2,782	49		
Disbursements of officers.....		395	16		
Miscellaneous.....		64	60		
Total.....				3,242	25
<i>British Columbia.</i>					
Salaries of officers.....		2,924	25		
Disbursements of officers.....		474	65		
Miscellaneous.....		921	63		
Total.....				4,320	53
<i>Manitoba.</i>					
Salaries of officers.....		1,655	00		
Disbursements of officers.....		1,801	97		
Miscellaneous.....		652	06		
Total.....				3,609	03
Total.....				71,306	05
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Legal and incidental expenses.....		1,451	93		
Canadian fisheries exhibits and Ottawa hatchery.....		1,799	35		
Expenditure in connection with the distribution of fishing bounties.....		6,009	93		
Bayview Lobster hatchery.....		4,121	07		
Total.....				13,382	28
Grand Total.....				84,688	33

FISH-BREEDING.

<i>Newcastle Hatchery.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....		1,000	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		4,665	07		
Total.....				5,665	07
<i>Sandwich Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		900	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		5,204	74		
Total.....				6,104	74
<i>Tadoussac Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		1,034	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,471	33		
Total.....				2,505	33
<i>Gaspé Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		400	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,446	07		
Total.....				1,846	07

FISH-BREEDING—*Concluded.*

<i>Magog Hatchery.</i>		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salaries.....		600	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		775	32		
Total.....				1,375	32
<i>Restigouche Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		1,060	00		
Miscellaneous.....		2,355	59		
Total.....				3,415	59
<i>Bedford Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		1,300	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,788	62		
Total.....				3,088	62
<i>Sydney Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		860	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,915	13		
Total.....				2,775	13
<i>Miramichi Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		500	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,396	40		
Total.....				1,896	40
<i>St. John River Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		600	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		2,076	01		
Total.....				2,676	01
<i>Dunk River Hatchery.</i>					
Miscellaneous expenditure.....				378	00
<i>Fraser River Hatchery.</i>					
Salaries.....		900	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		2,439	51		
Total.....				3,339	51
GENERAL ACCOUNT.					
Salary of Superintendent.....		2,400	00		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		2,030	66		
Total.....				4,430	66
Total, Fish-Breeding.....				39,496	45

STATEMENT of Fisheries Revenue paid to the credit of the Receiver General of
Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1891.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario—		
Rents, license fees and fines.....	26,611 70	
Quebec—		
Rents, license fees and fines..	3,642 14	
Nova Scotia—		
Fishery licenses and fines....	5,891 65	
New Brunswick—		
Rent, license fees and fines	7,233 69	
British Columbia—		
Rent, license fees and fines	12,914 02	
Manitoba and North-West Territories—		
Fishery licenses and fines.....	1,234 00	
Prince Edward Island—		
Fishery licenses and fines...	667 00	
Fine imposed on U. S. Fishing Schooner "F.D. Hodgkins".....	2,000 00	
Proceeds of sale of Speckled Trout Fry.....	1,286 50	
		61,480 70
LESS—Refunds.....		563 51
		60,917 19
Licenses to U. S. Fishing Vessels.....		9,877 23
		70,794 42
Total		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the expenditure and revenue of this department since its organization, in 1884. While the revenue derived from the several provinces—especially in Ontario and British Columbia—is steadily increasing, the expenditure has been kept as low as possible, consistent with the efficiency of the service. The limited amount of revenue derived from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is due to the fact that in the above-named provinces, deep-sea fishing on which no charges are made is the principal mode of fishing; while license fees are levied only on trap nets, salmon nets and smelt bag-nets.

The expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous" is composed of legal and incidental expenses, distribution of the fishing bounty, fisheries exhibits, &c.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Expenditure and Revenue of the

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.	
	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Ontario.....	17,135 98	11,914 37	17,900 74	15,917 62	19,534 01	15,063 57
Quebec.....	13,531 77	3,325 35	13,938 21	2,963 75	14,966 55	3,804 66
New Brunswick.....	14,892 87	4,650 16	15,719 36	4,078 10	16,944 87	4,417 52
Nova Scotia.....	17,503 45	2,616 28	17,852 33	2,166 53	18,092 21	1,585 28
Prince Edward Island.....	3,028 03	40 00	3,187 73	40 00	4,044 49	128 00
Manitoba and N. W. Ter..	763 00	.....	1,920 73	.....	2,468 25	5 00
British Columbia.....	1,437 13	365 50	1,878 53	922 50	5,860 72	943 50
Fish-breeding and fishways	43,879 82	.....	44,038 80	.....	37,864 22	.....
Fisheries Protective Service	31,514 07	.....	37,613 30	.....	134,340 12	.....
Miscellaneous.....	9,529 44	.....	10,350 43	.....	11,327 77	.....
Totals.....	153,215 56	22,911 66	164,400 16	26,088 50	265,443 21	25,947 53
Fishing bounties.....	155,718 98	.....	161,597 39	.....	160,903 59	.....

Fisheries Department from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1891.

1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.	
Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.	Expenditure	Revenue.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
19,860 52	18,251 25	19,264 98	24,266 06	14,539 87	23,666 96	15,540 30	26,517 70
13,463 37	5,394 99	12,991 63	3,390 79	9,670 94	5,409 81	10,666 98	3,642 14
20,533 20	7,625 64	20,298 00	8,282 88	14,914 95	8,834 35	16,082 77	7,193 69
18,308 02	3,905 44	20,201 09	2,744 23	17,395 24	5,424 95	17,844 19	5,582 65
3,402 51	.....	3,746 69	140 00	3,113 21	302 88	3,242 25	667 00
2,816 64	819 25	2,848 16	848 00	2,604 70	794 00	3,609 03	1,234 00
3,661 83	6,934 55	4,333 63	6,416 00	3,634 41	11,367 50	4,320 53	12,859 02
41,082 04	.....	41,315 12	352 50	39,126 91	.....	39,496 45	1,286 50
77,102 98	.....	69,693 82	.....	64,434 66	1,176 38	83,050 16	1,934 49
13,498 56	.....	10,912 18	.....	9,313 92	.....	13,382 28	.....
213,729 67	42,931 12	205,605 30	46,440 46	178,748 81	56,976 83	207,234 94	60,917 19
163,757 92	.....	149,990 63	.....	149,999 85	.....	166,967 22	.....

THE STAFF.

As remarked in a previous report, in many cases, fishery wardens, whose pay was but nominal, did not give the necessary attention to the protection of the fisheries in their respective divisions. A change in the system was suggested, by which instead of appointing permanent wardens at wholly inadequate salaries, temporary guardians should be employed at *per diem* allowances for the purpose of patrolling the districts during such periods of the year when their services were found to be necessary.

In one instance, where the experiment was tried, the improvement in the protection afforded was quite noticeable. This system has been gradually extended with very advantageous results.

During the year 1890, the counties of Pictou, in Nova Scotia, and Northumberland, in New Brunswick, were found with this organization; but during the current season, the plan has been considerably extended.

In the Province of Nova Scotia the following counties are now organized on this basis:—Pictou, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Inverness, Richmond, Shelburne, Yarmouth and Victoria.

In the Province of New Brunswick:—Northumberland, Victoria and York.

In the Province of Prince Edward Island, the staff of permanent fishery wardens has been done away with and replaced by guardians who are only employed when the protection of the fish demands it. In the selection of these guardians it is intended that a large selection be made from such of the former staffs of fishery wardens whose services, location and fitness for duty entitled them to consideration.

To carry out the proposed arrangement the following circular was sent to fishery officers for the purpose of eliciting information regarding the number of guardians which it may be found necessary to employ at different times:—

INSTRUCTIONS to *Inspectors of Fisheries (and to Fishery Overseers in district where no Inspector) in connection with the employment of temporary Special Fishery Guardians.*

(Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 1st December, 1891.

SIR,—In order to afford better supervision of the fisheries service, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries directs that you will, at the earliest possible moment, supply to the department information on the following points in connection with the employment of temporary local fishery guardians, within the limits of the district under your charge:

For this purpose forms are herewith, comprising the following heads:—

1. *Localities where needed.*—This will embrace names of rivers or streams, or sections or portions thereof, by metes and bounds; lakes or coast sections, &c., and the township and county where situated; as well as the relative importance of each locality;
2. Number of guardians required in each locality;
3. Length of time required in each case to be particularly specified;
4. *Nature of work.*—Particular care should be taken to state under this heading, whether constant patrol work is required during time guardian is engaged or occasional visits of inspection, &c., and the kinds of fish to be protected or the probable nature of offences to be prevented;
5. Rate of pay recommended in each case and whether per day, month or season.

In filling up the form of estimate, keep the information required under each heading in proper line with each recommendation, so as to permit of the amounts being totalled at the bottom of the pay column, and keeping such names as may afterwards be entered

in the name column in line with the information applying to that particular name. It must also be kept in view that the estimate of guardians required, must include the different seasons of a full year.

The name column is of course reserved to be filled in after the department has dealt with the recommendations, and will form the subject of a further communication.

It is expected that each fishery officer when preparing this estimate, will use every endeavour to economize the expenditure as much as possible, consistent with efficiency of the service, and care must be taken that no more guardians are recommended for employment than are absolutely necessary, and then only for periods during which the requirements of the respective localities demand.

It must be distinctly understood, that the present circular does not necessarily imply that the assistance of guardians is actually necessary in each district, *nor is it intended that they shall be employed in districts where fishery wardens are still retained.* The department not being in possession of requisite local information, this circular is intended to elicit it. Of course, where the districts of fishery officers do not cover extensive areas, or are comparatively unimportant as breeding places, or unlikely to be visited by poachers, the overseer is expected to efficiently protect his district without other assistance.

It will be observed that reference is made under the 4th heading to the nature of work, and a distinction between patrolling and general inspection is drawn. It is believed that the knowledge possessed by each fishery officer of the local features of his district will enable him to judge whether from the inclination and number of the residents, or from some other cause, the danger of breaches of the law and regulations is sufficiently constant to call for daily patrol, at certain periods ; or whether frequent irregular visits would not suffice. In the latter case, means should be devised by which the fishery overseer in whose district and under whose supervision the guardians are employed, would be able to satisfy himself that the times of the visits of inspection are not made known to the public.

In all cases, however, the overseer of the district must keep himself constantly advised as to the manner in which his guardians are performing their respective duties and the result of their work ; dismissing them promptly when they fail in their duty and reporting at once to his superior officer, in provinces where inspectors of fisheries exist, and where not to the department at Ottawa.

In recommending the rate of pay, it is presumed that it would vary as between the different classes of guardians.

Diaries are to be supplied to all guardians, who must record therein every act in connection with their duties ; the number of miles travelled each day ; by what means, and the result of such visits ; the names of all persons found violating the law or regulations, with full particulars in each case ; giving also the action taken to discover the names of the owners of nets or other fishing appliances seized, and the disposition thereof.

These diaries are to be sent periodically, as arranged, to the officer in whose district the guardian is employed, whose duty it shall be to critically examine the same, and, if in provinces where no inspectors exist, send to this department with any remarks or suggestions he may consider necessary. In other cases, they will be sent to the inspector of fisheries for the district with the same remarks, who in turn will transmit them to the department with any observations they may appear to him to call for.

No guardian will be paid without a certificate of the officer under whom he is employed, that he has properly performed his duties ; which information will be gained by the supervising officer from irregular and repeated inspection.

Each guardian of either class must take the formal oath of office, which can be subscribed before any magistrate or the fishery overseer in whose district he is employed.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. John McNab, of New Westminster, was appointed, on probation, inspector of fisheries for the province of British Columbia, in place of the late Thomas Mowat.

Mr. T. S. Higginson, Crown Timber agent at New Westminster, has been authorized to act as fishery overseer without salary, in the district assigned to him as such Crown Timber agent.

MANITOBA.

Mr. H. Martineau, of Manitoba House, was appointed a fishery overseer for Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Dog Lake and streams falling thereinto.

Mr. E. T. Stevenson, Crown Timber agent at Winnipeg, has been authorized to act as fishery overseer without salary, in the district assigned to him as such Crown Timber agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Mr. F. C. Gilchrist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, fishery overseer for Qu'Appelle River and tributaries, was promoted to the position of Inspector of Fisheries for the North-West Territories.

When the question of the reorganization at the fisheries service in Manitoba and the North-West Territories was under consideration, it was deemed advisable, in order to afford more efficient protection to the fish of these regions, to extend the provisions of the Fisheries Act, which empowers customs officers and other public officials to seize and confiscate any fish caught by unlawful means, or during improper seasons, to Indian agents, Crown Timber agents, forest rangers, homestead inspectors and other Government employes, and thus obviate the necessity of employing a large staff of guardians, at considerable cost, to protect waters where no great commercial fisheries are yet carried on.

Accordingly, with the concurrence of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior and of Indian Affairs, certain officers of his department, a list of which is hereafter published, have been appointed fishery overseers, with an allowance for travelling disbursements when engaged on fisheries services; it being understood that the first duty of these officers would be to their own department. The scheme is working satisfactorily, and it is confidently expected that the presence of these officers will put a stop to the wanton destruction of fish in these provinces.

With the view of obtaining full information regarding the fisheries in the North-West Territories, Inspector Gilchrist, of Fort Qu'Appelle, was instructed by this department to enquire into, and report upon, the whole matter. After spending some two months in a personal inspection of the chief fishing centres of the Territories, he sent a very full and interesting report (see appendix) on the reorganization of this service, suggesting that the North-West Territories be divided into thirteen districts, under the control of local fishery overseers.

The fish found in these remote regions are salmon trout, rainbow and bull trout, whitefish, pike, pickerel and coarse fish. The greatest destruction of fish seems to have occurred through the use of small meshed nets and seines by half-breeds and white men; the building of traps of stones and brush weirs to obstruct the passage of fish during low water in the spring and autumn. In the district of Edmonton, Indians are reported to have caught, during the spawning time, in 1890, some 60,000 whitefish, and Inspector

Gilchrist considers that nothing but prompt and efficient measures will save these valuable fish from extinction, as he estimates the take of whitefish by Indians and white men to be about 500,000 lbs. per annum, and these fish are caught almost exclusively during the close season.

Having dealt at some length with the value of the fisheries in the Territories, Inspector Gilchrist goes on to consider the question of their preservation; and he is of opinion, that in a sparsely settled country, where the distances to be covered are so great, and the protection of the fisheries is necessarily inadequate, if Indians and half-breeds are allowed to fish in season and out of season, without restriction, the result will be fatal, as they fish almost solely during the spawning season, when they can catch a larger number of fish in the shortest time. This question is one that affects the Indians, as, with the destruction of these fisheries, their principal food supply will be lost. The kind of net generally used throughout the North-West is the gill net, and under proper restrictions this net would be the best for the country. The use of pound-nets, Mr. Gilchrist deprecates, owing to its deadly action upon whitefish and trout when they are running.

FISH-BREEDING.

The position of officer in charge of the Fraser River, B.C., fish hatchery having become vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas Mowat, Mr. John McNab, of New Westminster, was appointed to the vacancy.

Mr. Alfred Ogden was appointed officer in charge of the new lobster hatchery, situated at Bayview, County of Pictou, N.S.

THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE.

The work of this branch of the service has again been very satisfactory. The fleet was composed this year of the Government steamers "Acadia," "La Canadienne," "Stanley," and the chartered steamers "Dream" and "St. Nicholas," together with the government schooner "Vigilant" and the chartered schooner "Agnes Macdonald." For a short period in the summer the schooner "Prince Edward" was also employed.

The fleet was again under the immediate direction of Lieut. Andrew R. Gordon, R. N., commanding the SS. "Acadia."

The report of this officer which forms Part II of this report deals fully with the details of the season's operations, and contains suggestions of considerable importance which will be of interest to those directly concerned in the welfare of our deep sea fisheries.

The cost of this service for the fiscal year 1890-91 was \$83,050.16, and for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1891, \$99,831.75.

The expenditure in connection with the steam yacht "Cruiser," employed on Lake Huron, Georgian Bay, which amounts to \$5,538.59, and for which one-half (\$2,769.29) is borne by the Customs Department according to agreement, is included in the above figures.

Under command of Captain Edwin Dunn the "Cruiser" was commissioned for the protection of the fisheries of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. She worked satisfactorily until the 1st November, when, owing to boisterous weather, it was found necessary to employ a larger ship, and the surveying steamer "Bayfield," belonging to

the Department of Marine, was loaned to this department for the work, which she satisfactorily performed during the fall close season.

The opinion expressed in previous reports that a vigorous protection of the valuable fishing industry of these waters had become an urgent necessity, is more than justified by the excellent results which have crowned this year's operations.

To properly accomplish the end in view, it is, however, admitted that the services of a larger and more powerful vessel are requisite.

Plans and specifications for a vessel of this class have been prepared, and it is the intention of the department to proceed with its construction without delay, in order that the vessel may be available for the services during the coming season.

During the past season, but one seizure of United States vessels became necessary; that of the schooner "F. D. Hodgkins," which was seized at Fox Bay, Anticosti, by the SS. "La Canadienne," for fishing within the three-mile limit.

The vessel was taken to Gaspé, and proceedings were instituted in the Admiralty Court, but on the urgent plea of the master that he was ignorant of the law, thinking they had the same right at Anticosti as at the Magdalen Islands, and that his action was not a wilful violation of the law, the vessel was released on the payment of a fine of two thousand dollars.

The Act of 1890, providing for the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels, having expired on the 31st December of that year, and in view of the late date of the meeting of Parliament, authority was obtained from His Excellency in Council to issue *ad interim* receipts for similar privileges on the same conditions, pending legislative action in that direction; such receipts to be replaced by formal licenses on the passage of the requisite statute.

On the 10th July, 1891, an Act was assented to providing for the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels, permitting them during the calendar year to enter ports on the Atlantic Coast of the Dominion of Canada, for the purposes of:—

- (a.) The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits;
- (b.) The transhipment of catch, and the shipping of crews.

United States fishing vessels to a large extent took advantage of the renewed privilege, as shown by the following figures:—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Amount Collected.
1888.....	36	2,554	\$ 3,831 00
1889.....	78	6,393	9,589 50
1890.....	119	9,641	14,461 50
1891.....	98	7,399	11,098 50

The list of fishing vessels to which licenses were issued during 1891 is printed in Part II of this report.

It is noticeable that although United States vessels were enabled to obtain licenses free of charge from Newfoundland for the purpose of procuring fresh bait, and the above figures show a decrease of 21 in the number of vessels which took such licenses in 1891 as compared with 1890, there is an actual increase of 20 vessels over 1889, when the licenses issued by Newfoundland and Canada on the same terms were jointly valid in the Dominion and Newfoundland respectively.

This is evidence of the value of the above privilege to the United States vessels. These advantages have also been frankly admitted by the owners and masters of vessels

working under them. The masters of vessels who did not avail themselves of the licenses generally evinced no desire to exceed their restricted privileges; the natural result of which has been to continue the friendly relations established between the officers of the protection fleet and the masters of United States fishing vessels.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This service, originated in 1889, was extended in 1890, when 44 stations were in operation along the coast at different points. It has been further enlarged this year. It now comprises 52 stations from which daily reports are sent to the central office at Halifax, whence after compilation, as explained in last year's report, the information is telegraphed to the principal business centres and fishing stations in the Maritime Provinces. The benefit to be derived from this information can readily be understood, as will also be the general approval of the fishermen and fishing firms, of a service which affords such advantages.

Apart from the great assistance afforded the fishermen in enabling them to procure fresh bait, so indispensable in deep-sea fishing, there is another consideration in connection with this intelligence bureau, which places its value altogether out of proportion with the comparatively insignificant cost; this is the information it affords to the commander of the Fisheries Protection Service, who, through the intelligence bureau, becomes possessed of a knowledge of the movements of the mackerel, which enables him to dispose the cruisers under his command along the coast in such a manner as to keep a proper supervision over the operations of the United States fishing fleet.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS.

Occasion was taken last year to direct attention to the question of pilot dues exacted from fishing vessels. Lieut. Gordon again refers to this matter in his report, and a strong case is made for relieving these vessels from the payment of such local dues.

The suggestion of last year is therefore repeated, that the Pilotage Regulations be so amended as to exempt all vessels exclusively engaged in fishing, up to 250 tons—that being the limit to which the Pilotage Act, 59 Vic., Chap. 86, authorizes local authorities to exempt fishing vessels—from the payment of these dues.

EXPENDITURE.

Appended is a statement of the cost of the Fisheries Protection Service for the calendar year 1891.

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fisheries Protection Service for the Year ended 31st December, 1891.

Service.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Steamer "Acadia."</i>	<div> <div>\$ cts.</div> <div>8,086 04</div> <div>2,185 97</div> <div>1,577 99</div> <div>2,750 70</div> <div>3,533 57</div> </div>	<div> <div>\$ cts.</div> <div>18,134 27</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "La Canadienne."</i>	<div> <div>7,403 75</div> <div>2,362 94</div> <div>1,004 14</div> <div>1,064 45</div> <div>3,308 18</div> </div>	<div> <div>15,143 46</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "Stanley."</i>	<div> <div>3,259 07</div> <div>1,316 91</div> <div>1,392 69</div> <div>633 63</div> </div>	<div> <div>6,602 30</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "Cruiser."</i>	<div> <div>3,089 24</div> <div>998 98</div> <div>925 60</div> <div>172 20</div> <div>352 57</div> </div>	<div> <div>5,538 59</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "Dream."</i>	<div> <div>2,649 80</div> <div>867 39</div> <div>642 31</div> <div>3,300 00</div> <div>311 60</div> </div>	<div> <div>7,771 10</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Charter.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "Constance."</i>	<div> <div>25,000 00</div> <div>979 16</div> <div>200 70</div> </div>	<div> <div>26,179 86</div> </div>
Paid on account of building vessel.....		
Salary of building inspector.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "St. Nicholas."</i>	<div> <div>62 65</div> <div>67 59</div> <div>48 84</div> <div>333 34</div> <div>58 29</div> </div>	<div> <div>570 71</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Fuel.....		
Charter.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Steamer "Bayfield."</i>	<div> <div>417 00</div> <div>178 90</div> <div>380 05</div> <div>52 77</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,028 72</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		
<i>Schooner "Vigilant."</i>	<div> <div>3,335 38</div> <div>1,056 89</div> <div>810 47</div> <div>1,269 80</div> </div>	<div> <div>6,492 54</div> </div>
Wages of officers and men.....		
Provisions.....		
Repairs.....		
Miscellaneous expenditure.....		

STATEMENT of Expenditure in connection with Fisheries Protection Service, &c. - *Con.*

Service.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Schooner "Agnes Macdonald."</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wages of officers and men.....	2,121 16	
Provisions.....	724 81	
Charter.....	2,137 50	
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	493 81	
		5,477 28
Customs steam. yacht "Argus," while employed on special services.....		43 70
Expenditure on account of building two new steamers.....		6,071 88
General account, miscellaneous expenditure.....		1,525 31
Fisheries intelligence bureau.....		2,021 32
Total.....		102,601 04
RECAPITULATION.		
Steamer "Acadia".....	18,134 27	
do "La Canadienne".....	15,143 46	
do "Stanley".....	6,602 30	
do "Cruiser".....	5,538 59	
do "Dream".....	7,771 10	
do "Constance".....	26,179 86	
do "St. Nicholas".....	570 71	
do "Bayfield".....	1,028 72	
Schooner "Vigilant".....	6,492 54	
do "Agnes Macdonald".....	5,477 28	
Steamer "Argus," special.....	43 70	
On account building new steamers.....	6,071 88	
General account.....	1,525 31	
Fisheries intelligence bureau.....	2,021 32	
Total.....		102,601 04
This amount will be reduced in the sum of \$2,769.29, being the share of "Cruiser" expenses paid by Customs Department.....		2,769 29
Net expenditure, Fisheries Protection Service.....		99,831 75

PURSE SEINES.

In last year's report of this department, the subject of fishing with purse seines was very fully treated, and an exhaustive résumé of the opinions of competent authorities as to its results and effects was collated, forming a valuable appendix. The injurious effects of this mode of fishing being so strongly portrayed, and almost universally admitted, the department had no option but to conclude that the future preservation of the valuable mackerel and herring fisheries of the Atlantic coast demanded its general prohibition in our waters.

Without joint action however on the part of the Governments of the United States and France, such a prohibition cannot attain all that is desired, so long as its use is continued by the fishermen of other nations. The United States Government have, however, endeavoured to minimize the danger by preventing the landing of mackerel taken with purse seines on any part of the coast of the United States before the 1st June in each year, but as by this time most of these migratory fishes have found their way to Canadian waters, outside the territorial limits in which United States fishermen are permitted to use their purse seines with impunity and freedom from restrictions, the

prohibition in question is really not of such value as would at first appear. To be of general benefit to the fisheries, a universal prohibition is required, and international action has been sought with the view of prohibiting entirely the use of these obnoxious engines on the high seas.

In the expectation of joint action, the department considered that this mode of fishing within our own territorial waters should be prohibited, and during the last session of Parliament the Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced the following Bill which was adopted :—

54-55 VICTORIA, CHAP. 43.

An Act further to amend "The Fisheries Act," chapter ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 28th August, 1891.]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section fourteen of *The Fisheries Act* is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section :

"15. The use of purse seines for the catching of fish in any of the waters of Canada is prohibited under a penalty for each offence of not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, together with the confiscation of the vessel, boat and apparatus used in connection with such catching."

SEINE FISHING IN HALIFAX COUNTY.

In consequence of the trouble hitherto experienced with regard to seine fishing in certain localities of the county of Halifax, and endless disputes and quarrels which prevailed among the fishermen, this department caused enquiries to be made through its officers as to the best modes of regulating the fisheries in the neighbourhood of Peggy's Cove, for the purpose of ensuring better protection to the fish and greater security to fishermen of this locality. As the result of these enquiries, it became evident that the only safe way to secure the desired end was to adopt the license system so successfully enforced in other parts of the Dominion, and as this suggestion was approved by a majority of the fishermen of the locality, the following fishery regulation was adopted :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE SEINE FISHERY OF PEGGY'S COVE DISTRICT, COUNTY OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

(1.) The Governor General in Council may declare the coast waters of Peggy's Cove, within one-half mile of the coast, between any two given points, to be a seining district, and thereupon it shall be unlawful for any person to fish in the manner known as seine fishing within said district, without a special license from the Department of Fisheries.

(2.) Seine districts may be subdivided and fishing berths set off by metes and bounds, and named or numbered.

(3.) Licenses of the first order may be issued to the owner or owners of a seine measuring not less than 80 fathoms in length and 8 fathoms in depth, if the owners thereof are provided with a boat and sufficient crew to work the seine. Provided always that the owners or one of them has his domicile within ten miles of the coast between the points set off into a district, or provided the owners or one of them is the owner or owners of real estate of the value of one hundred and fifty dollars within the prescribed limits.

(4.) Between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of November in each year no nets or any other fishing apparatus or contrivance shall be anchored or set within such seining district.

Provided always, that if no mackerel are being taken within such district, or the adjoining district, the local fishery officer may grant a general permit from day to day to set nets within the prescribed limits; and such officer shall have power to cancel such permit by public notice posted within the district in three different places, if mackerel appear on the coast, and to cause the removal of nets which may be set two hours after the publication of such notice, the owners to pay the cost of removal.

(5.) The permit to set nets shall apply to the owners of any nets, whether they have licenses to fish with seines or not.

(6.) No one shall sail or row a boat through or over a seine set within the limits of a berth.

(7.) No one shall disturb the waters within the limits of a berth so as to frighten fish from any portion thereof.

LICENSES.

(8.) A license shall entitle the holder to fish within the berth for which it is issued, in the manner known as seine fishing, until the holder has caught within such berth twenty barrels of mackerel, or twenty-five barrels of mackerel and herring; and the license shall thereupon determine. But such fishing shall only be carried on from the first day of May until the fifteenth day of July, and from the first day of August until the fifteenth day of November, in each year.

(9.) Berth licenses shall be numbered, the holder of license No. 1 to be entitled to the first fishing privilege within the limits of the berth named in his license.

(10.) The holder of the license next in number shall be entitled to shoot a seine at the rounded-in-arm of the seine owned by the holder of the license whose number immediately precedes his, and to the rights of fishery in the berth when the preceding license determines.

(11.) One hour after sunrise, and in the absence without lawful excuse of a license holder having first right to shoot a seine, the next licensee in order present may shoot his seine in the berth and be entitled to all the fish he may catch in that shot, from one hour after sunrise to sunset, not to exceed, however, 20 barrels of mackerel, or 30 barrels of herring.

(12.) One hour after sunrise, in the absence of any license holder in a berth, any other seine owner may shoot a seine; the first owner throwing anchor and fastening his seine line to a stake, and having sufficient crew to work the same, shall have preference in the berth, and the next in order throwing anchor and fastening his seine line to a stake may shoot his seine from the rounded-in-arm of the first.

(13.) It shall be held to be a lawful excuse if a license holder is absent from his berth because of stormy weather, or by reason of his crew being unable to pursue their usual avocation through sickness, or because the holder is attending a funeral of kinsfolk, or friend, or if he was engaged necessarily drying his seine.

(14.) Licenses shall be issued and allotted to persons entitled thereto in the order and for the berth named at a meeting of seine owners to be called by the local fishery officer for the purpose, on the first Tuesday of April and the last Saturday of July, in each year, due notice of such meeting being given.

(15.) The holder of an unexhausted license shall be entitled to all the fish taken in the last shot of the seine, notwithstanding that the quantity of the fish caught may be in excess of that required to exhaust the license.

(16.) The fee on each license shall be fifty cents.

DISTRICT.

The above district shall be considered to be divided for seine fishing purposes into the following berths:—

No. 1. Ball Rock Berth.—From Middle Point to Ball Rock.

- No. 2. Black Rock Berth.*—From Ball Rock to Black Rock.
No. 3. Salmon Cove Berth.—From Black Rock to and including Salmon Cove.
No. 4. Point Berth.—From Salmon Cove to Peggy's Point.
No. 5. Pollock's Cove Berth.—From Shark Rock to Pollock's Cove.
No. 6. Passage Berth.—From Shark Rock to Pollock's Cove Rock.
No. 7. Swab Rock Berth.—From Pollock's Cove Rock to Swab Rock.
No. 8. Round Rock Berth.—From Swab Rock berth to Round Rock.
No. 9. Simond's Rock Berth.—From Round Rock to Simond's Rock.
No. 10. Clam Pond Berth.—From Simond's Rock to Clam Pond.
No. 11. Gap Berth.—From Clam Point to Gap Point.
No. 12. Five Alley Berth.—From Gap Point to Five Alley Rock.

The Committee advise that a Commission do issue accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

The enormous increase in the annual catch of this important industry more than ever convinces this Department that unless stringent measures are adopted to ensure its protection it will be unable to bear the heavy drain put upon it.

Ten years ago, two or three lobsters were sufficient to fill a one pound can ; now, it takes six or seven, or more. The number of factories has kept pace with the increase in the number of men, boats and traps used, while the number and size of the lobsters has correspondingly diminished. There may be some fluctuation in the supply of certain localities from time to time, and a year of scarcity may be followed by one of comparative abundance ; but the fact, nevertheless, remains, that the industry is too much taxed for its productive power and that it cannot very long stand this heavy drain.

The Canadian lobster is of great value to the country. The total number of these shell-fish preserved in cans or sold alive during the season of 1890 amounted to 11,566,732 pounds in weight, representing a value of \$1,648,344, and giving employment to thousands of persons during two months and a-half of the year. The estimated value of lobster factories and lobster traps is computed at \$822,903.

While the number of factories is yearly increasing the size of the lobsters has been correspondingly decreasing, and unless a check be provided, a valuable industry which, if intelligently nursed and efficiently protected, might be made to yield profitable returns for future generations, will be lost to Canada. Experience has proved that, unless protected by stringent regulations, lobsters could easily be exterminated. By over-fishing or by taking immature fish that have never spawned, any given locality can be speedily depleted and ruined as a lobster ground.

There may be room for diversity of views as to the present condition and prospects of the great sea-fisheries ; but in regard to the valuable lobster fishery, which occupies such a high place in the piscine wealth of the Maritime Provinces, there can be no doubt that this fishery is at present overdone, and, as a result, gradually but surely diminishing.

The annual reports of the Inspectors of Fisheries of England and Scotland show that while in some localities of Great Britain the decrease has been great enough to change the standing of this fishery, and render its pursuit unprofitable to the fishermen, the price of lobsters exported from Norway has more than doubled since 1866 ; thus showing how much the drain is being felt, although the lobster fishing grounds of Norway are known to be the largest and best in Europe.

In the United States, many grounds, where large and remunerative fisheries used to be carried on, are now completely fished out. Others are giving much decreased supplies, and the lobsters taken are of a smaller size than formerly. This decrease has been most marked in such regions as have been fished the longest, and especially in the shallow water areas near the coast, which are easy of access and which have been subjected to increased drains. The greatest decrease has occurred within the past fifteen or twenty years, or since the establishment of numerous factories and the perfected methods of transporting fresh lobsters to all parts of the country.

Viewing these facts with alarm, the Minister deemed it advisable to have the following Fishery Regulations drafted for consideration, as forming a basis for a scheme to secure permanency to so valuable an interest and source of wealth to Canadian fishermen.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED REGULATIONS FOR THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

1. No one shall fish for, catch, kill, can, preserve, or cure lobsters, or keep them alive in ponds, or other places, except under license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2.—(a) No trap, boat, net or other device for taking lobsters shall be used, until the owner or owners thereof have caused an application in writing, setting forth the number and description of such boats, traps or nets or other devices, to be filed with the nearest fishery office, who, if no valid objection exists, may, with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a license, in the form appended to this regulation, marked A, which shall be countersigned by the inspector of fisheries for the district.

(b) Any boat, trap, net or other device for taking lobsters, used before such license has been obtained, and every boat, trap, net or other device for taking lobsters used in excess of the number permitted by the license, or not according to the description contained in such license, shall be deemed illegal, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with the lobsters caught therein; and the owner or owners, or person or persons, using the same, shall also be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

3. All boats, traps, or trawl-buoys, and all "cars" used for the purpose of keeping lobsters alive, shall have the names, initials or mark of the owner or owners legibly marked or branded thereon, and such name, initials or mark shall be recorded in the license. Any boat, trap, trawl-buoy or "cars" used without such names, initials or marks, shall be deemed to have been used without a license and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with the lobsters caught therein, and the owner or owners, or person or persons, using the same shall also be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

4. A fee of one cent shall be levied on each trap, or other device used for catching lobsters, which fee shall be paid when the application for a license is made.

5.—(a) On that part of the coast of the Atlantic Ocean extending from Cranberry lighthouse, off Cape Canso, westward, and following the coast line of the Bay of Fundy to the United States boundary line, it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession (without lawful excuse) any lobster or lobsters between the 1st day of July and the 31st day of December in each year, both days inclusive.

(b) In the waters of the Province of Quebec (including Magdalen Islands and Anticosti), the waters of Prince Edward Island, the remaining waters of the Province of New Brunswick, and the remaining waters of the Province of Nova Scotia, not already included in paragraph 5 of the present regulations, it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession (without lawful excuse) any lobster or lobsters between the 15th day of July and the 31st day of December in each year, both days inclusive.

(c) Any lobsters caught in violation of this regulation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with the boats, traps, nets or other devices used for the taking of the same, and the person or persons violating this regulation shall be liable to the penalties and cost provided by the Fisheries Act.

6. -(a) It shall be unlawful at any time to fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in possession any berried or soft-shell lobster or lobsters, or any lobster of lobsters under *nine inches* in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers, and when caught in fishing apparatus in legal use they shall be liberated alive by the proprietor, owner or agent, tenant, occupier, partner or person actually in charge, either as occupant or servant, on each of whom shall devolve the proof of such actual liberation, and each of whom, upon any violation of this regulation, shall be deemed to be jointly and severally liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

(b) Provided always that the above regulation shall not apply to berried lobsters delivered at a cannery, whose owner or manager operates, to the satisfaction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, incubators or boxes for the hatching out of the eggs removed from each female lobster received at such cannery.

7. Upon each case of canned lobsters, there shall be securely and conspicuously affixed, by the packer or exporter, a printed label supplied by the department of Fisheries, and signed by a fishery officer, stating that such lobsters have been legally caught and packed; and all cases not so labelled shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the owner, packer and exporter of any such case shall be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

8. All traps, boxes or cages used for the purpose of taking lobsters shall have the laths or slats one inch and a quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) apart, so as to allow of the escape of small lobsters. And any trap, box or cage not made in accordance with this regulation shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, together with any lobsters caught therein, and the owner or owners, and person or persons using the same, shall be liable to the penalties and costs provided by the Fisheries Act.

With the view of eliciting suggestions and criticisms, the above proposed regulations were circulated among lobster packers, and other parties interested in the preservation of the lobster fishery, with the following result :—

NOVA SCOTIA.

Messrs. J. B. Hamblen & Co., of Pictou, state that they are in favour of a license system. They expect packers will be protected by the licenses as well as individual fishermen. On the north side of Nova Scotia, in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, packers own all the fishing gear. They do not favour the branding of traps with owner's initials. They advocate a specific license fee of, say, \$50. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch space for traps is about correct; but as traps are not of uniform make, exact measurement could not be adhered to. Of late, several small concerns have operated within what the Messrs. Hamblen consider as their limits, producing, they allege, an inferior article.

Mr. J. H. Townsend, of Tangier, states that he is not personally interested in this business, beyond its preservation for the benefit of the people where he now resides. He favours the license system; but the canners or packers, not the fishermen, should take out the licenses. Proper supervision should be maintained at every factory or group of factories, and after a certain number of infractions of the laws, the license should be cancelled. A scale of additional fees should be paid by the canners at the end of the season, based upon the amount of business done. Mr. Townsend claims that if honest packers refused to purchase a fisherman's catch because it contained a few small or illegal lobsters, the latter would transfer his dealings to some less scrupulous canner. This could be obviated, had the fisherman reason to fear meeting an overseer at any

time he supplies a cannery. The shipping of live lobsters should only be carried on by licensed vendors. Vessels carrying live lobsters should not be cleared at Customs, unless provided with a certificate from a fishery officer, stating by whom the lobsters are exported, &c.

Messrs. Burnham & Morrill, of Portland, Maine, who are engaged in lobster packing in Nova Scotia, favour the adoption of the regulations, excepting the last paragraph. Most of their traps being made, they think it would be a hardship to enforce that regulation before 1893, as some of these may have slats less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. They are opposed to any extension of fishing time. A strict enforcement of the close season would ensure the preservation of this shell fishery. They have noticed a steady increase in the size, as well as in the numbers, of the lobsters, wherever the close time was enforced.

Messrs. E. G. & C. Stayner, of Halifax, consider the proposed regulation a wise measure, likely to work well and to the advantage of the fishery. They favour a space of $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches between the slats. Fishermen may object to the fee on each trap. Fishermen packing their own catch produce an inferior grade, and thereby injure the trade and the market.

Mr. J. N. Gardner, of Yarmouth, states that in the western part of Nova Scotia fishermen own the fishing apparatus, and it would be a hardship to impose a fee on them and not upon the packers or buyers. In clause *b*, par. 5, he recommends inserting "preserved unless with special license," instead of "without lawful excuse," as the latter gives too much scope. The other clauses he approves for the present, but thinks in the near future it will be found necessary to raise the minimum size to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This, in his opinion, would be the best means of preserving the lobster industry. It was noticed that 8,000 out of 10,000 lobsters impounded were covered with spawn, which was not shed until September and October. This is later than usual. The catch was larger last year than ever before in Yarmouth and Shelburne.

Mr. Henry T. D'Entremont, of Lower East Pubnico, reports the proposed regulations as acceptable to their fishermen, with the exception of the time allowed for fishing. He recommends the privilege of fall fishing, as they mostly ship alive to American markets, and suggests that fishing be allowed from 1st March to 15th May, and then from August until October. The lobsters are then in their best condition and command the highest prices. Lobsters get soft-shelled in May and June; and during August, September and October they are nearly all hard-shelled.

Mr. H. B. Cann, of Yarmouth, is opposed to the license system, and foresees nothing in it but discontent and annoyance to the fishermen and trouble for the officers. The four first sections he disapproves, while he favours the adoption of the remainder. Has been in the lobster business, both packing and shipping alive, for the last ten years. Has no serious objections to the law as it now stands, except that fishery officers are clothed with too arbitrary powers in imposing penalties for the possession of undersized fish.

Messrs. Hogg, Craig & Co., of Pictou, approve of the first section of proposed regulations. Section 2 would be troublesome to packers as well as to the fishermen. In several cases fishermen supply their own boats, etc., and frequently reach the factory only a day or two before business begins. It would be difficult to include these in the applications for license. Section 2 (*b*) is considered unnecessary and difficult to keep, as

boats and traps are often destroyed during the season and have to be replaced. This would necessitate new descriptions being included in the license. Section 3 is also objectionable. Section 4 would be difficult to carry out, as in some cases the packers own the traps and loan them to the fishermen. It would, moreover, require an army of officers to collect this fee. Section 5 (*a, b, c*) is satisfactory. Section 6, if strictly enforced, every factory would have to close; some latitude should be allowed to the packers. Section 7 is considered a nuisance to the packers, and may cause serious delay in effecting a shipment to foreign markets. Section 8 could not be enforced within four or five years without causing the total destruction of all traps now built. As conditions vary according to location, certain regulations might be desirable in one locality and objectionable in another. If lobsters are found to be decreasing, the present fishing season should be shortened; and, after a fair trial, if found still insufficient, shorten it a few days more. Make the close season statutory, so that no extension can be granted. Let the license fees be from \$50 to \$100 on every factory, and refuse licenses to newcomers within three miles of an existing factory. During the close season small cutters or patrol boats could cruise along the coast, destroying all illegal traps found in the water. Heavy fines should be imposed, when convictions are secured. Seize canned lobsters where suspicion of illegality exists.

Mr. H. F. Baker, of Ingonish, fully concurs with the recommendations contained in the proposed regulations, except that he considers that the time allowed for fishing is not well adapted to Cape Breton. He would willingly pay a license fee of \$50. This amount might check the erection of small factories. If too large it might lead to monopoly. Overfishing, in his opinion, is more injurious to this industry than the catching of small or berried lobsters. The poaching canner, who seeks remote districts to hide his tin pot or boiler, is a difficult evil to cope with.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Mr. H. O'Leary, of Richibucto, finds nothing to condemn in the proposed regulations. He suggests that boats fishing in deep water, say over three miles from the shore, be exempted. This would encourage deep-sea fishing. Last year he experimented in that direction, his fishermen going five or six miles out and capturing better and larger fish, with no soft or berried lobsters among them. Under no circumstances should any extension of time be granted after the 15th July.

Messrs. Robertson & Co., of Richibucto, approve of the new regulations, but hope that old cannery will have a preference over new applicants for the grounds fished by them in previous years. Should the regulation of 1½ inch space between slats come into force before next season, they ask to be allowed for one year more to use the traps which might come under the mark. They are opposed to any extension of time.

Mr. John Windsor, of Petit Rocher, objects to the proposed regulations. Licenses should be granted to packers for a certain extent of coast, irrespective of the number of traps he may intend using. The branding of boats and gear with owner's name is considered unnecessary and expensive. The labelling of each case of canned lobsters will occasion further embarrassment and useless expense to an already precarious industry.

Mr. A. W. Y. DesBrisay, of Petit Rocher, says that lobsters are never molested in Baie des Chaleurs after the close season begins. This should be deemed sufficient protection. This crustacean is now more plentiful and of larger size than before. The

only hope of a good business rests with the chance of an early season. It would be a good thing to regulate the space between laths. The establishment of new factories should be discouraged.

Mr. Joseph Poirier, of Grand Anse, expresses his approval of all the proposed regulations, and says he is willing to pay a license fee to secure the grounds now fished by him. He supplies his fishermen with fishing gear, and pays them so much per pound for the lobsters supplied.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. Geo. D. Longworth, of Charlottetown, is not prepared to answer fully just now. He, however, strongly urges the prohibition of new canneries within the limits of packers already in the business.

Mr. Archibald J. Macdonald, of Georgetown, considers that parties permanently engaged in the business will be benefited by the license system. Collectors of Customs should be authorized to issue licenses, which could be countersigned by fishery officers on their first visit to the factory. The only feasible penalty would be to cancel the license and close the factory. Parties fishing illegally usually keep their buoys under water and trust to other marks to locate them. It will be hard to discover these violations. If the incubators are properly looked after, and all the ova saved, more real good will be achieved in one year than in all the past years. Packers refusing to attend to this part of their duty should have their license cancelled. The close season should be from 1st July to 1st May, but the size limit should not be enforced during the fishing season. The $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch regulation would condemn all traps in the Gulf. It might be all right on the Atlantic coast and Newfoundland, but in the Gulf 1 inch or $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch is all that is required.

Messrs. Robblee & Co., of Miminogash, do not consider that the proposed regulations will fill the bill. What is wanted for Prince Edward Island is to commence fishing as soon as possible after the 1st of May and close on 30th June, without exception. They have come to the conclusion that if they do not get the lobsters one year they will get them the next; and allowing them 46 weeks of protection in one year would be money in their pockets. They are strongly opposed to a division of limits by licenses, as American firms would soon hold all the waters of their coast.

Mr. J. Hantz, of Pinette, remarks: Why collect a license fee from lobster fishermen, when you pay a bounty to other fishermen, who do not run greater risks nor bear less expenses than the former? The close season suits that locality, unless spring is very late. The proposed label is unnecessary where there is a fishery officer. The proposed space between the slats is objectionable, on the ground that they are not put close to prevent young ones from getting out, but to save the claws of the larger ones, which, if they got through, would be broken off in getting the trap into the boat.

Mr. J. H. Myrick, of Tignish, favours the license system, if present occupants are to be protected on their grounds. Sections 2 and 3 will not sufficiently benefit anyone to compensate for the trouble of complying with their requirements. The fee is reasonable. The close season, if well enforced, will furnish the best protection, not only to the fish, but to the packers and fishermen. Section 6, relative to small lobsters, is objectionable, because its observance has always been found most difficult. Fishermen throw back a good many small lobsters, but to return all that come under 9 inches is practically impossible. The clause respecting labels on cases of canned lobsters will be

found more cumbersome than beneficial. If sufficient notice is given, section 8 will be a good measure and productive of beneficial results.

QUEBEC.

Mr. L. Z. Joncas, M. P., heartily approves of the regulations and believes in a strict protection for this industry. He, however, makes the following suggestion : That the license be taken by the packer and not by the fisherman, and that the fee of one cent be paid by the packer or owner of the factory. This would bring the same result and occasion a great deal less trouble.

Dr. Wm. Wakeham, inspector of fisheries for the Gulf division, approves of these regulations. He suggests that the words, "for the purpose of canning or export" be inserted after the words, "or other places," in the 1st paragraph. As it reads at present, private individuals fishing a single trap for domestic consumption, or tourists amusing themselves on the sea coast by gaffing lobsters among the rocks, would require a license. Lobster fishing should be prohibited in the lagoons of Magdalen Islands, as it is an established fact that lobsters frequent these shallow and warm waters for the purpose of spawning. The majority of canners and fishermen are in favour of stopping the lagoon fishing, and it is recommended that a clause to that effect be inserted in the present regulations.

SHIPMENT OF LIVE LOBSTERS TO ENGLAND.

The department being anxious to encourage by all reasonable means any new enterprise having for its object the improvement of the fishing industry, could not but take a lively interest in Captain Arthur McGray's attempts to ship lobsters alive to the English markets.

As early as 1890 Captain McGray advised this department that he believed he had perfected a system of handling lobsters which would permit of their being shipped alive long distances, and he asked permission to catch a few of them for the purpose of testing the practicability of his scheme. The required permission was readily granted, and after the necessary enquiries had been made, the department deemed the scheme worthy of support, and intended asking Parliament for an appropriation of \$300 for the purpose of assisting Captain McGray in his trial shipments to England. This intention was not, however, carried out, and a further attempt to test the feasibility of Captain McGray's scheme was consequently delayed for the time being. However, through the offices and co-operation of the High Commissioner for Canada, and of some of the largest fish dealers at Billingsgate, arrangements were made for the exhibition and sale at their stalls of the lobsters sent over in the trial shipments.

Owing to a succession of unfortunate accidents, the venture did not prove quite as satisfactory as could be wished for. The practicability of transporting lobsters alive from this country to England has, however, been demonstrated, and with the acquired knowledge of the causes of failure and the means of overcoming them in future, there is no reason to doubt but that a lucrative trade can be established with England, to the great advantage and profit of the fishermen of our Maritime Provinces.

The following article from the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, contains details of Captain McGray's experiment :—

IMPORTING LIVE CANADIAN LOBSTERS.

"The Canadian lobster has long been well known and appreciated in England, but only in its *preserved* state, packed in the tins familiar to all housekeepers. A success-

ful attempt has just been made to import *live* lobsters from Canada, where they are abundant and cheap, to England, where they are so dear as to render them a positive luxury.

"Many attempts have been made at different times to land live Canadian lobsters in England; but none of them had proved successful, owing to various causes too numerous to explain here. The idea was, however, too good, too tempting, to be definitely abandoned, and experiments were constantly being made, though with but little success. Finally Messrs. Arthur and Harold McGray instituted careful inquiries in the principal lobster districts, the result of which led them to the conclusion that the methods adopted by previous shippers had been defective, owing to their ignorance of the habits and requirements of the lobster. These shippers had simply placed the fish in large tubs, renewing the salt water at frequent intervals. This was clearly insufficient, for the lobsters invariably died within twelve or fifteen hours.

"Having concluded their inquiries and carefully tabulated the information they had obtained, Messrs. McGray commenced to experiment with a system entirely different, devised by themselves. This improved apparatus, which appears simple in itself, is the outcome of patient observation and study of the habits of the lobster at various points along the coast. It enables the crustaceans to continue, whilst in transport, an almost identical mode of life to that led by them at the bottom of the sea. This system constituted the inventor's secret, which we cannot of course divulge at the present moment.

"They commenced with ten lobsters, which they placed in their improved receptacle, and contrived to keep them alive for forty-eight hours. This was a decided improvement on the results previously obtained by other merchants. Thus encouraged, they continued their experiments with successive series of lobsters. In the course of the summer of 1891 they succeeded in keeping them alive five, eight, eleven, thirteen, and ultimately eighteen days. These experiments, diversified by innumerable incidents, trials, failures, and partial successes, were conducted on board a light-ship stationed off Barrington, with water always taken from the bay, and naturally of about the same temperature. An important point was thus established—lobsters could be kept alive for eighteen days on board a stationary ship.

"The question then arose, Would similar lobsters live the same length of time on board a ship crossing the Atlantic, and in water constantly changing in temperature? Messrs. McGray were quite convinced that they would.

"They, therefore, arranged to ship fifty lobsters, by the SS. *Historian* (Captain Wilson), running from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to London direct. The passage was expected to occupy fourteen days. This was more than sufficient to thoroughly test the system, seeing that steamers are available which make the passage in ten days.

"The ship left Halifax at 8 a. m. on Thursday, 10th December, Mr. Harold McGray being on board to personally conduct the experiments. The lobsters were shipped under rather unfavourable circumstances, they having then been out of water for twenty-four hours.

"The losses during the voyage were as follows:—

1st day	2 lobsters died.
5th "	4 " "
6th "	1 " "
7th "	3 " "
8th "	1 " "
9th "	1 " "
12th "	2 " "

"The fifth day a receptacle containing fifteen lobsters was swept overboard during a south-west hurricane.

"The first two deaths were due to the unsatisfactory condition of the fish when shipped; the next four were killed by the rapid change in temperature during the passage across the Gulf stream; two died from injuries inflicted by larger and stronger ones, whilst the remainder died from some unknown cause.

"On leaving Halifax the temperature of the water was 44°, and this was maintained for four days. On the banks of Newfoundland it varied from 45° to 48°, whilst, on arriving in the Gulf stream, it suddenly rose to 65°. Mr. McGray was naturally anxious to ascertain the effect produced on the crustaceans by this rapid rise in temperature. Four of them succumbed, as we have said; but the rest remained in good condition.

"Strange to say, the cold air and the warm water exercise an equally fatal effect on these delicate fish, accustomed to live in depths where the air never penetrates, and where the water never rises above a certain temperature. Another curious point was that they travelled the entire distance—2,800 miles—without requiring anything in the shape of food. When at the bottom of the ocean they eat fish, and when brought to the surface to be kept for a certain time they can be fed on oatmeal. They would, of course, eat fish, but it has been found that they fight for this food like hungry wolves, biting and seriously injuring one another. To avoid all possible risk, Mr. McGray decided to to give them nothing to eat, and found that they still remained in good condition.

"Up to the time of the arrival of the shipment in the Victoria docks, at noon on 26th December, everything had come up to the expectations of the exporters. Unfortunately, however, they reached London just at the time when, owing to the Christmas holidays, the markets were closed for three days. They had consequently to be kept on the ship for nearly two days—until the morning of Monday, 28th December—and the water in the dock had to be used in the endeavour to keep them alive. That dock water, helped by the fog, killed all but four. It will, however, be admitted that these quite exceptional circumstances do not detract from the value of the experiment, as showing that live lobsters can be brought to this country in a marketable state, and Mr. McGray is confident from the experience he has gained that the next shipment will establish beyond doubt the feasibility of a successful and profitable trade.

"The practicability of the transport of live lobsters having been thus far demonstrated, the promoters will later on arrange for the acquisition of a 15-knot boat specially fitted with the necessary apparatus for the conveyance of live lobsters in large quantities across the Atlantic. This will enable them to supply the markets of London and Paris with first-class lobsters delivered *alive* in those cities, at less than half the price now paid for English lobsters of equal quality. The first shipment will probably take place about the middle of May next.

"The lobster fisheries in Canada last from January to July, the rest of the year forming a *close* season, rigorously enforced, during which no lobsters can be taken. In order to obtain the lobsters required for their experiments, the promoters were obliged to request permission to fish for them from the Hon. C. H. Tupper, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This exceptional favour was readily granted by the Dominion Government, in the hope that these experiments would ultimately lead to the establishment of another new and profitable industry between Canada and the mother country. The practically successful result just obtained warrants the hope that these expectations will be fully realized.

"Mr. McGray is now in London, and will return to Halifax in a few days to complete arrangements and secure patents."

OYSTERS.

Last year's report contained a very full article on the measures which it was proposed to adopt for the preservation and improvement of this valuable industry, and included a *résumé* of regulations for the formation and cultivation, under proper restrictions, of oyster beds. Since then, considerable progress has been made in this direction, and a system of reserving areas for the restoration of public beds, and licensing limited sections of ground to private applicants, for the purpose of encouraging natural and artificial cultivation, is now in full operation.

At a conference of the fishery inspectors, held at Ottawa during the month of April, 1891, the existing state of the oyster fishing industry of the Dominion, and the best means of securing its expansion and improvement, was fully discussed, with the result that the following recommendations were made :—

(1.) That no fee be charged for licenses.

(2.) No one shall fish for, catch, or have in possession, any oysters the product of the Dominion of Canada, between the 1st day of May and the 30th day of September in each year, both days inclusive, and that in all partially depleted beds no fishing in the winter season through the ice be allowed; the several inspectors to furnish the department with a list of such beds, and the department to make the necessary regulations for such prohibition.

(3.) No one shall fish for, catch, or possess any "round" oysters under 2 inches in diameter of shell, nor "long" oysters under 3 inches of outer shell. All oysters taken under these dimensions to be immediately restored to the water, under penalty of fine and forfeiture of all materials, implements, or appliances used, and the cancellation of the license.

(4.) That all productive oysters beds now in existence in the waters of Canada be divided with as little delay as possible into three sections, which sections shall only be fished alternately, one section in each year, under the control of the local fishery officers, upon some general plan prepared by the department.

(5.) The committee recommend that the department take the necessary measures to re-stock as many of the exhausted beds as possible, and that leases or licenses for a term of years be granted to parties willing to cultivate oysters, where no productive beds now exist, upon such conditions as the department may deem best.

(6.) Also, that mud-digging be prohibited within 200 yards of any live oyster bed: then only at such place, or places, as may be prescribed by a fishery officer.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a well known fact that a great many localities in the Maritime Provinces which were, at one time, noted for the quality of their oysters as well as for the fertility of the beds from which these molluscs were taken, have of late years become greatly depleted, and in some cases quite exhausted, owing chiefly to reckless and inordinate modes of fishing and the utter absence of any artificial aid in the propagation of the species, or care in the protection and cultivation of the grounds to which they were indigenous.

Finding, from enquiry, that considerable satisfaction was manifested among residents of localities where exhausted oyster beds were to be found at the action taken by the department, and that a general appreciation existed as to the necessity of closing them against fishing for a number of years, for the purpose of giving them time to recuperate, the following form of petition was circulated in order to strengthen the hands of the department :—

"To His Excellency
The Right Honourable Sir FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, &c., &c.,
Governor General of Canada.

"Your petitioners having learned that Parliament has made an appropriation to meet the expenses in connection with the survey of oyster beds, beg to set forth :

"There once existed in this locality, viz., extensive oyster beds, the working of which not only furnished employment to many, but also proved an export of considerable value, but from over-fishing and other causes the yield of the beds referred to has, for some years past, being falling off, till at the present time they are, if not wholly so, to a large extent unproductive.

"Your petitioners believe that the re-stocking of these beds can be successfully accomplished, and that under restrictive regulations the productiveness of the oyster fishery may within a few years be restored.

"Your petitioners would further state that in the event of any of the oyster areas in their respective localities being selected for the operations of the department, they would approve of all oyster fishing in such localities being prohibited for a term of years.

"Your petitioners would further desire that upon the expiry of the term of years for which, under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, beds may be set apart for the purposes of culture, that the raking or fishing of the product of these beds should be permitted only under judicious and restrictive regulations necessary for their enforcement and preservation.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that the locality of _____ may be surveyed and set apart with the above object in view."

ANSWERS.

In response to this appeal, petitions were received praying for the setting apart, survey, and re-stocking of the following waters—

Shediac harbour, Baie Verte and Tidnish, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Eastern harbour, Cheticamp; Fader's Pond, on the south side of St. Ann's Bay; Sydney River, Lingan Bay, Mira Bay, Catalone Bay, East Bay, and Big Glace Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Summerside harbour, Orwell Bay, Enmore West, and Winter Rivers, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

ACTION.

An appropriation of \$5,000 having been voted by Parliament during the past session for the survey of oyster beds, and for the purpose of assisting in the planting and formation of new ones, Mr. Robert Simpson, C.E., was instructed to survey Shediac harbour, which was formerly held in high repute for the excellent quality of its oysters, but whose beds, owing to excessive and improvident raking, had become practically extinct. A Minute of Council based upon such survey was adopted on the 1st September, 1891, setting apart about 270 acres of water area in the above named locality, for the purpose of carrying on natural and artificial re-production of oysters, and authorizing the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to incur the necessary expenditure in connection with such operations.

It was fully expected that these operations could have been inaugurated during the same fall; but so much difficulty has been experienced in securing the services of a reliable expert that the experiments had to be postponed until the spring of 1892. This unavoidable delay may, after all, prove beneficial. While several authorities—especially European—contend that the fall is the proper time for planting, many others—and especially Americans—favour the spring months, as allowing time for the young oysters to grow large enough to be able to protect themselves and withstand our rigorous winter climate. Enquiries are being made through the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and Mr. Fabre, in Paris, for the purpose of securing the services of an expert with the view of his taking charge of operations next spring. When the services of a proper person have been secured, the department will be prepared to carry on operations in a systematic and, it is hoped, successful manner.

A report on the Tidnish and Baie Verte oyster beds shows that the grounds are very much exhausted, and that very little fishing is carried on there at present. This

depletion is, however, ascribed to natural causes rather than to over-fishing—the water being shallow, the accumulation of old shells, and the ice which forms over the beds, is said to have the effect of killing the young oysters. This seems very plausible, but the real facts can only be determined by means of a careful inspection of the bottoms, which it is intended to have made in the spring of 1892 by one of the officers of the fisheries protection cruisers. A careful examination of the grounds will enable the department to determine whether their condition is such as to warrant the expenditure necessary to survey and re-stock them.

In Nova Scotia.

Sufficient information is not yet available to admit of any definite action being taken in the direction of the petitions received from various localities in this province, asking for the reservation and planting of oyster beds; but it is expected, if matters progress favourably, that it will be possible to begin operations at these points during the coming season.

In Prince Edward Island.

Summerside harbour, once famous for the excellence of its oysters, has greatly deteriorated of late years. It is represented as exceedingly well adapted for the purposes of oyster culture, and with this end in view arrangements have been made for a survey of the grounds and the setting apart of certain areas when operations are begun in the spring.

Petitions have been received from various other localities in the above named province, praying that certain exhausted beds be reserved for artificial culture, but sufficient information has not yet been received to enable the department to take definite action, although it may be possible to begin work on some of them during the coming season.

OYSTER PLANTING.

In re-stocking exhausted beds, it is intended that none but the largest and most carefully selected oysters from Prince Edward Island shall be used, and these will be planted only after careful examination of the bottoms and the removal of deposits of mud, rubbish or débris, likely to interfere with their growth. As these operations will be conducted under the supervision of an expert, whose services the department expects soon to obtain, there seems to be no reason to doubt but that our efforts will meet with that success which has attended similar ventures on the great natural oyster farms of the Chesapeake and other localities in the United States. There, an immense area of waters, which either through providence or neglect had hitherto been sterile and worthless, has assumed a condition of natural fecundity and great value; and there is indeed no reason why similar results should not attend our efforts, if proper means and care be adopted.

ADVANTAGES OF CULTIVATION.

Very little attention has hitherto been paid to the improvement or cultivation of oysters by individuals or private companies in Canada. This has been due, not so much to a lack of enterprise on the part of our people, as to the absence of any regular system of leasing or licensing grounds, whereby parties engaging in such undertakings would be secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour, and guaranteed against intrusion

by unscrupulous neighbours, who, considering such work common property, would reap the benefits of their industry. This, of course, acted as a great drawback upon oyster culture by private individuals, and the time-honoured practice of fishing everywhere, and anywhere, at one's own free will, has prevailed. All the department has done was to see that the inadequate close season was strictly enforced.

The marvellous success which has crowned oyster farming, and private culture especially, in France, England and Holland, has attracted the attention of Canadians, and they begin to realize the advantage of protecting and fostering an industry which, through private care and attention, has been found in the old world to repay handsomely for the labour, attention and outlay bestowed upon it.

LICENSING OF OYSTER GROUNDS.

Under section 4 of the Fisheries Act, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is empowered to grant fishery leases or licenses for a period not exceeding nine years; and under section 21, sub-section 4, of the same statute, such leases and licenses can be granted to persons desiring to enter upon the work of planting or forming oyster beds in any of the coastal waters of the Dominion. Acting upon the advice of the Minister of Justice, it was decided to issue licenses to such persons as complied with the requirements of the department, for such areas only upon which no public fishery at present exists. The applicants are required to make their applications on printed forms supplied by the department, the same being accompanied by a plan of survey made by a qualified surveyor on the basis of the admiralty charts. When these requirements have been complied with, the application is referred to the local inspector of fisheries for enquiry and report, and upon such report the department decides whether it is advisable to issue the license or not.

The industry being in its infancy in our country, it was deemed unwise to hamper it with any but a nominal license fee. In Europe, the rental of oyster farms runs high, as much as \$19 or \$20 per acre being paid in Holland, while in France it ranges from 35 to 45 francs per hectare, and as high as the equivalent of \$7.60 an acre on the coasts of Brittany. In England, where the rights of fishery go with the ownership of the land, the practice appears to be to form powerful companies with a large capital, and acquire extensive areas at purchase price in the most desirable localities. In the various States of the American Union much diversity of rentals exists. California disposes of her oyster grounds to the highest bidder, and gives a title in perpetuity. The nominal price was at first \$1.25 per acre, but the demand for choice limits—in San Francisco bay, for instance—became so great that as much as \$100 per acre has been paid for certain areas. New Jersey sells its oyster grounds to the highest bidder every five years, but limits individuals to 10 acres each, and companies to 30 acres. In Georgia a fee of \$1 per acre, charged upon all grounds leased for oyster culture, is appropriated to the support of public schools. Rhode Island leases its oyster areas at \$10 per acre. In Chesapeake bay—the oyster-fishing waters of America *par excellence*—one of the very best grounds, called “The Beach,” rents for from 2 to 5 cents per bushel of output, according to location. In the State of New York no uniform system of rental exists, the control of the fisheries being vested in different corporations and municipalities. Rates vary from 25 cents to \$10 an acre, although the greatest portion of the rents appear to be about \$1 per acre. No one person or firm can hold more than 250 acres, and in certain localities lessees are restricted to three or four acres.

After a careful consideration of the above facts in connection with the licensing of oyster grounds in Canada, it was decided :—

1. To fix the fee at \$1 per acre, calculated upon the acreage at low water, as shown on the approved plan of survey.

2. To fix the maximum limit of areas.

The above system is now in full operation, and during the present year licenses have been granted to the following parties, who have already entered upon the work of planting and cultivating the grounds licensed to them :—

Messrs. D. Hatton & Co., Montreal, 81 acres near Baie du Vin river, county Northumberland, N.B., licensed for fifteen years.

Mr. Joseph Hayley, Ruskin, 2 acres in Pownal Bay, Queen's county, P.E.I., licensed for nine years.

Mr. Charles A. Hyndman, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 40 acres in North River and Ellen's Creek, Queen's county, P.E.I., licensed for nine years.

Several other applications from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia are under consideration; and it is expected that the work of protecting and re-stocking our oyster beds, which has so propitiously begun, and which appears to be so favourably looked upon by an intelligent public, will be greatly expanded, and ultimately achieve the end which this department has in view—that is to say, placing the oyster industry of Canada upon a firm and stable basis of prosperity, so as to provide an additional source of wealth to our country, and particularly to our maritime population.

THE BAIT SUPPLY.

The following is the first of a series of bulletins it has been decided to publish from time to time in aid of the fishing industry :—

The question of obtaining a continuous and reliable supply of bait is the one which if happily solved will do much to improve the condition and status of both the coastal and the deep-sea fisherman. At the present time much of the best fishing time of the year is lost in waiting for a supply of bait.

During the spring the early schools of herring are plentiful at many points on the coast, and if a sufficient supply of these can be put up, properly frozen when fresh, and kept in cold stores, where the temperature never rises to the freezing point, the fish thus treated will be available as bait after the ordinary supply of herring has been used and before the squid or other bait strikes in on the shores.

The questions for decision are—

1. Will herring thus treated form a good bait?
2. Can they be made available to the boat fishery?
3. Can they be put up in such quantities and at such prices as will place them within the reach of the fisherman, and at the same time yield a fair return to the merchant or capitalist who embarks in the business?

1. Frozen herring will make a very good bait when properly handled, much superior to clams or any other reserve bait which can be obtained to keep the fishing going after the spring schools of herring have left, but the fish must be fresh when frozen: you cannot freeze soft, half-rotten fish and expect them to come out firm.

2. Can they be made available to the boat fishery?

Small freezers and cold stores can be put up in every fishing hamlet, and actual experiment has demonstrated that the frozen herring wrapped in an ordinary canvas bag and kept under the bottom boards of a fishing boat out of the sun have remained in the boat frozen for a period of twenty-four hours, and at the end of that time have had to be put in the sun to thaw out before being cut up to put on the hooks.

3. As to the quantities, prices, &c., so far as the coastal fishery by boats is concerned, a few fishermen joining together can put up by their own labour and at small cost a small building for use as a freezer and cold store, and could, by saving their own surplusage of spring herring, ensure themselves a supply of bait whenever other seasonal baits were short; and for the supply of the deep-sea fishermen larger buildings can be erected and a large supply of herring put up at certain places, where they are known to be plentiful in the spring, and where they could be readily put into the freezer at a cost of from fifty to seventy-five cents per barrel. And as these herring would readily command from three to four dollars per barrel when bait was scarce, the margin for cost of handling and freezing and for profit is a fair one, and should attract capital.

For many years past this system of freezing and cold storage has been in successful use on the great lakes, and at the present time nearly the whole catch of these waters, amounting in the aggregate to five or six thousand tons, is handled in this way, and the dealers are thus enabled to regulate the supply according to the demand.

Plans and specifications for the construction of a combined ice-house and freezer accompany this bulletin. These plans may be modified in regard to size to suit the requirements of any station, but they give the design in general of the most approved form for handling bulk fish.

It will be noticed that the freezing chambers, as set out in plan, show no chilling cylinders. The reason is, that it has been decided by men who use this system that less ice and salt are required for freezing bulk fish if trays are used; thus, metallic trays 4 inches deep and of a convenient size, 3 feet by 2 feet, and fitted with metallic covers, are recommended for rapid freezing; these trays filled with fish are packed between layers of ice and salt, and it is calculated that the freezers, as shown in the plan, can freeze ten tons of bulk fish in forty-eight hours; these fish are then removed to the cold stores and kept there till required for sale.

In storing the ice-house, the blocks of ice can be put in through a door high up in the gable and not shown in the plan.

The salt is stored on the first floor and the ice is taken from the ice-house direct to the ice mill on this floor, and a man with a wheelbarrow can fill up all the chilling cylinders in a short time each day, as once the temperature is lowered there is very little waste, so long as the drainage is kept perfect.

If preferred, cylinders can be put in the freezing chambers and the fish frozen by being placed on close slat shelves, between the cylinders; the only difference between the freezing chamber and the cold store in this case would be that the former would have a larger area of chilling surface in proportion to the size of the chamber than the latter.

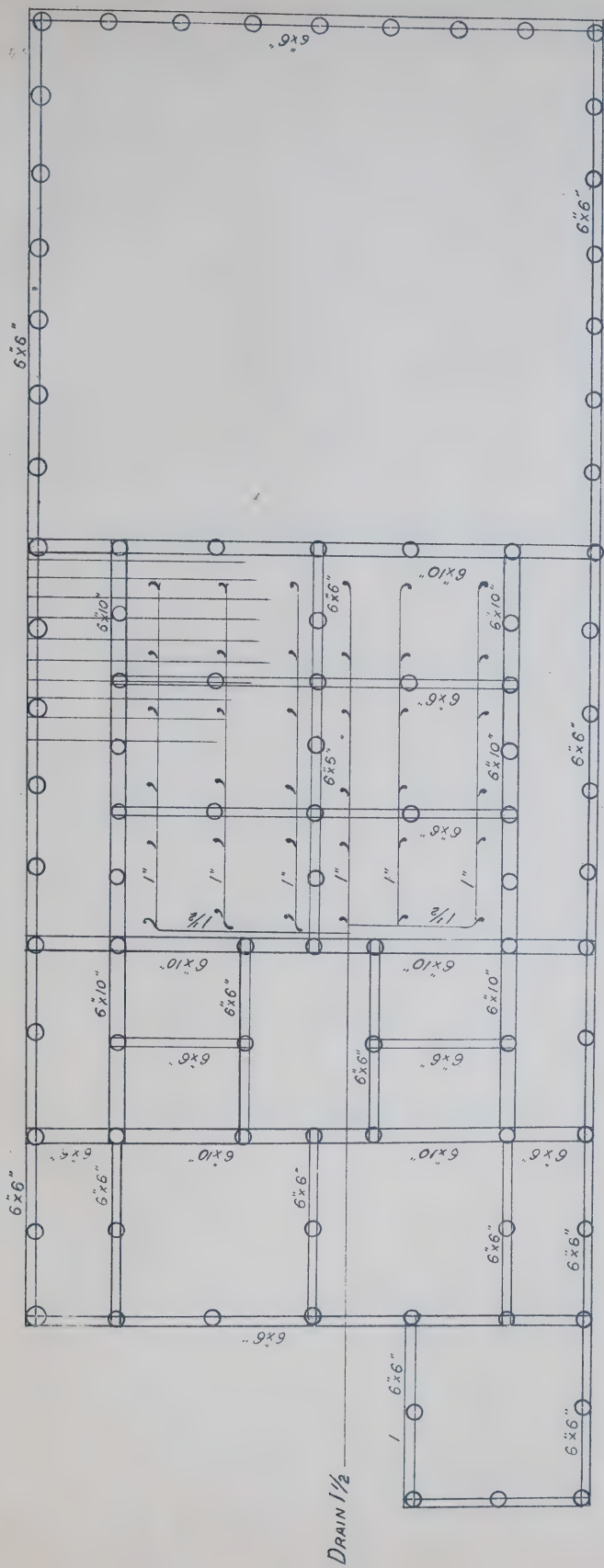
In issuing this bulletin the enormous loss to both the fishermen and the country, arising from the enforced idleness which sometimes extends in the case of vessels to weeks at a time, is fully recognized, and whilst it would seem to be beyond the province of the department to enter on any special experiments on an extended scale, it is hoped that this bulletin meeting the eye of practical men, something may be evolved which will tend to minimize the loss, which is at present an admitted fact.

The following are the specifications for the construction of the building as per annexed plans:—

SPECIFICATION of materials required and work to be done in the erection of Fish Freezers and Cold Stores for the Dominion Government according to the accompanying drawings and specifications, prepared by Denison & King, Architects, Toronto.

Materials, Workmanship, &c.—The building is to be a balloon frame and built according to the sizes, forms and dimensions marked on the drawings, with spruce lumber, free from waney pieces, shakes or any imperfections injuring its strength. Sawn die square to the sizes hereafter specified and put together in a good, workmanlike manner. All to be nailed to each bearing.

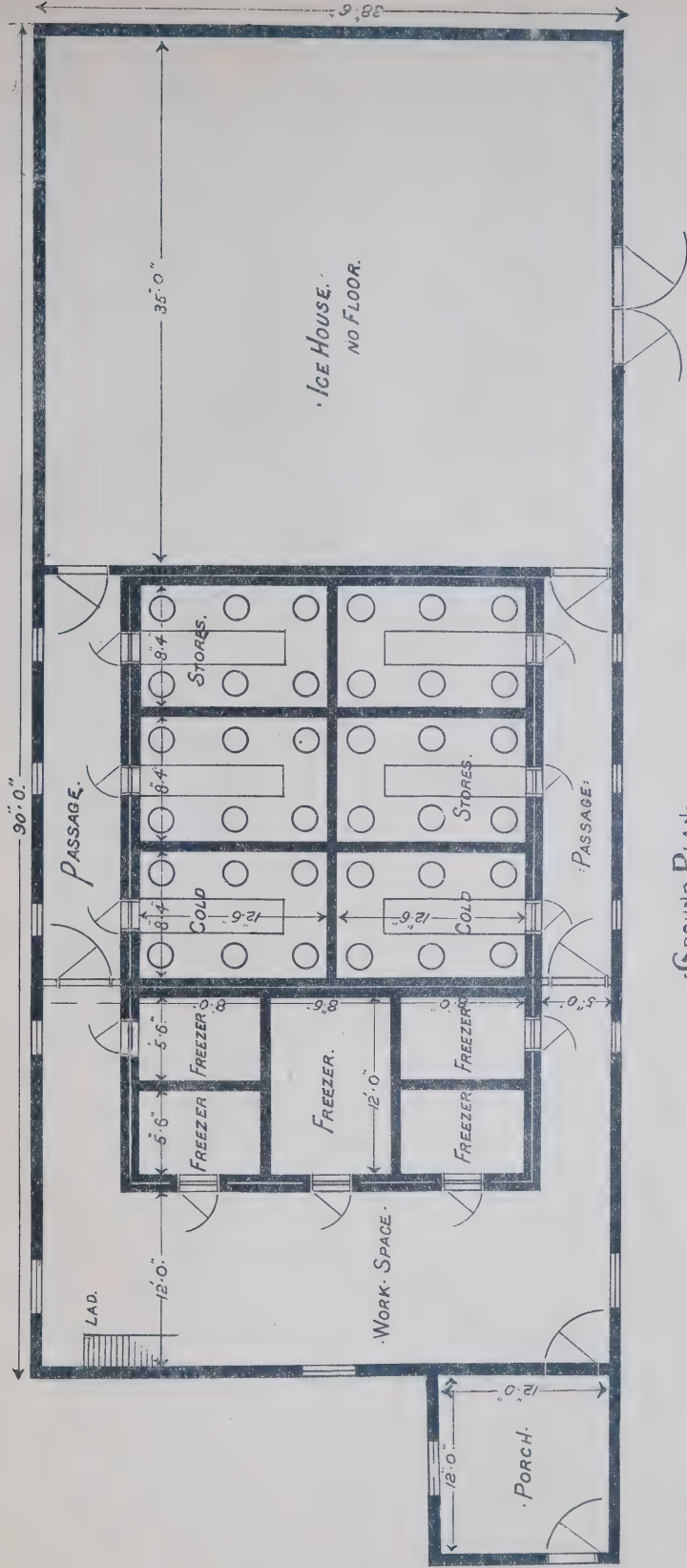
Posts and Sills.—Excavate for and set the posts (where marked by circle on foundation plan), well pounded down to a sound bearing and the earth filled in and well rammed around, when they are to be sawn off perfectly level to receive the 6 inches x 8



Plan of Foundations.

SCALE: 12 FT TO 1 INCH

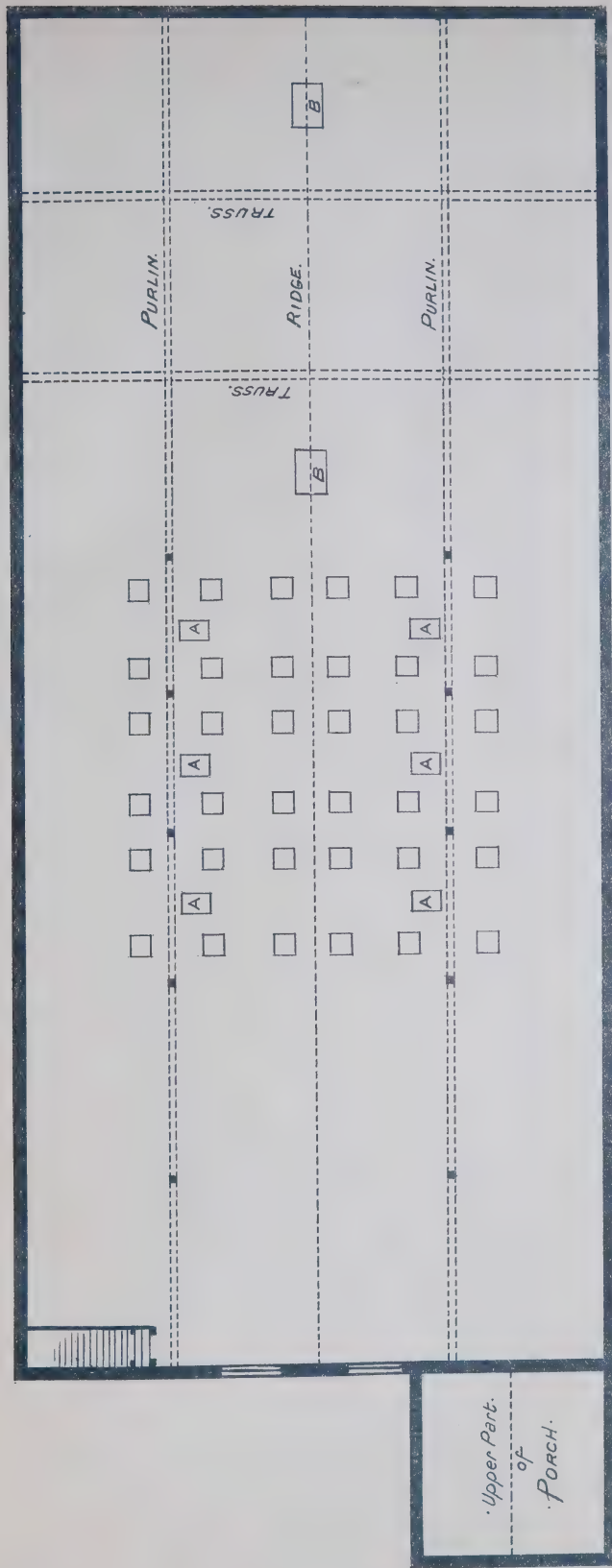
Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.



GROUND PLAN:

SCALE: 12 FT TO 1 INCH.

Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.



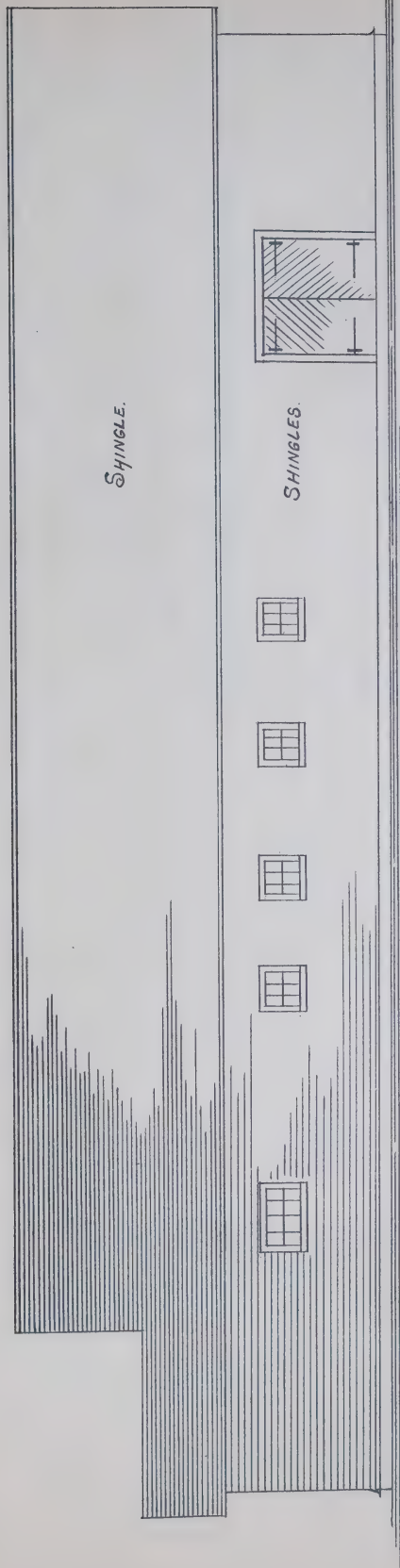
FIRST FLOOR

Note A & B are man holes.
but the remainder are
to supply Cylinders.

Upper Part.
of
PORCH.

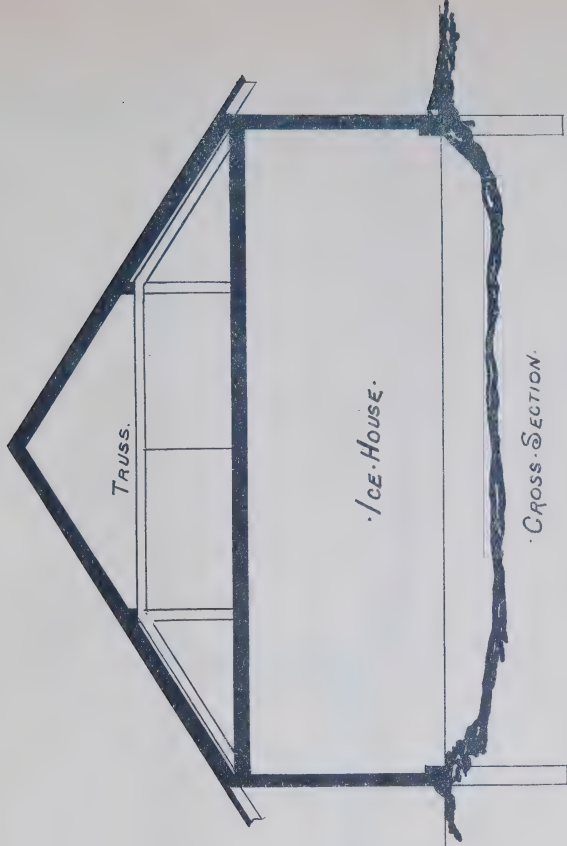
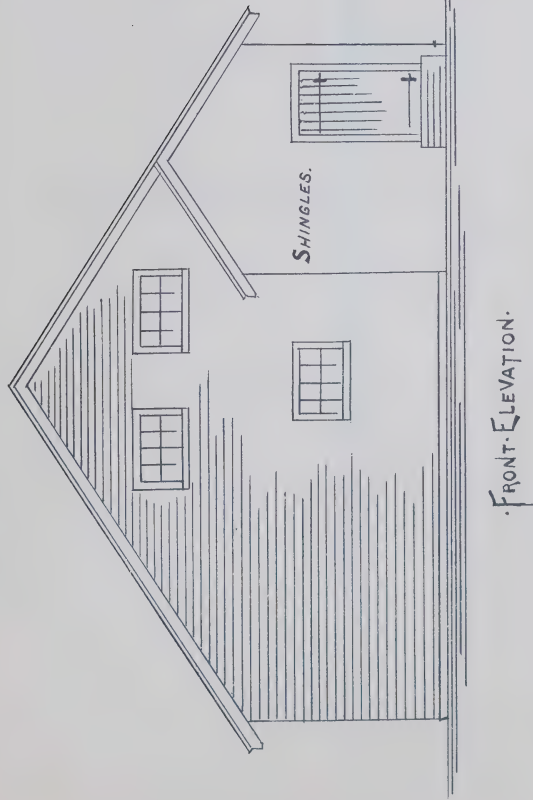
SCALE: 12 FT TO 1 INCH.

Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.



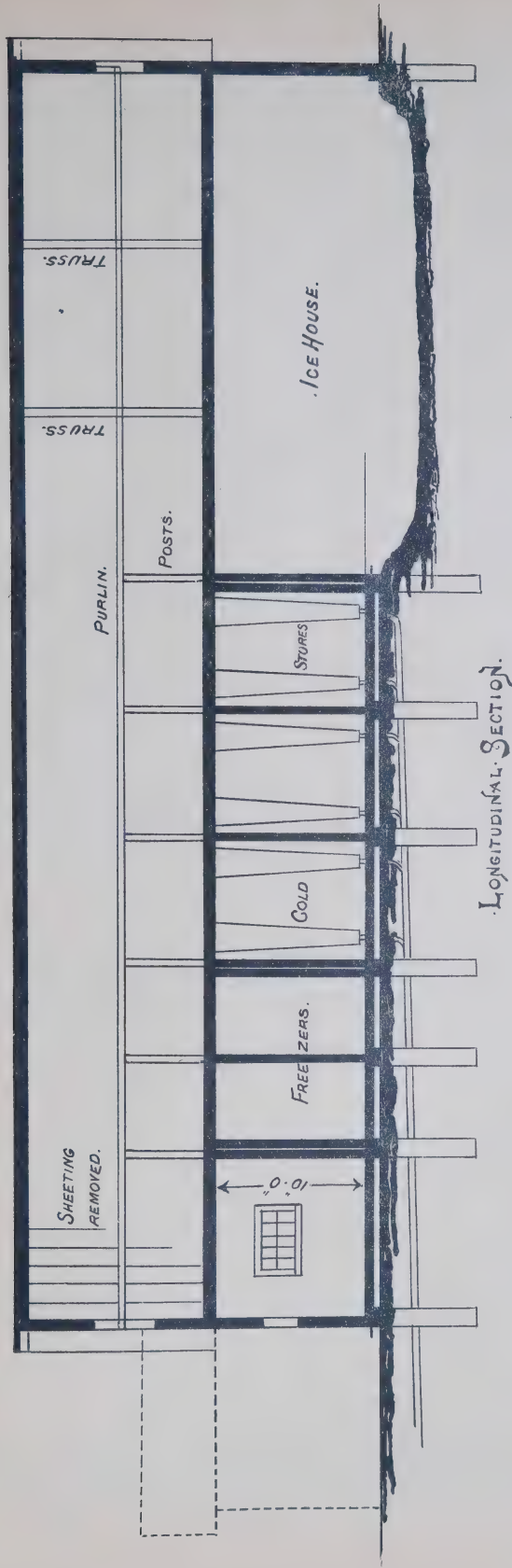
·SIDE ELEVATION.

SCALE: 12 FT TO 1-INCH.



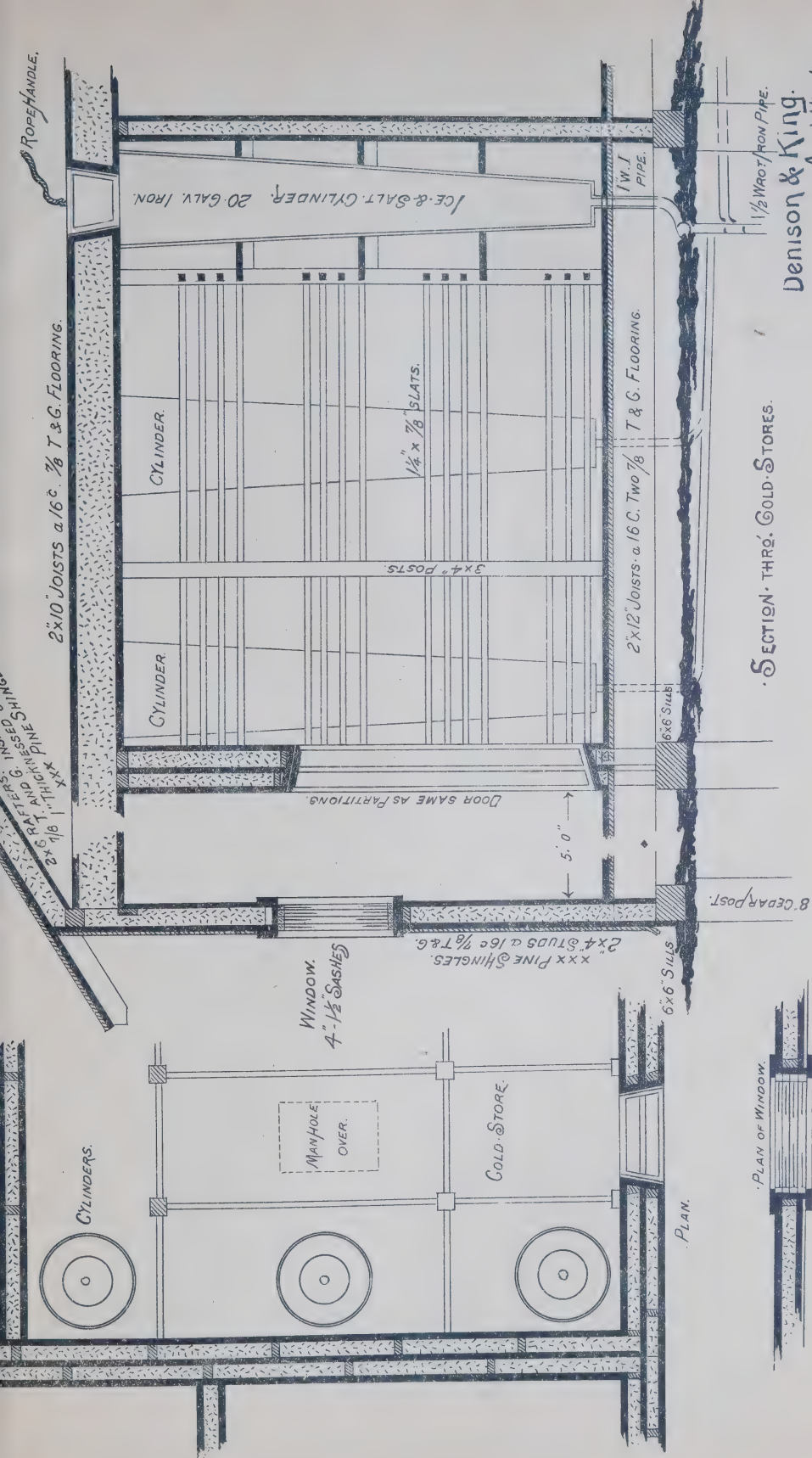
Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.

SCALE: 12 FT TO 1 INCH.



SCALE: 12 FT TO 1-INCH.

Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.



SCALE: 1/2 FT TO 1 INCH.

Denison & King.
Architects.
TORONTO.

inch, and 6 inch x 10 inch sills as marked. All angles and joints to be halved and all bearings to be pinned into posts.

Frame.—Build the walls, partitions and double partitions with 2 inch x 4 inch studs at 16 inch centres, 4 inch by 4 inch corner and opening studs and plates, with heads and sills of 2 inch by 4 inch. Run 1 inch by 4 inch girts to receive the ends of first floor joists and 1 inch by 6 inch long angle braces, both notched in. All studs to be in one length and to rest directly upon the beams excepting one side of the double partitions, which must rest on the floors.

Joists.—Lay to the ground floor 2 inch by 12 inch at 16-inch centres. Trim for staircase and trap over ice-house which will be 30 by 36. No ground floor to the ice-house.

Trusses.—The floor over ice-house and roof above is to be carried by two queen post trusses of the following sizes:—

Principals, 8 inch x 12 inch.

Tie beams, 8 inch x 12 inch.

Queen post, 8 inch x 8 inch.

Struts, 6 inch x 6 inch.

Straining beam, 8 inch x 12 inch.

Purlins, 6 inch x 8 inch with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch upset king post rods.

Put $\frac{3}{8}$ inch x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wrought iron straps all properly framed together.

Put under the ends of these trusses 4 inch x 8 inch posts, braced both sides and tenoned into beams and plates and treenailed. Bolt on each side of tie beams 2 inch 4 inch with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch bolts, having heads, nuts and washers set at 16-inch centres all along. Notch the end of joists into these beams so that these joists over ice-house will run longitudinally whereas the remainder will run across the building.

Roof.—Continue purlins of 4 inch x 6 inch the whole length and support same with 4 inch x 4 inch posts off floor joists. Build the roof with 2 inch x 6 inch rafters at 16 inch centres, well notched and spiked. 1 inch x 10 inch ridge board.

Bridging.—Run between each bearing of joists 2 inch x 3 inch double herring bone bridging, accurately cut and double nailed at each end.

Sheeting.—Sheet the whole of the outside studs and rafters and the centre of double partitions with 1 inch thickness boarding about 8 or 10 inches wide. The inside of walls on both sides of partitions, ceiling of freezers and cold stores and underside of rafters and the double ground floor and single first floor to be planked with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch x 6 inch tongued and grooved.

All boards to break joint over bearings laid in single headings and to be blind nailed after being driven home tight and nailed to each bearing.

Shingling.—Cover the whole of the outside studding and roof with the best quality sawn pine shingles laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather on roof and 5 inches on walls, and all nailed with two galvanized iron roofing nails. Run $\frac{7}{8}$ inch ridge boards with 2 inch roll on top.

Sawdust Packing.—Fill in between all studs and outside walls rafters inside partitions and joists of first floor over freezers and cold stores with dry hemlock sawdust closely packed.

Doors.—Build all doors, both single and double thickness, with 2 x 4 inch studding, the same thickness as the walls, and sheet both sides with $\frac{7}{8}$ x 6 inch tongued and grooved beaded sheeting, and $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch splayed jambs all hung with 18 inch wrought iron strap hinges and fastened with heavy bow handle latch, and to the doors of cold stores and front entrance put good dead locks. Section of doors shown on plan number seven. Put to the large doors of ice-house 30-inch strap hinges with bolts top and bottom.

Flaps.—Over each cylinder and in the centre of each cold store put header between joists and form a splayed hole as large as possible in width by 16 inches long when finished. The manhole in centre over each cold store is to be 24 inches long, all as indicated. Build the lids the same thickness as floor and of similar materials filled in with sawdust. Put rope handle to each; see section.

Windows (four sashes to each). --Build the windows with $1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch frames, $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stops between the four, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sashes, all fitted closely and made solid. 3-inch sills, $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch band mould. Frames to be put in before sawdust packing is done.

Ladder. --Build the step-ladder with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch treads, 3-inch cut strings, 4 x 4 inch chamfered newel, 3-inch ovolo rail. Form hood over staircase on first floor with $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch tongued and grooved sheeting, having similar door hung with 4 inch wrought iron butts and fastened with bow handle latch.

Shelving. The cold stores are to be fitted up with three tiers of $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch shelving, supported by 4 x 3 inch posts and beams, and half-way between each shelf in height run $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ inch slates let in ; see section.

Galvanized Iron. The thirty-six cylinders are to be built of No. 20 galvanized iron soldered seams, and to be 12 inches in diameter at the bottom with end made to receive a 1-inch wrought iron drip pipe, 24 inches in diameter, at the top, tightly fitted up against sheeting of ceiling. Rivet and solder on eight wrought iron angle brackets to carry same properly secured from ceiling.

Drip Pipes. Run from each cylinder 1-inch wrought iron pipe connected into $1\frac{1}{2}$ which is to be taken 50 feet from building. Pipe not to be less than 3 feet in the ground. Do all excavating and filling-in as required.

All pipes to be well tarred on the outside.

Painter and Glazier. --Glaze the windows with star glass, sprigged and back puttied.

Knot, stop, prime and paint three coats the outside doors and windows, sash and band moulding as directed. No other work to be painted.

ARTIFICIAL DRYING OF FISH.

Mr. Cathcart Thompson, of Halifax, having brought to the department's notice a process of his invention, by which he claimed that fish could be dried by means of absorbent pads for merchantable purposes, thereby obviating the delays and dangers of present methods, his system was submitted to expert departmental officers for report, and on their reporting favourably, an appropriation of \$500 was obtained for the purpose of making practical experiments. A quantity of green codfish was purchased, and these after being dried under Mr. Thompson's directions, will be sent to the West Indies markets for sale, thus making a complete practical test of the value of the process.

The experiment is now being carried out, and should it prove successful, a bulletin will be issued, describing the process and giving the results.

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The diminution of marketable fishes in those waters which border on the United States and Canada demand early attention.

Whilst within Canadian jurisdiction, certain established rules control the dates and methods of fishing, there are practically no restrictions in the adjoining limits; consequently, much of the good which Canadian fishery laws are designed to accomplish is frustrated to the mutual damage of fishing pursuits in these waters. If it were possible to induce the state governments of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont and Maine to unite in ascertaining how far, and in what manner, the prevalent causes of deterioration may be affected by judicious legislation, and promptly enforce some moderate restrictions, the existing regulations enforced by Canadian fishery officers might be assimilated as closely as practicable. The effect would prove mutually beneficial and we might confidently expect a marked improvement in the international fisheries of the bordering waters.

This matter engaged the attention of the Government as early as 1875, and strong representations were then made to the authorities of the above named states, inviting their attention to the necessity for joint legislative action on the subject; but no official action followed these appeals. Renewed representations of a similar nature were recently made, and it is sincerely to be hoped that they will meet with a better fate than the previous ones.

In connection with the above, the following remarks appeared in the number of 27th December, 1891, of *Forest and Stream*, a leading sporting paper of New York, relative to the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania over the waters of Lake Erie, on a judgment of the Supreme Court declaring that the legislative powers of the state over the waters of Lake Erie were absolute:

"The only rights which the states have surrendered to the General Government extend to admiralty and maritime cases. The fishery is regulated by the states. We have, therefore, along the chain of great lakes a body of waters controlled to their middle line by the states, while the other half is under the jurisdiction of Canada; but concurrent legislation in the interests of the fisheries cannot originate between the States and Canada jointly, for no agreement would be binding upon the latter government as against a commonwealth which has not the treaty-making power. This is the present cause of serious difficulty in the establishment and operation by the United States of a fish hatchery in the State of New York to stock the waters of Lake Ontario. In the resolution of Congress carrying an appropriation for such a hatchery, the stipulation was made that the United States Fish Commission must first be satisfied that

New York has taken efficient measures for the regulation of periods for fishing and for proper protection of fish in the spawning season in the waters of northern New York. Just how New York, or any other state, is to arrive at concerted action with Canada, except through the intervention of the General Government, is hard to see: but there exists a strong and perfectly natural public sentiment in most of the states bordering on the lakes against surrendering to the Government such control of the fishery as may be thought necessary for the success of artificial stocking of the waters."

In connection with this matter, Capt. Collins, in the last report of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, speaking of the fisheries of the great lakes, says:

"The marked diversity in the laws regulating the fisheries of the states bordering on the great lakes is a matter which appears to deserve consideration. The desirability of having some co-operative action on the part of the various lake states would seem to be apparent, in order that legislative enactments might have an equal bearing and influence upon the fisheries and the fortunes of the fishermen."

At a meeting of representatives from Canada and the State of New York to consider and recommend measures looking to the adoption of uniform laws for the protection, preservation and multiplication of the food fish supply of the international waters lying between these respective countries, it was shown that the food fish supply of the great lakes has been for the past thirty years suffering rapid diminution. On the New York side of Lake Ontario, where salmon, trout and whitefish formerly were so abundant as to furnish all the near markets with an abundant supply at prices within reach of the means of the day labourer, the product now scarcely recompenses the netter, and these fish, once so abundant and cheap, are no longer available for food to the multitude, but have become table luxuries to be enjoyed only by people of ample means.

On the Ohio side of Lake Erie there has been a nearly equal falling off of the higher grades of fish, but there still remains, on account of the greater fecundity of the coarser kinds, a fair supply of what are commonly known as pickerel, blue pike, pike, perch and bass which still afford a fair market stock at moderate cost.

Further up the great lakes the stock of whitefish is yet abundant.

The cause of the growing scarcity is attributed to the rapid and enormous increase of population in all the states and provinces bordering on the great lakes, which has caused a proportionally increased demand for food of all kinds.

The proposed remedies are protection and multiplication; and to make these effective, concert and harmony of action is necessary between all the Government authorities interested. Laws serve no good purpose while they remain dead letters on the statute books. If we would have efficient fish protection, we should provide not only wise statutes, but the constant means of enforcing them.

The following points were embodied in a recent memorandum which was approved by His Excellency in Council, and which it was suggested should be brought to the attention of the United States authorities when a conference of representatives of Canada and of that country next took place:—

1. CLOSE SEASONS.

The necessity for close seasons to protect the fish during their breeding periods is universally admitted,

The close seasons in Canada are as follows:—Whitefish, 15th October to 30th November; salmon trout, 15th October to 30th November; pickerel, 15th April to 15th May; bass, 15th April to 15th June.

In the neighbouring states, the close seasons for the above named fish are as follows:—Michigan, none; Ohio, none; New York: bass, 1st January to 1st July; Vermont: pickerel and bass, 1st February to 1st June; Maine, none.

2. POUND-NET FISHING.

The policy of the Government of Canada has been to curtail this mode of fishing within as narrow limits as possible. The objection to its undue extension is that it is destructive in its nature. After succeeding in depleting a great many United States waters of fish, it has gradually crept into Canadian fisheries.

The destructive features of pound-net fishing are impressed on the languishing fisheries of the lake states and the impoverished shores of the north-eastern Atlantic states of the American Union. It flourishes for a while everywhere, and having exhausted fishing in one locality, it is shifted to another. Fishing from morning till night and from night till morning, in season and out of season, and all through every season, for all kinds of sizes of fish, it abates not its ravages for any cause but exhaustion. This is substantially the account given of its working in the United States by the late Prof. Baird and the late Mr. Milner—two able officials of the Federal Government.

In Canada, out of consideration for the relative position of our fishermen living on the lakes where pound-nets are in common use by their American neighbours, and the unequal position in which they were placed, both as regards the time and modes of fishing, as compared with the unrestricted fishing carried on in the United States waters within their sight, and in which fishermen are permitted to take fish at all times and by all means, their use had to be permitted under special regulations and subject to a heavy license fee. It is therefore possible to check this mode of fishing for the purpose of preventing its undue extension, and limiting its catching power.

Additional regulations are in contemplation by which the mesh of these fishing apparatus may be fixed in such a manner as to allow of the escape of young and immature fishes, and thus prevent the waste and destruction now going on.

3. PURSE-SEINES.

The destruction that the use of this fishing apparatus has worked in the mackerel fishery, both on the coasts of the United States and Canada, has ceased to be either a matter of doubt or controversy.

The following tables show the importations of mackerel into the State of Massachusetts for three decades—the first from 1850 to 1859, during which period the purse-seine was *not* in use; the second from 1863 to 1872, ten years following the general introduction of the purse-seine; the third from 1880 to 1889, after the purse-seine had been in continuous use for many years:—

BARRELS of Mackerel Inspected.

Year.	No. 1 Grade.	Total Catch.
1850.....	88,401	242,572
1851.....	90,765	329,244
1852.....	84,030	198,120
1853.....	49,015	133,340
1854.....	30,595	135,340
1855.....	29,302	211,956
1856.....	89,333	214,312
1857.....	84,519	168,705
1858.....	75,349	131,602
1859.....	61,330	99,715
Total.....	682,637	1,864,915
Yearly average.....	68,263	186,491
1863.....	67,985	306,943
1864.....	103,383	274,357
1865.....	153,723	256,796
1866.....	150,332	231,696
1867.....	122,808	210,314
1868.....	95,091	180,056
1869.....	72,924	234,210
1870.....	66,046	318,521
1871.....	105,187	257,416
1872.....	71,866	181,856
Total.....	1,007,345	2,454,265
Yearly average.....	100,734	245,426
1880.....	20,453	243,958
1881.....	15,598	256,173
1882.....	39,045	258,382
1883.....	20,852	154,140
1884.....	22,377	283,794
1885.....	15,742	215,576
1886.....	19,374	66,042
1887.....	23,893	77,488
1888.....	14,545	50,907
1889.....	7,143	12,143
Total.....	198,222	1,618,603
Yearly average.....	19,822	161,860

SUMMARY.

Years.	Total Catch.	Yearly Average.	No. 1 Quality.	Yearly Average.
1850-59.....	1,864,915	185,491	682,637	68,263
1863-72.....	2,454,265	245,426	1,007,345	100,734
1880-89.....	1,618,603	161,860	198,222	.....

Comparing the catch of the latter decade with the aid of this perfected and destructive fishing engine, with that of the first decade, with its primitive modes of captures by gill-nets and hook and line fishing, an annual average decline in the total catch of mackerel of 23,631 barrels, and in the catch of No. 1 grade of 48,441 barrels, appears.

Although it cannot be positively asserted that this decline is due solely to the use of purse-seines, or that some other natural or minor causes may not have affected the

movements of the vast mackerel schools in approaching the shores; yet, enough evidence has been adduced to attribute the steady decrease of the size and superior quality marketed, mainly to the destruction of small and immature fishes and the breaking up of the schools by purse-seines. These views, which are universally admitted to be sound in Canada, are to a large extent shared by experts in the States.

Prof. Brown-Goode, of the United States Fish Commission, writes that:

- "Since the adoption of the purse-seine no year has passed without a considerable amount of friction between the fishermen using this engine of wholesale destruction in the capture of mackerel and those engaged in fishing with other forms of apparatus. Petitions to Congress and State Legislatures have been made from both sides, and in some instances laws have been passed by State Legislatures prohibiting the use of menhaden seines within specified tracts of water, such as the Chesapeake Bay. These laws, while especially antagonistic to the menhaden fishery, were aimed chiefly at the purse-seine as a means of capture, and doubtless would have been equally prohibitory of mackerel fishing with purse-seines, had this been attempted within the limits * * * In 1875 a delegation of fishermen from Portland, Me., and Gloucester, Mass., visited Washington for the purpose of securing the passage of a law prohibiting the use of purse-seines in the mackerel fishery."

The undersigned is advised that the Secretary of State for the United States has expressed his willingness to give this subject his careful consideration, with a view to the adoption of joint measures to diminish the mischief complained of.

Anticipating such action, the Parliament of Canada, during the present session, passed a Bill prohibiting the use of purse-seines in the territorial waters of Canada, under a penalty of not less than \$50 and not exceeding \$500, for each offence, together with the confiscation of the vessel, boat and apparatus used in connection therewith.

4. SAWDUST AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

The habit of discharging the refuse from saw-mills into public waters is a very serious evil, especially when it prevails on streams frequented by fish or on navigable waters, to the detriment of navigation.

It is sometimes exceedingly difficult to deal effectually with opposition from a powerful interest. Still, it is an undeniable fact that the damage caused to the fresh water fisheries and navigation by polluting and obstructing the waters with refuse from saw-mills and manufactories is increasing. Unless, therefore, speedy measures are taken to abate a nuisance which threatens serious permanent injury to both navigation and the fisheries, great and irreparable damage may be done.

The question of devising means to obviate such extensive injuries is one of expense. A moderate and judicious outlay, representing but a trifling percentage of the profits of mill-owners, would, in most cases, provide effectually against the injurious consequences of past and present neglect.

The baneful effects of sawdust as one of the most destructive agents for polluting streams, and otherwise causing injury to fish life, has called forth the efforts of different countries to stay its progress. Wherever mill-dams have been built across streams, and where sawdust, mill rubbish and other deleterious substances have been thrown into the waters from saw-mills and manufactories, fish life and vegetation of all kinds have invariably been lessened, and in many instances wholly destroyed. This is particularly noticeable among the higher order of fishes, especially the salmon, which is a migratory fish, ascending rivers and streams for breeding purposes. These waters are invariably of the purest, coldest and most limpid, and, therefore, best adapted for the propagation of this species. The salmon, at the time of the first settlement of New Brunswick and Maine, was found frequenting almost every river and stream emptying into the sea. So plentiful were they in many of these waters, before the lumbering industry took such a strong hold in the erection of mill-dams and saw-mills, with the consequent injurious effect upon fish life, that salmon were in great abundance and freely used by the inhabitants generally for domestic purposes, and also produced a large amount of traffic and

commercial wealth for the country. But as mill-dams and saw-mills increased in number, with greater capacity for their work, they formed impassable barriers to the ascent of salmon and other fishes to their natural spawning grounds above, and then the hurtful and pernicious effects from the sawdust and mill rubbish being constantly cast into the streams poisoned the spawning beds below, and stayed the growth of all vegetation in streams, thus doing away with insect life, which is the principal sustenance for fish in their younger stages of existence.

As this improvident work of the mills increased in magnitude, so did the yield of all kinds of fish decrease in the streams, until it had been found in some cases that after stripping the neighbourhood of all lumbering material and destroying all fish life these mills have gone into ruin and decay.

By a strict and impartial application of laws for regulating mill-dams for the easy ascent of salmon, shad and alewives to their proper spawning grounds; by the enforcement of statutes forbidding the drifting or throwing of sawdust, mill rubbish and other deleterious substances into the rivers; by the due observance of proper close seasons; by a stoppage of the deadly torch and spear; by the judicious enforcement of regulations regarding the use and setting of nets of all kinds, and with the supplementary aid to be derived from artificial fish culture, it is believed that only a few years would pass before an increase in the yield of salmon, shad, alewives and other fishes would be noticed in the whole extent of the waters between New Brunswick and Maine. There are yet to be found sufficient numbers of these fish, natives of the rivers, left, from which, by proper protection and good husbandry, an immense supply of fish food and commercial wealth could be readily obtained for the general benefit of the inhabitants. All authorities agree upon these points, that the surest mode of effecting permanency of the fisheries is to preserve the natural condition of the spawning beds; to allow the fish free access thereto, and to prevent their molestation while engaged in reproducing their species. None of these conditions can be carried out if the waters are polluted.

The question of the injurious effect resulting from the deposit of sawdust and mill rubbish upon the salmon fishing in the river St. John, and especially in the headwaters of this river, has engaged the attention of the Fisheries Department. In a memorial from the owners of saw-mills on this river and its tributaries, praying for exemption from the statutes relative to sawdust and mill rubbish, it was set forth that no law existed in the State of Maine on this subject, and that on that portion of the river St. John which formed the boundary between the United States and Canada, there were at least eight or ten mills on the United States side to one on the Canadian side of the river, and that as all the sawdust from the mills on the Maine side was permitted to be carried into the river, without restriction, any benefit which could possibly result from a stringent enforcement of the law in New Brunswick would be very trifling, and outweighed many times by the injury to the milling business in that province.

In consequence of such representations, the Government of the State of Maine was requested to consider the question, in order that united action might be adopted by both the Canadian and State Governments; and a promise was made that it would engage the attention of the legislature of that state.

5. INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.

To those who are engaged in promoting the salmon fisheries of their own country, it is always useful to observe the steps which are taken in other countries with a similar object. Of these, the most important has been the signature, on the 30th June, 1886, of the final protocol of the convention between the German Empire, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Swiss Confederation, for the protection of salmon and other migratory fish in the river Rhine. The adhesion of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was expected.

The convention itself bears date the 30th June, 1885, and taken in conjunction with the protocol, it contains the following agreements:—

It is provided that the main river between the falls of Schaffhausen and the sea, and including all the mouths through which the waters of the undivided Rhine at

Lobith can reach the sea, shall not be barred to the ascent of migratory fish by any stationary instrument extending more than half-way across the stream at low water. This regulation applies also to those tributaries where the territory of the contracting powers occupies both banks; or if the tributary forms the boundary with a neighbouring state where similar regulations are observed in such state.

There is a saving clause for special grants of fishery rights in tributaries.

In the main river and in tributaries where the territory of the contracting powers occupies both banks, if they admit of the ascent of salmon and shad, no drift or draft net exceeding 8 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth shall be used for catching fish. No drift or draft net shall be used within the distance from another net of twice the length of the longest net.

In the main river and its tributaries all fishing for salmon with draft nets shall be prohibited during two months in every year, that is to say, in Dutch territory, between 16th August and 15th October, inclusively; above Dutch territory, between 27th August and 26th October, inclusively.

Care is to be taken that during the autumn close season the fishing for other migratory fish, and especially for whitefish, shall not be used as a pretext for salmon fishing.

In the main river below Basle, and in those of its tributaries which admit of the ascent of salmon or shad, a weekly close season of 24 hours is established for salmon and shad, to commence at 6 p.m. on Saturday; but in Dutch waters the weekly close season in the case of fixed fishing baskets is to commence at the first low water after 6 p.m. on Saturday, and to continue for two tides.

In those portions of the tributaries of the Rhine in which there are spawning beds for salmon, and in the main river between the falls of Schaffhausen and Maunheim, salmon fishing is prohibited during at least six weeks of the period from the 15th October to the 31st December, except by license of the authorities; such license only to be given on a guarantee that the roe and milt of salmon taken in the act or point of spawning will be used for artificial propagation.

The natural spawning grounds are to be made as accessible as possible to salmon.

The spawn and milt of salmon which may be taken is to be utilized as far as possible.

Each Government has the right to fix the minimum size of salmon to be taken or sold within its own territory, to draw up by-laws, and to appoint officers to enforce them. Representatives of the various states are to be appointed to communicate with one another, and to meet from time to time to deliberate on measures for the improvement of the salmon fisheries of the Rhine.

The convention is to continue in force for ten years and subsequently, unless revoked after twelve months' notice.

The above enactments are based upon conditions similar to those which influenced British legislation relative to the protection and preservation of the salmon fishery.

In September, 1890, a conference of delegates from France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, was held at the Hague to consider what means should be taken for the restoration of the salmon fisheries of the Meuse. The recommendations agreed upon, and submitted to the respective Governments for acceptance experimentally for a period of five years, run much on the lines of the agreement between the Netherlands and Germany concluded in 1886. They provide for very similar close seasons, both annual and weekly; for similar, but somewhat increased restrictions on the use of nets; for greater restrictions on fishing near dams; and, going further than the Rhine treaty, they provide for the erection of some important fish-passes; for the prevention of the pollution of rivers; and fix the size, under which no salmon may be taken, at the length of 14.72 inches.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

THE FISHERIES OF THE GREAT LAKES.

THEIR IMPORTANCE.

The immense value and importance of the piscine wealth of the fisheries of our great lakes, is not generally appreciated. The aggregate area of the Canadian portion of those large fresh water seas, called Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, divided by the boundary line between Canada and the United States, may be estimated as follows :—

	Square Statutory Miles.
Lake Superior	32,000
do Huron, including Georgian Bay	24,000
do Erie	10,000
do Ontario	6,700
	<hr/> 72,700

All these waters abound in whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon, bass, pickerel, &c. The pound-net fishery is the most important. It absorbs a greater amount of capital, employs more men and yields larger returns than any other fishery, and its importance is yearly increasing.

The gill-net fishery is second only in importance to the pound-net fishery. It is carried on extensively in localities where pound-net fishing is impossible, or prohibited, under regulations of this department, and, therefore, becomes, in such localities, of paramount consideration. In addition to the boats employed in this fishery, steam tugs are also largely used.

The fishing season usually opens in May, and terminates on the first November, when the fall close-time begins. A large proportion of the fish caught are sold fresh, preserved in ice, or frozen, for export to Canadian and American markets.

A glance at the following table shows the value of those fisheries. The large quantity of whitefish, salmon-trout, herring, sturgeon and pickerel caught in these inland seas, would astonish many a salt water fisherman; and, notwithstanding the steady drain which improved fishing implements and more rapid transport by steam tugs, has imposed upon them, these fisheries do not appear to show any alarming signs of depletion.

The yield for 1890, valued at nearly two million dollars, shows almost as large an increase over 1885, as that year did over 1880. The fact that, last year, 61 steam tugs, or vessels, and 1,065 fishing boats, manned by 2,845 men, not including shore-men, were employed, using 1,365,588 fathoms of gill-nets, 27,554 fathoms of seines and 285 pound-nets, representing an invested capital of over half a million dollars, exclusive of the value of ice-houses, wharves, piers, fish-cars and other fixtures, is more than sufficient to demonstrate the commercial importance of this industry, which, at the same time affords a means of support to such a large population.

RELATIVE POSITION OF CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES FISHERMEN ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Complaints now and then find their way into the public print, that, owing to the restrictions placed, by the Canadian Government, upon the times and modes of fishing, our fishermen on the great lakes are placed under a disadvantage, as compared with

those of the neighbouring republic. The operation of these necessary regulations appears to some—and usually to those persons, who are, at least unfavourably disposed if not opposed, to any restrictions whatever, on their fishing pursuits—to be comparatively unfair to Canadian fishermen in consequence of their strict enforcement, both as regards the times and modes of fishing, while their less hampered neighbours, in the United States waters, almost within their sight, are permitted to take fish at all times, and by means of all fishing engines, without let or hindrance, within the same geographical districts. The Government is openly accused of protecting the fish for the benefit of United States citizens, and by a strict enforcement of the regulations depriving British subjects of corresponding advantages.

It must be admitted, that all this seems, at first sight, to be very plausible, and undoubtedly well calculated to attract public notice, and enlist local sympathies. But is it not, in a considerable degree, at least, fallacious? Every unbiassed and observing person, who devotes any attention to this subject, knows that the fish of our great lakes are attracted inshore and towards the islands and shoals, by the two great natural instincts, want of food and for reproduction. The quantities of food and the facilities for propagation are quite as attractive, generally, on the Canadian as they are on the United States side of the lakes. Within the area on our side of the international boundary, American citizens are not permitted to fish.

Then, as regards the deep water fishing, the fish frequenting these grounds cannot be considered in any other light than a common property, of mutual advantage, altogether irrespective of the shores to which they may resort for nutriment, or to increase their species.

It seems, therefore, conclusive to impartial minds, that the invidious effect of our protective system, is, however, convincing in theory and appearance, much more fanciful than real. The idea, that in such extensive bodies of water, as Lake Superior, for instance, the local range of various kinds of non-migratory fishes extends across an imaginary water boundary is not at all a practical one. It has been very industriously circulated in support of claims made by fishing communities to be exempted from economical regulations, but it is so obviously an excuse, that the parties using it have always confined themselves to mere assertions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Another great cause of complaint among the advocates of free fishing, is the alleged enormous difference in the catch between United States and Canadian fishermen. They point to the fact that with no restrictions whatever as to the number of fishing apparatus and with no close-seasons of any kind, their neighbours stand in a far better position than they do in this respect.

In order to set this long debated matter at rest, comparisons have been made with the view of establishing whether these contentions were founded on facts. The recent publication of the last report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, proves the most interesting in this respect, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity of practically testing the matter, and once more showing the immense value of the Canadian lake fisheries, as compared with those on the other side.

This elaborate work contains a review of the fisheries of the great lakes in 1885, compiled by Messrs. Hugh M. Smith and M.M. Snell, with an introduction and description of fishing vessels and boats by Capt. J. W. Collins.

The United States Commission having taken the years 1880 to 1885 to exhibit what progress had been made in the fishing industry of the fresh water lakes, a similar statement has been prepared to show the relative increase of the Canadian fisheries, during the same period. A fact worthy of note, is, that whenever a scarcity or abundance exists, on one side of the lakes, like results are experienced on the other side. In addition to professional and semi-professional fishermen, the United States returns include shoremen and preparators, while ours only give the men actually engaged fishing in boats or vessels. True, the number of fishermen in the United States doubled during the above named period, while ours increased only 33 per cent ; but, if the United States shoremen were deducted, it would reduce this number by about one-third. Although the value of the United States fishing fleet, on the lakes, including the value of pound-nets, gill-nets and seines, was nearly 400 per cent larger than ours, the value of their total catch of fish in 1880 amounted to only a little over 100 per cent more than ours, while in 1885 it had fallen to less than 50 per cent.

TABLE
Showing the Variations in Amount and Value of Fishery Products on the Canadian Side of the Great Lakes, from 1880 to 1885.

LAKES.	WHITEFISH.		TROUT.		HERRING.		STURGEON.		ALL OTHER KINDS.		TOTAL LBS.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.
Superior . . .	Lbs. 334,800 2,257,000	Lbs. 606,160 4,571,947	Lbs. 312,800 1,464,750	Lbs. 911,570 3,488,177	Lbs. 34,000 324,000	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs. 41,500 182,760	Lbs. 116,000 60,000	Lbs. 83,000 238,216	Lbs. 782,800 3,816,625	Lbs. 1,642,230 8,825,780	\$ 35,879 118,376	\$ 111,871 291,523
Huron . . .	Lbs. 2,113,200 2,700,778	Lbs. 2,634,260 1,425,380	Lbs. 1,470,800 2,084,500	Lbs. 3,980,000 2,580,780	Lbs. 195,800 246,800	Lbs. 1,570,000 1,265,650	Lbs. 5,000 204,000	Lbs. 825,800 215,500	Lbs. 912,000 1,969,195	Lbs. 1,264,740 6,010,860	Lbs. 4,696,800 7,203,273	Lbs. 10,294,800 11,457,170	\$ 211,184 195,277	\$ 627,368 276,397
St. Clair . . .	Lbs. 224,400 77,922	Lbs. 56,800 41,125	Lbs. 7,000	Lbs. 107,300	Lbs. 151,200 250,700	Lbs. 2,844,200 1,208,150	Lbs. 76,200 998,500	Lbs. 50,000 227,780	Lbs. 561,000 523,805	Lbs. 289,600 708,740	Lbs. 1,019,800 1,850,927	Lbs. 3,347,900 2,185,795	\$ 28,728 36,273	\$ 98,405 40,193
Erie	Lbs. 205,600 3,383,800	Lbs. 186,080 3,531,855	Lbs. 26,200	Lbs. 106,900	Lbs. 854,000 11,774,400	Lbs. 5,935,400 19,354,900	Lbs. 213,400 1,970,000	Lbs. 439,260 4,727,950	Lbs. 735,600 11,982,900	Lbs. 1,073,160 23,731,912	Lbs. 2,008,600 20,087,300	Lbs. 7,653,900 51,556,517	\$ 48,377 474,880	\$ 242,774 1,109,096
Ontario . . .	Lbs. 800,800 1,064,000	Lbs. 365,300 90,711	Lbs. 252,200 563,700	Lbs. 830,100 20,510	Lbs. 247,400 611,217	Lbs. 1,526,600 403,585	Lbs. 20,200 545,283	Lbs. 55,600 386,974	Lbs. 1,644,400 849,800	Lbs. 2,161,750 1,496,686	Lbs. 2,965,000 3,640,000	Lbs. 4,430,350 2,398,466	\$ 92,423 159,700	\$ 188,103 95,869
Totals . . .	Lbs. 3,698,800 9,433,500	Lbs. 3,868,600 9,661,018	Lbs. 2,042,800 4,145,150	Lbs. 5,328,970 6,155,367	Lbs. 1,448,400 12,917,117	Lbs. 11,876,200 22,556,285	Lbs. 314,800 3,717,783	Lbs. 1,432,160 5,740,964	Lbs. 3,969,000 15,385,700	Lbs. 4,872,250 32,200,414	Lbs. 11,473,000 45,600,125	Lbs. 27,378,180 76,423,728	\$ 416,791 984,500	\$ 1,268,551 1,813,078

* Represents United States side.

SHOWING in Detail the Changes in the Number of Persons, Vessels and Boats, Amount
Lakes from

LAKES.	PERSONS EMPLOYED.		STEAM TUGS AND VESSELS.				BOATS.			
	Number.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.
					\$	\$			\$	\$
Superior {	149	214	2	4	3,000	6,500	62	90	3,310	8,235
	*414	914	4	15	9,400	68,100	157	504	16,840	32,635
Huron, including Georgian Bay. {	577	1,075	9	15	9,700	53,800	199	339	24,103	48,700
	*470	892	3	10	7,000	41,300	108	551	13,905	31,646
St. Clair and Tributaries {	311	301	1	1	2,000	2,000	52	58	1,025	1,880
	*356	272	2	2	3,000	1,150	50	213	5,000	6,307
Erie {	178	346	9	53	38,400	178,200	85	185	4,820	50,296
	*1,620	4,298	9	53	38,400	178,200	593	1,483	45,480	120,557
Ontario {	726	594	7	3	4,600	3,000	294	251	10,393	11,390
	*612	600	1	2	3,600	4,800	166	465	9,500	15,648
Totals {	1,941	2,530	18	23	17,300	65,300	692	923	43,651	120,501
	*3,472	6,976	19	82	61,400	293,550	1,074	3,216	90,725	206,793

*Lines of figures marked *

NOTE.—The number of men employed on United States side include the shoremen and

BLE

and Value of Apparatus and Capital invested, in the Canadian Waters of the Great 1880 to 1885.

POUND-NETS.				GILL-NETS.				SEINES.			
Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.		Number.		Value.	
1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.	1880.	1885.
		\$	\$			\$	\$			\$	\$
2	5	500	1,850	251	1,298	5,604	19,696				
43	230	14,950	67,520	4,630	7,557	25,280	78,082	32	43	2,010	2,920
	70		30,900	4,424	5,531	48,007	55,900	9	58	1,545	5,770
189	586	49,425	113,350	3,360	3,444	20,600	35,333	28		5,600	
	4		800					67	62	6,610	5,213
	57		12,550	180	23	1,080	160	42	34	6,000	8,825
54	132	14,385	9,470	2	65	40	2,028	21	32	2,240	3,330
758	928	233,600	252,285	5,775	22,644	22,500	75,507	18	71	2,800	8,320
2	2	300	250	797	488	20,669	18,190	80	57	9,207	5,104
34	14	14,000	6,975	6,000	4,722	20,000	23,952	9	69	1,950	3,177
58	213	15,185	43,270	5,474	7,882	74,320	95,814	177	209	19,602	19,417
1,024	1,815	311,975	455,680	19,945	38,390	88,460	213,034	129	217	18,360	23,242

represent United States side.

preparators, and in Canada only the fishermen proper employed in boats and vessels.

The above tables show that during the five years, from 1880 to 1885, the total quantity of fish caught on the Canadian side of the lakes increased nearly three-fold, while the United States catch did not even double :

	1880. Lbs.	1885. Lbs.	Increase. Lbs.
Canada.....	11,473,000	27,378,180	15,905,180
United States.....	45,600,125	76,423,728	30,823,603

In order to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter, it must be borne in mind that the use of pound-nets prevails to a much greater extent on the American side than on ours. While, in 1885, there were 213 pound-nets licensed by this department from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, to Port Maitland, on Lake Erie, their returns show 1,815, one-half of which were in Lake Erie. With nine times the number of pound-nets, and five times the number of gill-nets, the American fisheries should make a better show, were fish more plentiful on their side than ours, as is often alleged by interested parties.

The above compilation also proves that our progress during these five years has been more rapid than theirs. A glance at the following table will enable any one to understand this :

	Ratio of Increase.	
	United States.	Canada.
Lake Superior.....	146 per cent.	217 per cent.
do Huron.....	41 do	200 do
do St. Clair.....	11 do	246 do
do Erie.....	133 do	404 do
do Ontario.....	40 (decrease)	103 do
Total average increase..	84 per cent.	204 per cent.

If we now come to the various kinds of fish, we find that, taking the five lakes together, whitefish show very slight signs of improvement. Although the yield increased 100 per cent on both sides of Lake Superior, it remained about stationary in Lake Erie. On Lake Huron, our figures show an increase of 25 per cent, while the American fishery decreased 50 per cent; and on Lake Ontario there is an enormous decrease of 50 per cent on our side, and of 90 per cent in the American waters. In fact, the insignificant catch of 90,000 lbs. in 1885 would seem to show that this delicious fish is fast disappearing from American waters, as during the same year our catch amounted to 365,000 lbs.

Salmon-trout makes a better show, our increase being at the rate of over 110 per cent, while the United States fisheries show less than 50 per cent. In the Canadian waters of Lakes Superior, Huron and St. Clair, the catch of salmon-trout trebled between 1880 and 1885. On Lake Ontario, our fishermen caught 82,000 lbs., while only 20,000 lbs. were taken on the New York side, thus showing a very marked decrease when compared with their large catch of 570,000 lbs. in 1880.

The great bulk of herring and sturgeon are caught on Lake Erie. The American catch between 1880 and 1885 did not even double, whereas our statistics show an increase in herring of 800 per cent and in sturgeon of 400 per cent.

THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

With the view of affording additional protection to the valuable fisheries of the province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories* and for the purpose of guarding against the possible depletion of fish in Lake Winnipeg and other waters, the following regulations, after having been submitted to the representatives of the above-named province, and to the local inspector of fisheries, who should have a practical knowledge of the matter, as well as having been published in the public press, for the purpose of eliciting remarks and criticism, were approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FISHING IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

1. There shall be two kinds of licenses for fishing in the province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, to be designated "commercial licenses" and "domestic licenses"; which licenses shall be issued to resident British subjects only, and who are the actual owners of the fishing gear included in such license.

2. Every company, firm, trader, or person, fishing for trade and commerce in that part of lake Winnipeg hereinafter specified, shall have a "commercial license," and the applicant for such license shall, in the application therefor mention the number of tugs, or other boats, to be employed under such license, as well as the length, size and description of nets to be used, and that such license is applied for the purpose of fishing in lake Winnipeg only, and outside the excluded limits, as shown on the map descriptive of lake Winnipeg, which accompanied the Annual Fisheries Report of 1890.

3. No fishing tug shall fish with more than 10,000 yards of gill-nets, and no sailing or trading boat shall fish with more than 3,000 yards of gill-nets, and all gill-nets so used shall be not less than five inches extension measure in the size of the mesh.

4. The fee payable on a "commercial license" for gill-net fishing shall be, for every fishing tug included in such license, \$20, and in addition a fee of \$2 for every 1,000 yards of net included in the license; and for every sailing, trading or other fishing boat, included in a "commercial license," a fee of \$10 shall be paid, which shall include a limit of 3,000 yards of net to each boat; but in no case shall a "commercial license" be granted to any one company, firm, trader, or person for the use of more than in the whole 40,000 yards of net, and no company, firm, trader, or person shall have, or be interested in more than one "commercial license."

5. To prevent the great destruction of fish, in many cases unfit for the market, or for human food, caused by catching them in gill-nets during inclement weather, "commercial licenses" for gill-net fishing in lake Winnipeg will not be granted after the season of 1893.

6. Every farmer, settler, or *bonâ fide* fisherman, Indian and half-breed, who is an actual resident of the locality where he proposes to fish, shall be entitled to a "domestic license." The holder of a "domestic license" (except in the case of a license for Seine fishing), shall be entitled to fish with not more than 300 yards of net. A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each "domestic license."

Applicants for "domestic license" shall describe in their applications the locality, and the nets or other apparatus which they desire included in the license, and also the kinds of fish they desire to be licensed to catch.

Nets for catching whitefish, trout, or tullibee, or nets used on the grounds usually frequented by these fish, shall have a mesh of not less than 5 inches extension measure; provided that when the applicants apply for a license to fish for other fish than the above named in a locality not frequented by whitefish, tullibee, or trout, then the mesh may be not less than 4 inches extension measure.

A "domestic fishing license" may be granted for any of the waters of Manitoba and the North-West Territories; provided, however, that no description of net, or other fishing apparatus, whatsoever, shall be used under a "domestic" or other license, within

a radius of half a mile of the mouth or outlet of any river, or stream, flowing into, or out of any of the lakes of Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

7. The holder of a "domestic license" for net fishing for sturgeon shall be entitled to use not more than 300 yards of gill-net, with a mesh of not less than 12 inches extension measure.

A fee of \$2 shall be paid for each such license.

8. The holder of a "domestic license" for seine fishing shall be entitled to use a seine not exceeding 66 yards in length, with the mesh not less than 4 inches extension measure.

A fee of \$25 shall be paid for each such license.

9. No "commercial" or "domestic license" shall be issued until the fees therefor have been paid; such fees being payable strictly in advance.

10. Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, without leases or licenses, is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

11. The following shall be the close seasons during which the several fish herein mentioned shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold, or had in possession by any one whatsoever:

1. Whitefish, salmon trout or lake trout, and tullibee, between the 5th day of October and the 15th December in each year, both days inclusive;

2. Pickerel (doré), gold-eyes, pike, mullets, and maskinongé, between 15th April and 15th May, both days inclusive;

3. Speckled trout of every kind, between 15th September and 1st May, both days inclusive;

4. Sturgeon, between 15th May and 15th July in each year, both days inclusive.

12. Seines, nets, or other apparatus, used for catching fish shall be so raised or adapted as to admit of the free passage of fish through, by or out of the same, from six o'clock on every Saturday afternoon to six o'clock on every following Monday forenoon, and during such close time no one shall catch fish by any means whatsoever; and any fish so taken, caught, or killed, together with the nets or other apparatus used shall be forfeited.

13. All licenses shall be issued annually and shall be in force for the periods herein-after mentioned, subject, however, to the laws and regulations that may from time to time be in force respecting close seasons, viz.: "commercial licenses" from 1st May to 4th October following, both days inclusive; "domestic licenses" from the 15th December to 4th October following, both days inclusive.

14. No one shall use a bag-net, trap-net, or "fish-pound," for capturing fish in the waters of Manitoba or the North-West Territories, except under the following conditions:

The holder of a "commercial license" issued for that purpose, may engage in pound-net fishing after the season of 1893, within the prescribed limits for fishing under "commercial license" in lake Winnipeg only:

Provided that no company, firm, trader, or person shall use, or be licensed to use more than four pound-nets; and provided also that no company, firm, trader, or person shall at the same time hold licenses for the use of both gill-nets and pound-nets.

The mesh of pound or trap nets of every description shall be not less than four and one-half inches extension measure in the "pots," "pounds," "hearts," and "tunnels," and not less than seven inches in the "bar" or "leader": doubled-headed pounds are hereby prohibited.

The fee payable on a "commercial license" for pound-net fishing shall be \$50 for each pound-net included in the license, together with a fee of 10 cents for every fathom length of the leader to such net.

15. No lime, chemical substances, or drugs, poisonous matter, dead or decaying fish, offal of fish, sawdust and mill rubbish, or any other deleterious substance, shall not be thrown into, or be allowed to pass into, or be left or remain in any water frequented by fish in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; and any person violating this regulation shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

16. These regulations shall apply to Indians and half-breeds, as well as to settlers and all other persons : provided always that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may from time to time set apart for the exclusive use of the Indians, such waters as he may deem necessary, and may grant to Indians or their bands, free licenses to fish during the close seasons, for themselves or their bands; for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for the purpose of sale, barter, or traffic.

17. The use of explosive materials of any kind to catch or kill fish is prohibited in the waters of Manitoba and the North-West Territories ; and the use of spears, grapnel-hooks, negogs, nishagans, and fire-arms for killing fish is also prohibited :

Provided always that special licenses may be issued to Indians or Indian bands permitting them to catch and kill fish in the manner specified in such license for the sole purpose of providing themselves or their bands with food.

18. No trader, peddler, hawker, or any other person whomsoever shall engage in buying, trading or otherwise obtain or be in possession of fish of any description, caught or killed by Indians, half-breeds, or any other person whomsoever, on any Indian reserve, or elsewhere during the close seasons fixed by law, and in which Indians are permitted by license or otherwise to catch fish for the sole purpose of providing food for themselves or their bands.

19. For the information of persons obtaining licenses under these regulations, every license shall have the regulations printed upon it.

20. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries having determined that it is necessary in the public interest, every dam, slide, or other obstruction, made or to be made, across or in any river or stream in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, shall have the necessary fish-pass as provided by section 15 of the Fisheries Act, and no net or other device shall be used to catch or kill fish, or obstruct their passage up or down any river or stream within 200 yards of any such dam, slide, sluice or fish-pass therein : nor in any other parts of such rivers and streams without leaving at least one-half of the main channel thereof wholly freed from the operations of any such net or other device as aforesaid.

21. These regulations shall supersede all former regulations heretofore made under the Fisheries Act which relate to the fisheries in the waters of Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada ; and such former regulations are hereby repealed.

22. All materials, implements, or appliances used, and all fish caught, taken or killed, in violation of these regulations, shall be seized and confiscated, and any person or persons violating these regulations shall incur the penalties provided by the Fisheries Act.

THE DEEP-SEA FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

These fisheries are probably the richest as well as the most varied in the world, but they have, until now, been very little developed. The seas, gulfs, bays, inlets, rivers and lakes of British Columbia swarm with prodigious numbers of fine food fishes. Among these are the salmon, sturgeon, cod, halibut, herring, oölachan, fur seal, &c., all denizens of the Pacific waters, and found chiefly in the rivers and outer shores of British Columbia and in Behring Sea.* The salmon canning industry has taken immense strides.

The advantage which this province offers for the prosecution of the fishing industry are exceptionally good. With a coast line of 7,000 miles of sea-washed shore, it has innumerable islands, bays and fiords, forming safe and accessible harbours for vessels of all sizes ; and along this coast, within the territorial waters, are found fish and mammals in great variety, and in greater numbers than in any other part of the world. These advantages and the development of the fishing industry, which, at no distant date, must follow, point to a leading element in the commerce of British Columbia.

The action recently taken by the Imperial Government in connection with a scheme of crofter colonization and the suggestion to develop the fisheries of the Pacific seaboard thereby, as well as certain remarks made by the British Columbia Board of Trade in its twelfth annual report with reference to the non-development of these fisheries, make it opportune to recapitulate the efforts of the Fisheries Department for the purpose of making known the immense wealth of these fisheries, and the great inducements thus offered.

As early as 1872, the annual report of this department published extracts from a paper written by Sir H. L. Langevin, which contained a description of the various kinds of sea fish and mammals found in these waters. A pamphlet by the Rev. M. C. Lumsden, on the same subject, was also reprinted, and copious extracts were given from a prize essay of Alex. C. Anderson, Esq., who subsequently became inspector of fisheries for the Province of British Columbia. In addition to an extended notice of the salmon fisheries, this work deals with the various species of sea fish frequenting the waters of the Gulf of Georgia and the coasts of Queen Charlotte Island. It treats of the cod, halibut, herring, seals, &c., concluding with remarks on the whale fishery.

In 1874, a paper of Matthew Macfie, Esq., F.R.G.S., in which the various kinds of sea fish frequenting the coast of British Columbia are described, and in which attention is called to the great facilities possessed by the province for the catching and curing of fish, was reproduced in the annual report of the department.

The report of 1876 draws attention to the whale, fur seal and dog fish fisheries.

That of 1880 deals exhaustively with the fur seal fishery, and suggests that means be adopted for the preservation of this valuable industry.

The annual report for 1881 gives a description of a cruise in H.M.S. "Rocket" by way of the Gulf of Georgia, Queen Charlotte Islands, Naas and Skeena Rivers and Queen Charlotte's Sound. The different kinds of fishing carried on at the different places around that route are therein fully described.

The report of 1883 treats at length of the natural history of the coal fish (the skil or black cod of the present day), the grounds where it is found, and its importance as a valuable fish industry. The modes of extracting and refining fish oils are also described, as well as the best markets for disposing of the same. Mention is made of endeavours to organize a considerable immigration of practical men desirous of entering on the prosecution of these fisheries. Pamphlets and information were supplied to parties in Newfoundland and Norway for the purpose of inducing them to emigrate to British Columbia, and to establish at favourable points settlements of their own for the purpose of carrying on deep-sea fishing.

In 1885, the reports were published of an exploration around the coasts of Queen Charlotte Islands, undertaken on behalf of the Government of British Columbia by Mr. Newton H. Crittenden, and containing graphic descriptions of their geographical position and extent; the general features of the coast; the passages, inlets and channels; the bays, harbours and sounds; the resources in fish, &c., &c.

In 1886, the Fisheries Department, organized at that time as a separated department, fitted out, at a cost of over \$3,000, an expedition for the purpose of locating the ground of the *Skil* and other deep sea fish around the coasts of British Columbia. Owing to the late period of the year in which this expedition was undertaken, it was found impossible to make it as complete as would have been desired, but sufficient information

was gathered to establish the fact that the coast of British Columbia offers every inducement for a colony of fishermen.

Enquiries from parties since received by the department show that public interest is beginning to awaken on the subject.

It was reported that in 1888, during a prospecting voyage for *Skil*, the schooner "Theresa" secured 314 brls. of fish in about eight days' fishing, although she was provided with but very imperfect gear and met with boisterous weather. Trawls of 300 hooks, after being set for only two or three hours, were taken up with 100 or 150 fish averaging about $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each; thus showing that under favourable circumstances, this fishery could be made highly remunerative.

A number of firms have been examining fishing stations at several points on the coast with the intention of prosecuting this fishery in suitable boats from shore; and the annual report for 1888 states that this would be a proper thing for the Scotch crofters to engage in, as no more suitable place for carrying on deep-sea fishing can be found than the west coast of Queen Charlotte and Vancouver Islands.

During the past year, Colonel Engledue, R.E., in company with Major William Clarke, representing an English syndicate interested in the promotion of a company for the establishment of a fishing settlement, on the west coast of British Columbia, to be composed of Scotch crofters, visited British Columbia for the purpose of obtaining information regarding its fisheries. In order to afford these gentlemen every possible assistance in their mission, the Government steamer "Sir James Douglas," was placed at the disposal of the Government of British Columbia for the purpose of making an exploratory survey.

The report subsequently published by Colonel Engledue and Major Clarke on the result of their investigations, which appear to have been very thorough, deals with the question at length.

After stating the nature of their mission, and the details of the scheme of crofter colonization, the report alludes to the work proposed to be undertaken by the company, provided the Government of British Columbia offers sufficient co-operation. Their plan includes the erection of refrigerators for fresh fish at certain points contiguous to the fishing settlements and the employment of special steamers of high rate of speed containing refrigerating machinery for the transport of fish from outlying depôts to the different market towns and railroad centres. Arrangements would also have to be made for preserving, by the best known methods, the surplus catch of fish; for the providing of plant to undertake the extraction of oil from fish; for the manufacture of cod liver oil, and for the manufacture of fish guano.

The exploring cruise of the "Sir James Douglas" occupied about three weeks and covered a route practically uninhabited except by a few scattered Indian tribes. The harbours are described as being safe and abundant, and in most cases are within easy reach of the fishing banks. The presence of fish in these waters was fully proved; the published statement regarding the piscine wealth of British Columbia was found to be in no wise exaggerated, and the commissioners are of opinion that no better location can be found for trained deep-sea fishermen than the coast of British Columbia.

THE FRASER RIVER FISHERIES.

The difficulties which this department experienced in past years, regarding the enforcement of regulations for the protection of the salmon fishery of the Fraser river were again met.

The members of the Canners' Association sent a long remonstrance. For convenience their recommendations are summarized and dealt with under separate headings :

1. That the limit on fishery licenses be removed and that each cannery now in operation, be granted not less than twenty-five boat licenses.

The cannery's contention is that under the present system many, if not all, of the existing canneries, will have so few boats that they will be unable to continue their business with profit.

On the other hand, the department believes that to grant the cannery's request would create a monopoly. It would also mean that an increase should be made in the gross number of 350 licenses to canneries, which has been established by the department after consultation and agreement with the canneries themselves. Taking the year 1890 as a basis, there were seventeen factories on the Fraser, which at twenty-five boats each, as now asked, would run the whole number up to 425, instead of 350, as established in 1889, and as the total limit of licenses available for canneries, freezers and fishermen is 500, this would leave only 75 licenses available, instead of 150, and in that manner the canneries would gain some 20 per cent and the other fishermen would lose 50 per cent of the license privilege hitherto granted them.

2. That the fees on the Fraser shall be uniform, viz., \$20 for each boat engaged in fishing, without reference to the disposal of salmon ; and that for northern localities, the licenses be rated at \$5 for each boat.

3. That the weekly close time be the same as heretofore, that is to say, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 p.m. Sunday.

There being no objection to this request, it was granted.

4. That the restrictions as to the use of seines shall not be universal, and that certain waters be exempted.

This was, in a certain measure, agreed to, and certain localities, such as Alert Bay, Smith's Inlet and Lowe Inlet, where it was shown that no other mode of fishing could be carried on than seining, were exempted from the above order.

5. That the suspension of the clause of the statute which prohibits the throwing of fish offal into the water be continued.

The contention of the canneries is that compliance with this requirement of the Fisheries Act would injuriously affect the industry, while not in the least conserving the source of supply. It was, moreover, claimed that this offal was immediately consumed by millions of scavenger fishes, such as suckers, bull-heads, &c. ; that it did not in the least injure the river, because it did not remain in the river as offal, and that even if a little did, the water was so cold that it could do no harm.

That the prevention of offal being cast into streams is a wise provision and almost universally adopted the world over, is admitted by every one conversant with the subject of protection of fish. The practice is pernicious from whatever source it may be viewed, either as regards pollution of the waters, injury to the fisheries or as regards the convenience and health of the residents along the shores of rivers where this offal is dumped into the water.

On this point, Mr. Mowat, the late inspector of fisheries for British Columbia, was very pronounced. He calculated that fish offal to the extent of 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 pounds go into the Fraser during a period of thirty days, within a distance of fifteen miles, and he asks if any one has ever calculated the immense number of small fishes it would take to dispose of all this refuse? Chubs and suckers are noticed in large num-

bers under the cannery wharves, but these fish feed only on the blood and fragments of the salmon. As none of these fish weigh more than half a pound, it may be imagined the length of time it would take to eat upwards of 7,000,000 pounds of offal annually. Settlers using the water of the river complain bitterly of the pollution caused by this offal, as it is carried into the creeks and bays with the tide, and deposited on the banks near their residences. The stench from the offal confined under the canneries is represented as very great, lasting for months after the packing is over.

It is, moreover, much to be regretted that due attention has not been given to the importance of converting this refuse into manure. The value of this substitute for guano is worth consideration. The objection hitherto raised is the want of capital to enter into this industry, coupled with the uncertainty of finding profitable markets for the manufactured article; but it is considered that were the British Columbia Boards of Trade and the canning companies to take the lead in such a matter, much good might be done, and a practice which is justly termed a nuisance to the residents and a detriment to the fishing interests, would be dropped.

The use of fish as a manure has long been known. In France, as well as in some parts of the United States, the offal from fish, when converted into portable manure, is applied to the soil with great benefit; and no doubt can be entertained, but that the manufacture of fish guano on the Fraser River, and elsewhere in British Columbia, would prove a source of profit, and that large quantities of a most valuable concentrated manure could be exported at remunerative prices.

6. That a Board of Fishery Commissioners, resident in the province, shall be appointed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In connection with this matter of fishery regulations for the Fraser River, it may not be out of place to quote here an article which recently appeared in the *Fishing Gazette*, of New York, as showing the absolute necessity which exists for the enforcement of judicious restrictions so as to ensure the protection of the salmon fishery:—

“COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES.

“As in other parts of the country, the Columbia River salmon fisheries begin to show the effects of greed and reckless destruction of that prince of fishes. In 1883, the value of canned fish was \$3,147,000. In 1890, the value was reduced in consequence of the lack of fish, to \$2,200,000. This is owing to the fact that *the most exhausting methods of capture are adopted*. In 1890, there were 165 fixed nets so constructed that but few fish could escape them. They were set in the estuary and occupied several square miles of fishing ground. Wheel fishing is adopted far up the river. On the rim or periphery of the wheel, scoop nets of wire are placed so as to scoop up the fish, and are so constructed as to lead the fish to troughs extending to a trap. So destructive are they that not a fish escapes. They literally pump the fish out of the river. As a consequence, the industry has declined about one-third since its height in 1883, and the state governments do not properly interfere.

“A protective union has been formed, whose object is to secure legislation by which fixed nets and wheels shall be removed, and such measures adopted that the salmon shall not, like the buffalo, become an extinct race. The union is striving to procure ‘besides’ such restrictions and protections as are needed for the establishment of hatcheries that will produce 30,000,000 fry every year, and thus keep alive the industry by which the whole country and foreign nations will be supplied with a valuable food fish.

"But few persons are aware of the magnitude of the salmon industry on the Pacific coast. There are twenty-four canning establishments on the Columbia River, ten on the Oregon coast, nine in California and thirty-six in Alaska. There are also thirty canneries located in British Columbia. The industry, not including British Columbia, has sprung up within a quarter of a century, which now has a capital of \$5,000,000, gives employment to 15,000 persons and has put up and sent out over the world 760,000,000 pounds of salmon. This is a vast addition to the world's food supply. It is to be hoped that local governments will protect these vast fisheries and render them by their fostering care still more productive. Our dependence now is upon the Pacific coast. The salmon fisheries near Newfoundland are not protected, but netters sweep in everything at the mouth of the rivers, which is a ruinous process. Our inland creeks and rivers that once afforded large numbers are now barren, because of dams that shut the salmon from their spawning grounds and also the deposit of chemicals from factories located on the streams.

"It is clearly the province of the government of the United States, which is doing nobly so far as its jurisdiction extends, and especially of the local governments, to protect and foster an industry so important, and especially as the limits for patronage are contracting and beef and mutton are increasing in price. The sea, which furnishes the food without man's help, should be utilized by protection and hatcheries. No food can be obtained more cheaply than that furnished by the sea, which covers two-thirds of the earth's surface. It should be remembered that dominion was given to man over the fish of the sea as well as over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. The department of the sea has been neglected too long, and the attention of individuals and of the governments is being called to the matter, which should be diligently heeded."

CONFERENCE OF FISHERY INSPECTORS.

It was deemed expedient to assemble at Ottawa the several inspectors and chief officers of the fisheries service throughout the Dominion, for the purpose of conferring upon the many questions relative to the fisheries. The mutual benefit of such a conference, both to the department as well as to its officers, is apparent. The inspectors were convened in conference on the 9th April, 1891.

In response to a request from this department, the Department of Railways and Canals kindly provided passes for such of the inspectors as were obliged to travel by Government railways to reach the capital, and through the kind offices of the Department of Public Works, a large and commodious committee room was placed at the disposal of these officers; and there from the 9th to 16th April, the conference met daily for deliberation under the presidency of Commander Wakeham, fishery officer, in charge of the Gulf division, Quebec. The following officers attended the conference:—

Dr. W. Wakeham, fishery officer for the gulf division, Province of Quebec, chairman.

Lieutenant A. R. Gordon, R. N., commander of the fisheries protection service eastern maritime waters;

Mr. A. C. Bertram, inspector of fisheries for the Island of Cape Breton;

Mr. Robert Hockin, inspector of fisheries for the Pictou division, Nova Scotia;

Mr. J. R. Kinney, inspector of fisheries for the Yarmouth division, Nova Scotia;

Mr. Edward Hackett, inspector of fisheries for the Province of Prince Edward Island;

Mr. Robert A. Chapman, inspector of fisheries for the northern division of New Brunswick;

Captain J. H. Pratt, inspector of fisheries for the western division of New Brunswick ;

Mr. David Morrow, inspector of fisheries for the central division of New Brunswick ;

Mr. Alex. McQueen, inspector of fisheries for the Province of Manitoba ;

Mr. F. C. Gilchrist, inspector of fisheries for the North-West Territories ;

Captain E. Dunn, commander of the fisheries protection service on lake Huron and Georgian Bay ;

Mr. Charles Wilmot, officer in charge of the Newcastle Fish Breeding Establishment.

Owing to the recent death of Mr. Thomas Mowat, the Province of British Columbia was unrepresented at the conference.

Mr. Samuel Wilmot, superintendent of fish culture for the Dominion, frequently attended the sessions of the conference and participated in its deliberations. An employé of this department attended as secretary and kept a stenographic record of the proceedings.

The recommendations made by the conference were as follows :—

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE CONFERENCE.

1. Mr. Superintendent Wilmot's views, as expressed in his special report on the salmon fisheries of British Columbia, were endorsed.

A commission has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the fishery regulations of British Columbia.

2. That a close time for shad be established for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, from 1st March to 20th June, with weekly close time, as at present.

The regulation now in force provides a weekly close time for shad and gaspereaux from sunset on Friday evening to sunrise on Monday morning ; the fisheries within the harbour of St. John, N.B., being, however, exempted from the above provision.

It is held by many who have given this subject serious attention, that the above close time is insufficient to properly protect the shad fishery ; and it is also claimed that the exemption of St. John harbour from even this slight protection afforded by the weekly close time, is most injurious to the shad fishery in other localities.

The Bay of Fundy, with its tributary rivers and streams, is *par excellence* the shad fishing ground of the Dominion. In 1890 the catch amounted to 6,438 barrels, valued at upwards of \$65,000. Of this quantity nearly one-half was taken in the county of St. John, N.B., almost altogether in the harbour of St. John.

Throughout the Dominion the catch of shad in 1890 was :—

Fresh shad.....	108,103 lbs.
Pickled shad.....	6,728 brls.

representing an aggregate value of upwards of \$73,000.

At various periods during the present century, the condition of the shad fishery became a source of much uneasiness and concern to the fishermen of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It has periodically, but at uncertain intervals, proved a total failure, but again and again the fish returned to our shores in abundance ; and it was not until comparatively recent years that this fishery has showed continued signs of depletion,

and the urgent necessity of more stringent regulations forced itself upon the convictions of all observant and thoughtful fishermen.

In 1875 the value of the shad fishery of the Dominion reached \$133,375.20. In 1880 it stood at \$89,429.15. In 1884 it fell to \$74,058.41, but rose during the following season of 1885 to the phenomenal value of \$149,174.90. In 1886 it fell to \$109,896.60; in 1888 to \$70,355, and in 1889 to \$58,364.80.

With an increasing scarcity, the price of this fish gradually rose until what was not very long ago an important article of diet among the poorer classes of the population, has now become comparatively scarce. The fish which sold at \$6, \$7 and \$8 a barrel, now fetch \$12 and \$14.

The shad is essentially a salt water fish. Its annual migrations northward and into the mouths of our rivers have been ascribed to various causes, the most acceptable theory being that there is a certain temperature of the water in which fish of migratory instincts prefer to live, and that they aim to occupy a hydrothermal area of this special temperature; hence the movement of those fish in the spring months and early summer from the warm waters of the Atlantic off Florida and South Carolina as far north as the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Shad enter the Bay of Fundy about the middle of May, proceeding up the rivers and streams and returning to the salt water in August or by the latter part of July. They are then thin, emaciated and weak, after spawning. The young ones move down to the sea in September.

The main argument advanced by the St. John Harbour fishermen for an exemption from the present regulations is that the first run of shad lasts but a few weeks, and that were they prohibited from catching them at that time, very few fish would be taken, and great loss would ensue to the fishermen of that locality.

On the other hand, the Bay of Fundy fishermen ascribe the poor runs of shad which have been experienced in past years to this very exemption, alleging that the fish are taken in such immense numbers, and scared by the extensive operations at St. John, that few remain to reach the upper waters of the bay, and thus their catch is considerably diminished. They, moreover, claim that the fishery has become so exhausted that increased protection is absolutely necessary, and that a regular close season should be established, in addition to the present close time, during which no shad or gaspereaux should be caught; no exceptions whatever being made for any localities.

In a special report dated April, 1890, upon the condition of the shad fishery at the head of the Bay of Fundy, with special reference to the counties of Cumberland, Colchester and Hants, Inspector Hockin says:—

“The history of this fishery since the year 1878 has been one of rapid decline; the total catch for the three years, 1878, 1879 and 1880 being 19,755 barrels; for 1881, 1882 and 1883, 13,037 barrels; for 1884, 1885 and 1886, 6,192 barrels; for 1887, 1888 and 1889, 1,777 barrels.

“This decline is due to over-fishing—to the feeding grounds being exhausted—or to some interference with the reproduction of the fish.”

Inspector Venning, of New Brunswick, said in 1888:—

“The cause of the decline is to be found in over-fishing, which continues without intermission from 1st June to last October, and no improvement can be looked for while this over-fishing is carried on.”

Overseer James S. Miller, of Canning, N.S., says:—

“With regard to the general falling off in the shad fishery in the waters of the Bay of Fundy, there is a local cause which I think must affect the fishing injuriously: I refer to the practice of drifting for herring across the mouth of the bay. Usually, every summer, from six to eight vessels, each having at least two sets of nets, string them two or three tiers deep right across the mouth of the bay. It appears to me that this practice must have the effect of breaking up the schools, or turning them away, when they go up through the Gut; they are thus lost to the bay.”

Overseer Burnham, of Windsor, N.S., writing on the subject says:—

“I believe that over-fishing is the principal cause of the decline of shad in the Avon.”

Mr. W. H. Rogers, late inspector of fisheries for Nova Scotia, made several reports on this subject; the gist of his remarks and conclusions being that over-fishing was the real cause of the scarcity of the shad at the present time.

Among several authenticated statements presented to the department in connection with the decline of the above fishery in the Bay of Fundy, may be mentioned the following:—

Casimir Bourque, of Minudie, fished in

1882	with	8	nets and caught	150	half brls. of shad.
1883	do	8	do	100	do do
1884	do	8	do	70	do do
1885	do	16	do	60	do do
1886	do	16	do	30	do do

Wm. A. Downey, fisherman, also of Minudie, states that in 1882, his average catch per net used each tide, was 55 shad.

In 1883	it was only	10
1884	do	6
1885	do	4
1886	do	3
1887	do	3

From the above statements, and reports, it is evident that the shad fishery has much retrograded of late years, and it appears most desirable that efficient measures be adopted to give it the necessary protection. The whole subject is still engaging the earnest attention of the department.

3. That a close time for speckled trout, sea trout, and land-locked salmon in the Maritime Provinces be fixed from 1st September to 1st March; in non-tidal waters in Province of Quebec from 15th September to 1st May, and in tidal waters in the same province between 1st October and 1st March.

This it is apprehended would only complicate matters, as it would be difficult, if not together impossible, to distinguish between trout caught in tidal and non-tidal waters.

It is a matter for consideration whether it is not better for all practical purposes to make the close season uniform, say from 15th September to 1st May.

The close seasons for speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) are now as follows:—

Ontario, 15th September to 1st May; New Brunswick, 15th September to 1st May; Manitoba and the North-West Territories, 15th September to 1st May; Quebec, 1st October to 31st December; Nova Scotia, 1st October to 1st April; Prince Edward Island, 1st October to 1st December; and those for the large grey trout, “lunge,” or

land-locked salmon : Quebec, 15th October to 1st December ; Nova Scotia, 1st October to 1st April ; New Brunswick, 15th September to 1st May.

4. That the close time for whitefish, viz. :—15th October to 30th November—be made to apply to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and that the close season for Manitoba and the North-West Territories remain as at present, with a special close time for Long Lake in Assiniboia, from 1st November to 15th January.

The first part of this recommendation has already been carried out ; the close season being from 15th October to 30th November. There does not appear to be any occasion to make special provision for Long Lake. If, as claimed by Inspector Gilchrist, a longer period is required there for the protection of fish, the object in view can be attained by declining to grant licenses until a certain time.

5. That a close season for sea bass for the Maritime Provinces be fixed between 1st March and 1st October.

This is the law at present, so far as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are concerned ; it should be extended to Quebec.

6. That the close season for pickerel, in Ontario, viz. :—15th April to 15th May, be made applicable to the waters of the Dominion.

This is the law in Quebec, as well as in Ontario. Pickerel are not caught to any extent in the Maritime Provinces.

7. That the close season for maskinongé, 15th April to 15th June, be made applicable to Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

A report on this subject is now under consideration.

8. That the close time for gaspereaux be established from sunset on Thursday evening to sunrise Monday morning in each week.

This is under consideration.

9. That the use of purse-seines in Canadian territorial waters be prohibited.

Purse-seines are now prohibited by law.

10. That no mackerel nets be left set in the territorial waters of Canada between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., between the 1st June and 1st September in each year ; provided the weather is such that it is possible to attend to them.

A regulation embodying the above recommendation has been adopted.

11. That the use of trawls or bultows be not allowed during the night in the bays within two miles from shore.

The evidence touching the necessity for this regulation is conflicting, and it was deemed more advisable to suspend action.

12. That all buoys attached to fishing apparatus in the tidal waters of Canada be marked with the owner's name, or some mark registered with a fishery officer or officer of customs.

Under consideration.

13. That an area swept by a radius of 7 miles from Wedge Island Lighthouse, N. S., be set apart as a spawning ground for herring ; no nets to be allowed in this area between 1st October and 15th November, except those specially licensed to resident fishermen, with no more than 1,000 square fathoms of net to each boat owned on the coast of this district.

This might be tried. A similar reserve of spawning grounds at Grand Manan has undoubtedly been productive of most beneficial results.

14. POUND-NET *vs.* GILL-NET FISHING.

Report of the Fresh-Water Fish Committee.

"Your committee, after listening carefully to the reading of Mr. Charles Wilmot's report upon the question of pound-net *vs.* gill-net fishing (see p. 85, Fisheries Report, 1890); from personal experience in the matter, and after a full discussion upon the relative merits of these appliances, recommend as follows:—

(1.) "That a pound-net of proper dimensions—say 4 inch mesh for the pot, 6 inches for the leader—is not so destructive as the present system of operating gill-nets.

(2.) "The pound-net is a stationary engine, whereas the gill-net can easily be removed from feeding to spawning grounds, and by this means seriously interfere with natural propagation. The fish when taken from the pound-net are alive and in first-class condition, whereas with the gill-net they are often from necessity left in the water too long and thus become unfit for use.

"The gill-net captures large numbers of immature salmon trout by the teeth: but the pound allows them to pass through uninjured.

"The gill-net allows suckers and mullets to pass through the mesh, whereas large numbers of these inferior fish are caught by the pound-nets."

NOTE.—Suckers and mullet live largely upon the eggs and fry of whitefish and salmon trout.

Recommendations.

(a.) Your committee would recommend that a limited number of pound-net licenses be granted to the fishermen of the Province of Ontario. The mesh not to be less than 4 inches extension measure in the pot, pound, hearts or tunnel, and 6 inches in the leaders.

(b.) For Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where the adult and marketable fish are larger, the mesh for pot, pound, heart, or tunnel should not be less than 4½ inches and 7 inches for the leader.

(c.) That the number of licenses issued, and the localities where the nets are to be placed be left to the discretion of the inspectors of the respective districts.

(d.) That pound-nets be not placed nearer than a mile of each other; that the length of leaders for each net be fixed by the inspector, and that no double-headed pound-nets be allowed.

(e.) That gill-net fishermen operating in the Province of Ontario from 3,000 to 6,000 yards of net shall pay an annual fee of \$10, and for a less quantity a fee of \$5, and that the license for fishing tugs remains as at present, viz., \$25

(f.) That the fee on a boat license in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories (the limit to be placed at 6,000 yards) shall be \$10. The fee on licenses for fishermen using 400 yards or less of nets to be \$2 per annum, and for each additional 400 yards \$2 more.

(g.) That Indians (fishermen) in Manitoba and the North-West Territories shall have no privileges over and above those granted to whitemen, when fishing for market.

(h.) The committee also recommends that a system of registering fishing nets, buoys, and boats be adopted, and that the Department of Fisheries issue tags or checks to the inspectors for that purpose. That no fisherman fishing with gill-nets in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, be granted a license to use pound-nets. He must restrict himself to either of these methods for capturing salmon trout and whitefish.

Most of the above recommendations are covered by the regulations governing fishing in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The others are still under consideration.

15. That certain closed areas should be set aside and protected for the natural propagation of lobsters; such areas to be defined and approved by the several inspectors in each of the districts affected, but not to exceed 20 per cent of the coast.

This recommendation requires special and careful investigation before it is adopted. When the proposed lobster regulations are in force, it is expected that such a measure will be found unnecessary.

21. LOBSTER FISHING.

Recommendations in Detail.

The Committee on Deep-sea Fisheries report as follows:—

They have considered several propositions submitted by members of the convention for the regulation of the lobster fishery, to wit:

A proposition to subdivide the coast waters.

It was resolved to recommend that the district limits remain as now established. The proposition that district No. 2 be divided, the boundaries being fixed by this conference, was negatived on the following vote:

For: Messrs. Gordon, Bertram and Pratt.

Against: Messrs. Hackett, Chapman, Wakeham and Kinney.

A proposition that: In each district, during the season in which it is lawful to pack or can lobsters, the regulations size shall not apply to lobsters delivered at any cannery, but that this fishery be regulated by limiting the season during which it would be lawful to take lobsters, was negatived on the following vote:

For: Messrs. Gordon, Chapman and Hockin.

Against: Messrs. Wakeham, Pratt, Bertram, Kinney and Wilmot.

It was also recommended that the close season remain as it is at present.

It was resolved to recommend that no person or persons, or body corporate, shall be permitted to pack, can, preserve, or cure lobsters without taking a license.

It was resolved to recommend that the license be free.

It was resolved to recommend that all boats and trawl-buoys used in connection with the lobster fishery, all "cars" for the keeping of lobsters alive, shall have the name of the owner, or a mark for identification, indelibly cut, or branded thereon, which mark shall be registered with a fishery officer.

It was resolved to recommend that:

In each district during the season in which it is legal to pack, can or otherwise preserve lobsters, the regulations prohibiting the capture of female lobsters carrying exuded ova, shall not apply to any lobsters delivered at a cannery, when the proprietors of such cannery fit up and operate to the satisfaction of the department, boxes for the hatching out of such ova as may be taken from the female lobsters, delivered at the cannery; such boxes to be of the pattern approved by the Superintendent of the Fish Culture for the Dominion.

It was resolved that:

The penalty for fishing during the close season be fifty dollars for each offence, and in addition thereto, a penalty of one dollar for each lobster caught, and in default of payment of the fine, imprisonment up to three months.

That the penalty for fishing, buying, killing or having in possession lobsters under a regulation size be twenty-five dollars, and in addition thereto, one dollar for each lobster; and in default of payment, imprisonment up to two months.

That the penalty for having "berried" lobsters in possession, &c., &c., be twenty-five dollars for each "berried" lobster, and in default of payment, imprisonment up to three months.

Nothing in the foregoing to be held to deprive a fishery officer of his discretionary power as contained in section 18, sub-section 1 of the Fisheries Act.

Whereas it is the practice of certain Canadian canners to export the product of their canneries either without labels or labelled as the product of the United States: that the attention of the department be called to this irregularity, and that the Government be asked to take such measures as may be best to put a stop to such practice.

It was resolved to recommend that canners be required to label all cases packed by them in season with a label issued by the department, stamped by a fishery officer,

signed with his name and a letter to identify the factory to which it is issued, or that such cases be branded or stencilled and signed in such a way as to be identified as legally packed, and that all cases not so labelled or marked be liable to confiscation.

It was resolved that with a view of carrying out the regulations affecting the lobster fishery where necessary, additional wardens or guardians be employed, and that inasmuch as the following is the estimate of the several fishery inspectors for their respective divisions, it is recommended that the special assistance asked for be granted:—

In Mr. Bertram's district.....	\$200
Dr. Wakeham's do	200
Mr. Kinney's do	100
Mr. Chapman's do	400
Mr. Hockin's do	300
Mr. Hackett's do	200
Capt. Pratt's do	Nil.
Mr. Morrow's do	Nil.
Total.....	<u>\$1,400</u>

It was resolved that as a better means of carrying out the lobster fishery regulations, it be recommended that the nomination of special or temporary fishery officers be at the discretion of the inspectors.

Regulations affecting the lobster fishery are under consideration of the department.

16. That certain particular areas be established in Lake Winnipeg and the waters connected therewith, for which no license shall be issued for commercial fishing, *i.e.*, an area of three miles by three in front of the mouths of certain rivers.

This recommendation has been carried out.

17. That no person be allowed to fish with a spear and torch in or about any river, stream, estuary, or watercourse, between the 1st May and the 15th November of each year.

The spearing of certain fish is already prohibited by the Fisheries Act. The object of this recommendation was to prevent the spearing of salmon under pretense, for instance, of catching eels, as in Prince Edward Island.

18. That the use of the spear for taking fish be prohibited in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, provided that the Minister may permit spearing by Indians for domestic use.

The same remarks as above apply. In the North-West Territories, they spear pickerel and trout under pretense of killing suckers and jackfish.

19. That the license fee for traps in tidal waters be fixed at 50 cents per running fathom of leader used.

The fee for trap-nets is fixed at 50 cents per fathom of leader.

20. That a standard salmon net be adopted as per drawings attached, and that the license states the size of mesh, length of bar-net and wings.

Mr. Wilmot has this matter under consideration.

21. This recommendation deals with the question of the lobster fishery, and forms the subject of a separate paragraph in this report.

22. That all net fishing be prohibited in the non-tidal waters of the River St. Croix and lakes on the New Brunswick side of the international boundary line.

A recommendation of this nature cannot be carried out except with the co-operation of the authorities of the State of Maine. A paper covering this and similar subjects has been prepared.

23. That a close season be fixed for pickerel in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island between 15th April and 1st July.

Some recommendation as No. 7.

24. That no salmon net be set in the tidal waters of Canada without first obtaining a license therefor.

This is under consideration.

25. That the fee for salmon nets in the tidal waters of Canada on the eastern coasts be at the rate of three cents per running fathom ; both bar-net and wings to be measured.

This is now the rule, so far as Bay des Chaleurs is concerned.

26. That the new system of special guardians inaugurated by the department has been successful in its operation, and that it should be adopted as far as possible : but, that all guardians so appointed be granted the status of constables.

No particular remarks required.

27. That the system at present in force requiring certificates for the shipment of fish during close seasons be strictly adhered to in all cases, and that it be extended so as to apply, as far as possible, to all common carriers.

This is an opportune recommendation and it is strictly carried out so far as this department is able to do so.

28. That it is desirable that a survey be made of all oyster beds in Canada in accordance with regulations furnished by the Department of Fisheries.

Being attended to.

29. That no fishing for oysters be permitted without the parties so doing having first obtained a license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Licenses for exclusive rights of fishing are now granted to parties desiring to engage in oyster culture ; the general public may, however, take oysters without any special license during the open season.

30.—FISH CULTURE.

Artificial fish culture has been a success as regards whitefish, salmon trout and shad, and a partial success in the case of salmon. The conference recommends the continuation of the present system along the lines where success seems obtainable, but that no fry be planted in any water unless it be clear of obstructions and in a proper condition to perpetuate the species.

A very good suggestion, which is now carried out.

31.—FISH-WAYS.

That wherever a "natural" pass in a river can be maintained, either by building a wing dam or by making a channel, such is to be preferred to any wooden fish pass. The conference having examined the Hockin pass believes it to be correct in principle, and recommends that it be fully tried.

There can be no doubt that natural means are preferable to artificial passes, however improved the latter may be.

32.—PROCURING SALMON OVA.

That in the collection of salmon ova, the supply of parent fish be obtained as far as possible by purchase from fishermen during the open season and impounded till ripe.

This is done whenever possible.

33. Sawdust in rivers and streams. That no exemption be permitted under clause 15, subsection 2, of the Fisheries Act.

The Bill providing for this was not proceeded with during the session of 1891.

34. That no manure or wash, or excrement of animals be thrown into, or allowed to drift into any stream, under the penalties of clause 15 of the Fisheries Act.

The Fisheries Act already prohibits the throwing or depositing of matter or substances deleterious to fish. Deposits of manure or dead animals are matters for municipalities to deal with, when they constitute a public nuisance. The present recommendation was intended to apply to the North-West Territories, where huge stables have been built on the banks of streams.

35. That a standard package should be adopted for pickled fish in Canada (mackerel excepted).

The laws relating to Inspection of fish and fish oils is at present under control of the Department of Inland Revenue.

36.—OYSTER FISHERY.

Final recommendations in detail :—

(1.) That no fees be charged for licenses.

(2.) The close time to be established between 1st May and 30th September, both days inclusive, and that in all partially depleted beds, no fishing in the winter season through the ice be allowed.

(3.) Oysters "round" under two inches in diameter, and "long" under three inches of outer shell shall not be taken.

(4.) All productive oyster beds to be divided into sections and to be fished alternately.

(5.) The department to take the necessary measures to restock exhausted beds, and leases and licenses to be granted to parties willing to undertake oyster cultivation.

(6.) Mud-digging to be prohibited within 200 yards of any live oyster bed, and permitted only at such places as are prescribed by a fishery officer.

The oyster fishery has been partially brought under the license system. The close season is now from 1st June to 15th September. Fishing through the ice is no longer allowed. However desirable a minimum size may be, it would be difficult and expensive to enforce such a regulation. The department intends restocking exhausted beds and encourages operations of the same nature when undertaken by private parties. The regulations provide for the digging of mussel mud.

37. That all Canadian fishing vessels which take out a license for the bounty shall, before receiving such license, have some distinctive mark, such as a St. Andrew's cross, made of tanned cotton canvas, sewed on each side of her mainsail; such cotton to be not less than 10 inches in width, and the arms of the cross not less than 5 feet long.

So far as the bounty is concerned, no benefit would be derived from this recommendation, but it would no doubt be found invaluable to the fisheries protection service, as the commanders of the cruisers would know at a glance the nationality of the vessel engaged in fishing, and be saved much labour and annoyance.

38. That officers distributing bounty claims be empowered to administer the oath to bounty claimants.

Fishery officers have now the power to administer oaths to bounty claimants, under chapter 42 Revised Statutes. The Act was assented to on 28th August, 1891.

39.—*Re* STATISTICS.

That in fixing the values shown in the Dominion fishery returns, the price should be that of the fish when sold by the merchant, at the point where he received them from the fishermen.

And further, that each fishery inspector make a special report on the average value in his district, such report to be made to the department in August of each year : and the final values for the returns to be fixed by the department on the receipt of these reports.

A schedule to serve as a basis in preparing the statistics of the annual report is prepared in the department, and sent every year to each inspector for revision. It is quite possible, however, that the scheme would work better as proposed.

40. That in the Dominion fishery returns, the take made by registered vessels be distinguished from that by boats.

Instructions to such effect might be given to the inspectors, calling upon them to direct overseers in their respective districts to prepare statistics in such a manner as to distinguish the catch of vessels from that of boats. Blank forms would have to be altered accordingly.

41. That no herring or capelin be captured for fertilizing purposes.

A very good suggestion.

42. That the matter of provincial and county regulations be referred to the several inspectors for the purpose of making enquiries and reporting later to the department.

43. That the close time for fish be made statutory.

This suggestion does not commend itself. The seasons are more or less tentative of necessity.

44. Changes recommended in the Fisheries Act :—

Section 12, subsec. 1.—That all the words after the word *killed* in the 3rd line be erased, and the word *illegally* substituted therefor ; and that in subsec. 2, the language be altered in the same sense. Also, in subsec. 2, after the word *every*, insert the words *fishery officer* on the first line, before the words *customs officer*.

There appears to be no necessity to change ss. 1, sec. 12 ; it is sufficiently clear. Neither is it necessary to add the words *fishery officer*, as these officers are already empowered to seize and confiscate *on view* all fish illegally caught by sec. 18, ss. 3.

Section 13, subsec. 1.—That the words *fishery officer*, in the last line, be erased, and the words *fishery inspector* substituted therefor.

This would not answer, as there are, at present, no inspectors in Ontario and Quebec, besides an inspector is only a fishery officer.

Section 14, subsec. 10.—That the words *and those for sturgeon not less than 13 inches* be added thereto.

Unnecessary and unimportant.

Section 14, subsec. 12.—That the following be added to this subsection :—

“ And all brush weirs other than box traps, fascine, or eel weirs, shall be provided with gates not less than 8 feet in width, and of the full height of the weir, placed at the deepest part of the bunt.”

A good suggestion which might be carried out. O'Brien's patent fish escape would probably answer the purpose.

Section 14, subsec. 14.—That the last clause, commencing *provided always, &c.*, be struck out.

There can be no objection to this suggestion being carried out. It would give additional protection to the fisheries.

Section 15, subsec. 2.—That the last clause, commencing *provided always, &c.*, be struck out.

The proposed Bill *re* sawdust and mill rubbish will provide for this.

Section 18, subsec. 3.—That the word *boats* be inserted between the words *all* and *materials* in the first line.

• Quite unnecessary; difficulties have often arisen on that account.

Section 21, subsecs. 8, 9 and 10.—That the penalties for illegal lobster fishing, &c., be added to this section as subsections 8, 9 and 10.

This should be done only in case it be decided to increase penalties for the illegal killing and possession of lobsters.

45. That whereas certain Canadian fishermen on the great lakes are placed at a serious disadvantage in competing with those of the United States, owing to the imposition of a duty on fish of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per pound, it is desirable that the question be investigated, and such action taken as seems best calculated to place our fishermen on an even footing with their competitors.

This is a matter relating to tariff.

46. That whereas whitefish are very plentiful in certain of the smaller lakes of Ontario, and are not permitted to be taken with nets, licenses for fishing with gill-nets be granted for, say, 1st to 30th September, such licenses to be issued to farmers and other residents in the immediate vicinity of said lakes.

A recent circular to this effect had to be cancelled. It is, moreover, apprehended that the proposed dates would not answer, being too early.

47. That a manual of legal procedure be prepared and supplied to fishery officers for their guidance when acting as magistrates, and that in the meantime a copy of *Clarke's Magistrate's Manual* be supplied to each inspector.

Inspectors of fisheries are furnished with copies of the Consolidated Statutes *re* Summary Convictions. Some of them might be supplied with *Clarke's Manual*.

Resolutions respecting the services rendered by the secretary to the conference.

FINAL REPORT.

49. Reiterating that close seasons should be made statutory; testifying to the value placed by all members of the conference upon meetings like the present, and their desire that such be repeated again. The proceedings have been well kept by the secretary, and the conference request that they be printed for private circulation, so that each member may be furnished with a copy.

As may be seen, the subjects dealt with by the conference extend over a wide range and embrace all of the most important matters coming within the scope of the Fisheries Department. That the great majority of the recommendations made at this convention were sound and practical is evidenced by the department's adoption of many of them, and although it is too early yet to express an opinion of the improvement in the fisheries which may result from their promulgation, it is not too much to say that the department feels confident of ultimate benefits to the fisheries through the introduction of some of the remedial measures suggested.

The final report of the conference reads as follows:—

OTTAWA, 16th April, 1891.

SIR,—By unanimous request of the conference of fishery inspectors, I have the honour to report to you on the work of the conference as follows:—

It is considered that the conference has been of great value, not only by enabling the inspectors from different districts to meet and exchange views, but the discussion of

the subjects has been of the greatest value in adding to the knowledge each member possessed. The privilege of meeting is felt by the members to have been so valuable to them individually that they unanimously recommend that the experiment so happily begun this year be repeated as often as possible. It is generally felt that the benefits of an annual meeting would amply repay the cost incurred.

A protocol of proceeding has been admirably kept by our secretary, Mr. Winter, of the Fisheries Department, and the request is made that this protocol be printed for private circulation so that each member may be furnished with a copy.

The subjects submitted for discussion have been dealt with, but the question under article 2 of the memorandum were found to be of so local a nature that each district inspector was requested to carefully go over the whole subject after the adjournment of the conference and to report directly to the department.

Of the other subject, the one deemed perhaps the most important by the conference was that of close seasons. These the conference recommends should, as a protective measure, be made statutory.

The protocol of proceedings having been kept in full, it will be unnecessary for me to say anything further as to the discussion of the subjects under review.

I am requested by the conference to convey to you a sense of their obligation for courtesies extended, and for the interesting and valuable address with which you opened the conference.

(Sgd.)

W. WAKEHAM,

Chairman, Fisheries Conference.

It is a matter deserving of consideration whether it would not be well to continue such meetings. The cost is not excessive, and the advantages thus gained in obtaining and contrasting the opinions of representative officers from various parts of the country upon points and theories at the same time are of great assistance in enabling the department to frame proper regulations, &c., for the protection and improvement of the fisheries, applicable to all parts of the Dominion.

FISH-BREEDING.

Detail statements of the work done at each of the fourteen hatcheries, together with the report of the Superintendent of Fish Culture, will form Part II of the supplement to the annual report of 1891.

CARLETON SALMON RETAINING POND.

For some years past the operations of the St. John River salmon hatchery have been very much restricted by the difficulties which have been experienced in procuring sufficient number of parent fish from which to secure the necessary ova to supply the hatchery. Numerous attempts had been made in the St. John River and its tributaries to obtain the required numbers of parent fish, and all met with but very indifferent success. It was found necessary, therefore, to draw the ova supply from other hatcheries, principally the Restigouche establishment.

This unsatisfactory state of affairs called for some remedy, and the department, as an experiment, adopted the suggestion of the Superintendent of Fish Culture, to utilize a salt-water pond on the Carleton side of St. John Harbour, known as the "Carleton mill-pond" for a reservoir to confine fish in until such time as they were ready for spawning.

It was held that this pond which was subject to the ebb and flow of the tide and consequently capable of receiving a fresh supply of water at each tide, was well adapted

for the purpose, while on the other hand some were of opinion that the drainage would render the water so impure as to defeat the end in view.

The high tides rise here some 28 feet and make this pond of very considerable size, while at low tide it is reduced to a comparatively small deep water hole with a surface area of 60 feet across and about 16 feet deep. By the construction of a dam and gate protected with a grating to prevent the fish from escaping which could be opened at the flow of the tide and closed when it began to ebb the pond could be kept full for all purposes required yet allowing the regular ebb and flow of tide to pass through the openings in the gate.

This work was completed for a comparatively insignificant sum, and parent fish were from time to time secured from the net fisherman's catch in the harbour by purchase and placed in the pond to ripen.

In this connection it might be well to reproduce an extract from an article which appeared in the *St. John Sun*, of 16th June last, as follows:—

* * * * *

“The system now entered upon at the Carleton mill-pond, while as yet in its experimental stage, is favourably regarded by those who have given attention to the subjects of artificial fish culture. But the undertaking, whether ultimately successful or not, is a present gain to the harbour fishermen. To illustrate this point: say that 400 salmon are caught by the harbour fishermen, for which they receive much more than the regular market price; that these fish are put into the Carleton pond and kept there till October; that 200 are females from which about one million eggs are taken and sent to the up-river hatchery, what follows? These 400 parent salmon minus a small percentage of loss from injuries, will be returned to the sea in as sound a condition as would be the case had they spawned up-river, and many of them as has been verified elsewhere will return again the following spring either for capture by the fishermen or for breeding purposes. Take the other side of the case, if these 400 fish had been taken by netters and sold at market prices, they would have been consumed and the eggs cast away as offal.

“No one will deny that the Government is moving in the right direction in its efforts to husband the fish wealth of the country, and that the present attempt to increase the stock of salmon in the St. John River is worthy of general support.”

When the time for manipulation arrived, the work was superintended by Mr. Charles McCluskey, the officer in charge of the St. John River hatchery, ably assisted by Fishery Overseer Joseph O'Brien, who had control of the pond from its inception. Mr. McCluskey subsequently reported the entire success of his operations and was loud in his praises of the splendid condition of the fish and the ova, which he pronounced to be healthier on the whole and in finer condition than any he had previously manipulated in all his experience. He handled 234 female salmon which had been taken from the pond from which he procured 1,600,000 eggs in prime condition. The ova were conveyed to the Government hatchery at Rapide des Femmes near Grand Falls, and placed upon the hatching trays. Advices show that the eggs are progressing favourably, and that there is every indication of good success attending the venture.

THE RESTIGOUCHE SALMON ANGLING CLUB AND ITS GRIEVANCES.

This club, which is composed almost exclusively of American capitalists, was incorporated in 1884 by an Act of the New Brunswick Legislature. Its members purchased from the Local Government certain fishing privileges, besides acquiring a large number of riparian rights from the settlers. At the present time these gentlemen own

the exclusive control of a large proportion of the angling of the Restigouche and Metapedia Rivers.

Matters progressed favourably, and no grievances were entertained by the club until the season of 1891, when this department received a letter from the president of the club, urging that a net set by the department opposite Cross Point, for the purpose of capturing salmon to stock the Restigouche hatchery, completely barred the channel, and was set in such a manner as to impede the passage of fish to the angling pools above. It was also complained that the nets were not lifted from Saturday night to Monday morning, as provided by law, and that they were kept in operation during the whole season while the salmon was running up. In fact, the club insinuated that the scarcity of salmon in the upper reaches of the Restigouche that year was mainly attributable to the nets used by the department, and they feared if some remedial measures were not adopted they would be compelled to abandon the river and give up the fly fishing, in procuring which they had expended so much money.

Mr. Alex. Mowat, officer in charge of this hatchery, was instructed to report upon this matter, and the following is a brief synopsis of his statement :—

“On measuring the net spoken of by the anglers as having blocked almost the whole channel of the river, he found 48 fathoms of clear water, from one to five feet deep, thus giving the salmon ample chance of ascending the river to its head waters, and, under the authority granted by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he claimed that he was perfectly justified in using this means to secure an early and sufficient supply of ova for the Government hatchery. In further relation to the grievances of this club, Mr. Mowat shows that as only 56 salmon were captured in the Government net, fully one-half of the fish required from which eggs are taken having been purchased from the local fishermen and retained in the pond near tide head till ripe for spawning, the net in question spoken of as being so detrimental to the club's interests could not possibly have occasioned the scarcity of fish complained of in the upper portions of the river. It is also quite reasonable to assume that had not these parent fish been captured by the Government net, they would have been caught by other fishermen, and gone to market, leaving no crop of fry to be turned into the main Restigouche and its tributaries, where no doubt a large proportion of these will thrive and grow, thus giving the river abundant supplies of salmon for future years.

“The members of the Restigouche Club must have received erroneous impressions from persons purposely attempting to prejudice them against the artificial propagation of fish, and had they looked into the matter more thoroughly they would probably not have reported so unfavourably regarding the hatchery and its working appliances.

“It was pretty clearly shown that the salmon did not enter the Restigouche early in 1891, but had the anglers been on the river a little later in the season, when the fish did run, they would have had no reason to complain.”

Since this matter has been fully explained the anglers appear to look more favourably upon the work of fish-breeding on the Restigouche, since they talk of putting up a hatchery themselves. Should this be the case, it is to be hoped that some satisfactory arrangements will be entered into between the club and the department by which a supply of fish for manipulating purposes can be purchased from fishermen lower down the river, in tidal waters, or in Bay des Chaleurs, and impounded until ripe; thus avoiding all the trouble which has been raised by the capture of parent fish above tidal waters.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States have reached an agreement which is expected will lead to a satisfactory settlement of this long-standing and important question.

A short review of the principal features of the question is now in point.

1886.

In the summer of 1886, the United States revenue cutter "Corwin," seized in the Behring Sea far out from land, the British sealing vessels "Carolena," "Thornton" and "Onward," and also warned out of that sea the British schooner "Favourite."

These interferences with British vessels on the high seas were defended by the United States authorities on the ground that the vessels had committed a violation of the statutes of the United States prohibiting the killing of any fur-bearing animal "within the limits of Alaska territory or in the waters thereof."

The particular section of the statute is as follows:—

"Sec. 1956. No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of Alaska territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offence, be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur-seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law; nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

Proceedings were instituted in the District Court of Alaska against the seized vessels. They were condemned, and the masters and mates were fined and imprisoned.

The Canadian Government remonstrated against such arbitrary assumption of extraordinary authority over the high seas. Claims upon the United States Government to compensation for losses and damages occasioned by the action of their revenue cutters were duly made.

These remonstrances have as yet been fruitful of no result, so far as reparation for the wrongs inflicted is concerned.

1887.

In the following year (1887) the authorities of the United States persisted in an aggressive attitude toward Canadian vessels and further seizures were made and vessels otherwise interfered with when in the pursuit of their calling outside of territorial jurisdiction.

That year the British vessels :

"W. P. Sayward,"

"Grace,"

"Anna Beck,"

"Dolphin,"

"Alfred Adams,"

"Ada,"

were all seized by the United States revenue cutter "Richard Rush", and the schooner "Triumph" was ordered by the same vessel not to enter the Behring Sea.

The seized vessels with the exception of the "Alfred Adams," which escaped to Victoria, were all condemned in the District Court.

No opportunity was lost by the Canadian Government to represent to Her Majesty's Government the disastrous effect of this action on the part of the United States authorities towards Canadian sealing vessels.

Formal statements of claims on behalf of the owners of the vessels seized in 1887 were also forwarded.

1888.

PROPOSAL FOR CLOSE SEASON.

The United States Government, in February, 1888, formally proposed to that of Her Majesty the establishment of an international close season for seals, comprising the period between the 15th April and 1st November.

When this proposal was referred to the Canadian Government it was pointed out that so far as the Canadian sealing industry was concerned the proposed close season might just as well read from 1st January to 31st December. Were any such dates entertained it would simply involve an entire abandonment of the industry.

It is a well known fact that the seals do not begin to enter the Behring Sea until the middle or end of May, while they leave those waters by the end of October. A close season beginning before the seals had arrived and ending after they had departed—had it been intended to have been operative on the Seal Islands, as well—would of course have entirely prohibited the taking of fur-seals. But there was no such intention. This close season was designed to apply only to the form of sealing known as pelagic sealing which is the sole mode that can be adopted by Canadian sealers.

The methods of the lessees of the Seal Islands (the only places in Alaska where the seals haul out) however, were to proceed as formerly during four months of the proposed close season. It is needless to say that this arrangement could not commend itself to the Canadian mind.

Therefore the Canadian Government took care to place Her Majesty's Government in possession of all information obtainable on these points, at the same time showing the disadvantage under which Canada would labour from a close season of such a nature.

During the year 1888, no seizures of British vessels took place in Behring Sea pending certain negotiations at Washington.

1889.

In 1889, however, British ships in Behring Sea were again molested and no less than eight vessels were either seized or expelled from that sea.

They are as follows :—

- "Juanita," seized ;
- "Pathfinder," seized ;
- "Triumph," ordered out ;
- "Black Diamond," seized ;
- "Lily," seized ;
- "Ariel," ordered out ;
- "Kate," ordered out ;
- "Minnie," seized.

As in the previous seizures, in each of these instances formal claims were preferred against the Government of the United States for compensation for loss and damages.

1890.

In 1890, the schooner "Pathfinder" was seized by the United States revenue cutter "Thos. Corwin" at Neah Bay, Washington Territory, she having been recognized as a seized British vessel which had escaped in 1889.

She was released after two days' detention.

POSITION OF VESSELS WHEN SEIZED.

The following table shows the position of each vessel at the time of seizure and the name of the seizing vessel:—

Vessel.	Where seized.		By United States Steamship.
	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	
Carolena.....	55 50	168 53	Corwin.
Onward.....	54 32	167 55	do
Thornton.....	55 45	168 44	do
Favourite.....	Hailed and warned in about the same position as "Onward".		do
W. P. Sayward.....	54 43	167 51	Rush.
Grace.....	55 3	168 40	do
Anna Beck.....	54 58	167 26	do
Dolphin.....	54 38	167 3	do
Ada.....	15 miles north of Ounalaska.....		Bear.
Alfred Adams.....	54 48	167 49	Rush.
Triumph.....	About 10 miles south of Ounimak Pass.		do
Juanita.....	55 42	170 40	do
(Captain Shepard's certificate.)			
Pathfinder.....	57 24	171 55	do
Triumph.....	50 5	171 23	do
Black Diamond.....	56 22	170 25	do
Lily.....	55 29	166 15	do
Ariel.....	Behring Sea.....		do
Minnie.....	do.....		do
Kate.....	do.....		do
Pathfinder.....	Neah Bay, Washington Ter.....		Corwin.

DISPOSITION OF SEIZED VESSELS.

The foregoing shows that during the period extending from 1886 to 1890, nineteen Canadian sealing vessels were seized in or ordered out of Behring Sea by the authorities of the United States of America.

Those seized in 1886, after being condemned, were laid up on the beach at Ounalaska, and after everything saleable had been disposed of, they were offered to their owners. Their deterioration from exposure to the action of time and weather rendered them practically worthless, and the distance at which they lay from their owners precluded their being removed except at a loss.

They are still lying on the beach at Ounalaska, and were recently valued by a United States Assistant Treasury Agent, as follows: "Thornton," \$200; "Carolena," \$25; "Onward," \$200.

Of the vessels seized in 1887, the "Alfred Adams" escaped detention by sailing to Victoria; the "W. V. Sayward" was released under bonds, and an appeal entered in the Supreme Court of the United States; the others were sold.

All the vessels seized in 1889, instead of sailing to the United States ports as ordered by the seizing officer, proceeded to Victoria thus escaping detention.

The "Pathfinder" seized in Neah Bay, Washington Territory, after a short detention was released.

PROPOSED CONVENTION.

The conference at Washington in the spring of 1890 resulted in a proposed convention on the part of Great Britain.

This proposal provided for a mixed commission of experts to enquire fully into the subject and report within two years upon necessary regulations for the sealing industry on land and at sea.

Any international regulations which might be found necessary were to be embodied in a further convention and the accession of other powers thereto was to be invited. In the event of failure to agree upon regulations the question of differences to be referred to the arbitration of an impartial government.

Pending the report and for a period of six months after its date, a temporary measure without prejudice to ultimate decision was to be adopted as follows :

A "seal fishery line" to be drawn as set out in the convention ; taking seals on land or at sea to be prohibited north of the line from 1st May to 30th June, and from 1st October to 30th December during the intervening period, in order to prevent marauding on the breeding islands, vessels engaged in the fur seal fishery were to be prohibited from approaching the islands within a radius of ten miles.

Further temporary regulations which might be deemed necessary were also provided for.

This arrangement provided, it was thought, ample protection for the sealing industry, in that it covered the migrations of the seals to and from the breeding islands. The Government of the United States, however, rejected the proposal, and orders were issued to cruisers to seize the log books and seal-skins of vessels found sealing in the Behring Sea.

Against this action on the part of the United States Government Her Majesty's Government formally protested.

THE "MODUS VIVENDI."

The question is thus brought down to June, 1890, when the diplomatic correspondence dealing with the question of right arising out of the acquisition of Alaska from Russia by the United States, was resumed, which finally resulted in the agreement for a *modus vivendi* between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States of America. This agreement was signed at Washington on the 15th day of June, 1891.

It was published in the *Canada Gazette* of 20th June, 1891, and reads as follows :—

"Agreement between the Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States for a *modus vivendi* in relation to the fur seal fisheries in Behring Sea.

"For the purpose of avoiding irritating differences and with a view to promote the friendly settlement of the questions pending between the two Governments touching their respective rights in Behring Sea, and for the preservation of the seal species, the following agreement is made without prejudice to the rights or claims of either party :

"(1.) Her Majesty's Government will prohibit, until May next, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in article No. 1 of the treaty of 1867, between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

"(2.) The United States Government will prohibit seal killing for the same period in the same part of Behring Sea and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of 7,500 to be taken on the islands for the subsistence and care of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.

"(3.) Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring Sea, outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the high contracting parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the nation to which they respectively belong, who shall alone have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proofs necessary to establish the offence shall also be sent with them.

"(4.) In order to facilitate such proper enquiries as Her Majesty's Government may desire to make, with a view to the presentation of the case of that Government before arbitrators, and in expectation that an agreement for arbitration may be arrived at, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or remain upon the seal islands during the present sealing season for that purpose.

"Signed and sealed in duplicate at Washington, this fifteenth day of June, 1891, on behalf of their respective Governments, by Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and William F. Wharton, Acting Secretary of State of the United States.

(Signed) "JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE. [Seal.]"
(Signed) "WILLIAM F. WHARTON. [Seal.]"

The Imperial legislation and Order in Council arising out of the *modus vivendi* agreement, is given below as published in *The Canada Gazette* of 25th July, 1891.

Supplement to "The London Gazette" of Tuesday, the 23rd of June.

WEDNESDAY, 24th June, 1891.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 1891.

Present :

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.	Earl of Limerick.
Marquess of Salisbury.	Lord Arthur Hill.

Whereas by "The Seal Fishery (Behring's Sea) Act, 1891," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council prohibit the catching of seals by British ships in Behring Sea or such part thereof as is defined by the said Order during the period limited by the Order :

And whereas the expression "Behring Sea" in the said Act means the seas known as Behring Sea within the limits described in an Order under the said Act :—

Now therefore Her Majesty in virtue of the powers vested in her by the said recited Act, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is hereby pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. This Order may be cited as the Seal Fishery (Behring's Sea) Order in Council, 1891.

2. From and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the catching of seals by British ships in Behring Sea, as hereinafter defined, is hereby prohibited.

3. For the purpose of the said recited Act and of this Order the expression "Behring Sea" means so much of that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea as lies between the parallel of 65° 30' north latitude and the chain of the Aleutian Islands and eastward of the following line of demarcation, that is to say, a line commence-

ing at a point in Behring Straits on the said parallel of $65^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the Islands of Krusenstern or Ignalook and the Island of Ratmanoff or Noonarbook and proceeding thence in a course nearly south-west through Behring Straits and the seas known as Behring Sea so as to pass midway between the north-west point of the Island of Saint Lawrence and the south-east point of Cape Choukotski to the meridian of 172° west longitude, thence, from the intersection of that meridian in a south-westerly direction so as to pass midway between the Island of Attou and the Copper Island of the Kormandorski couplet or group in the North Pacific Ocean, to the meridian of 193° west longitude.

CHAPTER 19.

An Act to enable Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to make Special Provision for prohibiting the Catching of Seals in Behring Sea by Her Majesty's Subjects during the Period named in the Order.

[11th June, 1891.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, prohibit the catching of seals by British ships in Behring Sea, or such part thereof as is defined by the said Order, during the period limited by the Order.

(2.) While an Order in Council under this Act is in force—

(a.) A person belonging to a British ship shall not kill, or take, or hunt, or attempt to kill or take, any seal within Behring Sea during the period limited by the Order ; and

(b.) A British ship shall not, nor shall any of the equipment or crew thereof, be used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting, or attempt.

(3.) If there is any contravention of this Act, any person committing, procuring, aiding, or abetting such contravention shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the ship and her equipment, and everything on board thereof shall be forfeited to Her Majesty as if an offence had been committed under section one hundred and three of the said Act, and the provisions of sections one hundred and three and one hundred and four, and part ten of the said Act (which are set out in the schedule to this Act) shall apply as if they were herein re-enacted, and in terms made applicable to an offence and forfeiture under this Act.

(4.) Any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty shall have power, during the period limited by the Order, to stop and examine any British ship in Behring Sea, and to detain her, or any portion of her equipment, or any of her crew, if in his judgment the ship is being or is preparing to be used or employed in contravention of this section.

(5.) If a British ship is found within Behring Sea having on board thereof fishing or shooting implements or seal-skins or bodies of seals, it shall lie on the owner or master of such ship to prove that the ship was not used or employed in contravention of this Act.

2. (1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make, revoke and alter Orders for the purposes of this Act, and every such Order shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the *London Gazette*.

(2.) Any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, qualifications and exceptions which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of this Act.

3.—(1.) This Act shall apply to the animal known as the fur seal, and to any marine animal specified in that behalf by an Order in Council under this Act, and the expression "seal" in this Act shall be construed accordingly.

(2.) The expression "Behring Sea" in this Act means the seas known as Behring Sea within the limits described in an Order under this Act.

(3.) The expression "equipment" in this Act includes any boat, tackle, fishing or shooting instruments, and other things belonging to the ship.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Seal Fishery (Behring's Sea) Act, 1891.

The schedule of enactments of the Merchants Shipping Act, 17 and 18 Vict., chap. 104, referred to in the above Act, being somewhat lengthy and unnecessary for the present purpose, are not printed here.

DEPARTURE OF THE SEALING FLEET.

Prior to the signature of the *modus vivendi* which was effected only on the 15th June, 1891, the sealing fleet had cleared for the North Pacific Ocean and Behring Sea as usual, no molestations having taken place the previous year.

The fleet from Victoria was composed as follows, and had cleared from that port previous to 15th May, 1891.

CANADIAN Sealing Vessels cleared from Victoria, B. C., 1891.

Name.		Value, with Outfit.	Tons.	Indian Crew.	White Crew.
		\$			
Schooner	Venture.....	5,000	48	18	4
do	Mascot.....	6,000	40	18	5
do	Maggie Mac.....	10,000	70	.....	23
do	Lily.....	8,500	60	20	5
do	Triumph.....	14,000	98	.....	23
do	Sea Lion.....	7,000	50	.....	19
do	Beatrice.....	7,000	66	20	5
do	Aurora.....	8,000	41	20	4
do	Penelope.....	10,000	70	.....	20
do	Carmolite.....	13,000	99	.....	23
do	Ocean Belle.....	10,000	83	.....	23
do	Katherine.....	5,500	82	20	5
do	Annie C. Moore.....	15,000	113	.....	23
do	Mountain Chief.....	1,000	23	12	2
do	W. P. Sayward.....	8,000	60	22	5
do	Sapphire.....	14,000	124	28	6
do	Minnie.....	8,000	46	20	5
do	E. B. Marvin.....	12,000	117	.....	24
do	Teresa.....	10,000	63	.....	25
do	Martha.....	1,000	12	.....	5
do	Ariel.....	9,000	90	24	8
do	Pioneer.....	10,000	66	.....	23
do	Mary Ellen.....	7,250	63	24	8
do	Mary Taylor.....	8,000	43	.....	18
do	Viva.....	12,000	93	.....	23
do	Rosie Olsen.....	7,500	39	20	6
do	Wanderer.....	5,000	25	12	4
do	Kate.....	4,000	58	24	5
Steamer	Thistle.....	22,000	147	.....	27
Schooner	Favourite.....	8,000	80	24	6
do	Walter L. Rich.....	7,000	76	.....	22
do	C. H. Tupper.....	13,000	99	.....	24
do	Oscar and Hattie.....	12,000	81	26	6
do	Carlotta G. Cox.....	13,000	76	.....	20
do	Geneva.....	13,000	92	.....	23
do	Letitia.....	1,000	28	11	.....
do	Umbrina.....	14,000	98	.....	23
do	Sierra.....	1,200	25	12	2
do	May Belle.....	10,000	58	.....	21
do	Winifred.....	1,200	13	.....	8
do	Sylvia Handy.....	10,000	68	.....	22
do	Labrador.....	7,000	25	.....	10
do	City of San Diego.....	7,500	46	.....	17
do	Maud S.....	12,000	97	.....	24
do	Laura.....	5,500	19	12	4
do	Henrietta.....	5,000	31	12	4
do	Borealis.....	8,000	37	18	5
do	Anioko.....	8,000	75	22	6
do	Annie E. Paint.....	11,000	82	.....	20
Vessels for 1891.....		425,150	3,203	439	643
do 1890.....		248,250	2,042	342	354
Vessels, increase, 1891.....		176,900	1,161	115	289

In addition to these several schooners were fitted out in Vancouver and cleared from that port for the sealing grounds. This was a new venture.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE "MODUS VIVENDI."

From all parties interested in the sealing industry throughout the province of British Columbia, came strong protests against the closure of Behring Sea, considering especially that the sealing fleet had long before cleared for the purpose of participating in an industry which hitherto had been a legitimate and remunerative one without any previous notification of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to prohibit it by legislation.

The Sealing Association of the city of Vancouver represented that while the *modus vivendi* must have borne heavily upon the owners of sealings throughout the province, the fact of the venture being a new one in Vancouver, and the vessels having been built and equipped within the year for the sole purpose of proceeding to Behring Sea, renders it particularly severe upon them.

The masters of the sealing fleet became aware of the *modus vivendi* only when spoken by British and United States cruisers in Behring Sea or in the vicinity of the entrances thereto, months after their departure on their voyages.

ASSURANCE OF RECOMPENSE.

Her Majesty's Government had already authorized answers to protests to the effect that while they were of opinion that the total cessation of sealing in the Behring Sea, would greatly enhance the value of the produce of the coast fishery, and therefore did not anticipate that British sealers would suffer to any great extent by exclusion from Behring Sea; they would however be prepared to consider any case in which it was clearly established that direct loss had been suffered by a British subject, through the enforcement of the prohibition against sealing in Behring Sea.

Accordingly all representations from those interested in the sealing industry, were answered in that direction.

CLAIMS TO RECOMPENSE FOR EXPULSION UNDER "MODUS VIVENDI."

Formal protests and claims to recompense for expulsion from Behring Sea under the terms of the *modus vivendi* agreement and the consequent breaking up of their sealing voyages, were received and forwarded on behalf of the owners of the following vessels:—

"E. B. Marvin,"	expelled	6th July, by U.S. steamer "Rush."
"Thistle"	do	12th July, by U.S. steamer "Corwin."
"Anioko"	do	30th June, by U.S. steamer "Thetis."
"Winnifred"	do	15th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Annie E. Paint"	do	29th June, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Maggie Mac"	do	1st July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Minnie"	do	15th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Walter L. Rich"	do	29th June, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Sea Lion"	do	3rd July, 1891, by H.M. warship "Nymph."
"Geneva"	do	16th July, 1891, by H.M. ship "Pheasant."
"Eliza Edwards"	do	7th July, 1891, by U.S. ship "Thetis."
"C. D. Rand"	do	12th July, 1891, by U.S. steamer "Rush."
"Vancouver Belle"	do	5th July, 1891, by U.S. steamer "Corwin."

"Hesperus," returned from Shennaqui Islands thus abandoning voyage on being told for the first time, 25th July, 1891, that vessels were being expelled from Behring Sea.

"C. H. Tupper," expelled	1st July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Rosie Ohlsen" do	24th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Alert."
"Viva" do	30th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"May Belle" do	22nd July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Wanderer" do	15th August, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Marion."
"Venture" do	7th August, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Triumph" do	17th July, 1891, H.M. ship "Pheasant."
"Sapphire" do	9th August, 1891, H.M. ship "Porpoise."
"Carlotta G. Cox" do	8th August, 1891, U.S. vessel "Thetis."
"Teresa" do	17th July, 1891, U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Aurora" do	7th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Richd. Rush."
"Oscar & Hattie" do	by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"W. P. Sayward," abandoned voyage on being told of expulsions.	
"Katherine," expelled	18th July, 1891, by H. M. ship "Pheasant."
"Mary Taylor" do	4th August, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Corwin."
"Beatrice" (1) do	23rd July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Maud S." do	23rd July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Laura" do	17th July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Labrador" do	by H.M. ship "Pheasant."
"Umbrina" do	23rd July, 1891, by U.S. vessel "Mohican."
"Beatrice" (2) do	8th August, 1891, U. S. steamship "Alert."
"Ocean Belle" do	30th June, 1891, U. S. steamship "Thetis."
"Carmolite" do	7th August, 1881, H. M. S. steamship "Nymphe,"
"Annie C. Moore" do	6th August, 1891, H. M. S. steamship "Nymphe."
"Penelope" do	7th July, 1891, U. S. steamship "Rush."
"Mary Ellen" do	2nd July, 1891, U. S. steamship "Thetis."
"Walter A. Earle" do	7th August, 1891, H. M. S. steamship "Pheasant."

THE ENQUIRY INTO SEAL LIFE.

Section 4 of the *modus vivendi* above quoted provides for enquiries into seal life on the part of the British Government, with a view to the presentation of the British case before arbitrators, and in expectation of an agreement for arbitration, suitable persons designated by Great Britain were to be permitted to visit or remain on the seal islands during the season of 1891 for that purpose.

Accordingly in June last, Her Majesty's Government appointed two British Commissioners, Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S., M.P., &c., and George Mercer Dawson, D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.S., F.R.M.S., Assistant Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, the latter being the Canadian nominee.

The Commissioners sailed from Victoria in the steamship "Danube," chartered by Her Majesty's Government, for their conveyance to their field of labour, and returned to Victoria on the 8th October, 1891.

THE "W. P. SAYWARD" CASE.

As previously stated, this vessel, which was seized in 1887 by the United States revenue cutter "Richard Rush," was released upon giving a bond as security, and an appeal was entered in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Canadian Government having, at the suggestion of the Imperial Government, undertaken on behalf of the owners the further prosecution of the case, decided to abandon the appeal, and with the concurrence of the Imperial Government, moved the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of prohibition, directed to the Alaska Court, forbidding it further to proceed in the matter, upon the ground that the offence, if any, was committed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the municipal courts of the United States.

The question was brought up before the Supreme Court of the United States, during the October term, for final hearing of the application for the writ of prohibition to the District Court of Alaska.

The case was fully argued by Messrs. Calderon Carlisle and Joseph H. Choate, on behalf of the petitioners, and Mr. Solicitor General Taft and Mr. Attorney General Miller on behalf of the United States, and a decision was subsequently given refusing the application.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT ACT.

RETROSPECTIVE.

In referring to this subject, it might be well to take a retrospective view of the cause which led to the action of Newfoundland in assuming an unfriendly attitude towards Canada.

THE DECLARATION OF 1783.

The declaration of His Britannic Majesty, of 1783, contained the following:

" * * * To this end and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their petition, the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon the coast of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will for this purpose cause the fixed settlements, which shall be formed there, to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts and fishing vessels.

* * * * *

ARRANGEMENTS OF 1884-1885.

Disputes with the French having arisen, to effect a settlement, Her Majesty's Government appointed Mr. Clare Ford, C.B., and Mr. E. B. Pennell as British Commissioners to Paris in 1884.

In April of that year a provisional arrangement was signed by the commissioners which it was hoped would be accepted by the colony of Newfoundland, as a satisfactory solution of the question.

This proposal was subsequently replaced by another signed 14th November, 1885.

When the "arrangement" was submitted to the existing executive of the Newfoundland Government, a general approval thereof was met with, but certain modifications were stipulated, which, if obtained, would, it was implied, secure Newfoundland's support of the arrangement.

These modifications were substantially conceded, and the support of the then Government of Newfoundland was expected.

REJECTION OF ARRANGEMENT.

A change in Government had taken place however, and the successors explained that the principal objection was to be found in Article XVII, in the following words:—

“French fishermen shall have the right to purchase bait, both herring and capelin “on shore or at sea, on the shores of Newfoundland, free from all duty or restrictions, “subsequent to the 5th April in each year and up to the close of the fishing season.”

It was held that the bounties granted to their fishermen by the French Government, together with the unfair advantage possessed by them in the markets of France and Spain, threatened disaster to the most important industry of Newfoundland, which was already depressed.

An opinion prevailed among Newfoundlanders that withholding the bait supply from the French would counteract the advantage possessed by them and they were loth to surrender what they regarded as the key to the position. Hence the objection to any agreement containing such a bait clause.

As to the favourable attitude of the former Government it was stated that the market price of fish was much at the time and the bounties but comparatively little felt, but at the then present time the advantage in competition could not be sustained.

ACTION BY FRANCE.

Orders were then issued by the French Government for a vigorous enforcement of their treaty rights.

PROVISIONAL OFFER BY NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Government of Newfoundland then offered to accept the “agreement” if the French Government would give assurances:

1st. That they would not renew the export bounties after the expiration of the existing law on the subject;

2nd. That they would consent to an authoritative definition which would be satisfactory to the two Governments of the words “interrupt in any manner” contained in the declaration of 1783, and Article VIII of the “arrangement”; and

3rd. That they would permit British fishermen, when brought before the commanders of French ships of war, to have their statements taken down in writing in their own language and attached to the proceedings.

OFFER REFUSED BY FRANCE.

France, however, intimated that no alteration would be made in her policy affecting the system of fishing bounties.

THE BAIT ACT OF 1886.

Following this intimation comes the Bait Act of 1886, of which the following is a synopsis:—

“An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of Herring, Capelin, Squid and other bait fishes.”

Section 1. No person shall take bait fishes for exportation without obtaining a special license from the Receiver General.

Section 2. License to be issued by authority of Governor in Council and countersigned by Colonial Secretary.

Section 3. Penalty for forging or counterfeiting the signature of the Receiver General to license provided in 4th section.

Section 4. Penalty for the violation of the provisions of this Act for the first offence \$400, and for subsequent offences to imprisonment for 12 months.

Section 5. Offences against this Act may be prosecuted in a summary manner before a stipendary magistrate.

Section 6. Persons convicted may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Section 7. Treaty rights of nations in amity with Her Majesty not affected by this Act.

Section 8. Operation of this Act postponed until 31st December, 1886.

It will be seen the object of this Act was to prevent the taking of bait for export or sale without a license.

ACT RESERVED.

The Governor of Newfoundland reserved the Act for royal assent.

ROYAL ASSENT ASKED.

Then followed difficulties arising out of the new instructions to French cruisers and the representations of the Newfoundland Government designed to secure Her Majesty's sanction to the Bait Act.

REVIEW.

This Act was a new departure. The records show that when the Convention of 1857 was under consideration, a bait clause formed one of the grounds for rejection by Newfoundland; but that clause which allowed the French to catch bait under certain circumstances, in addition to purchasing it, was much less favourable than that of the "arrangement" of 1885.

In negotiations since 1857, provisions for the sale of bait to the French have been invariably contemplated, and on more than one occasion had been agreed to by representatives of Newfoundland; while in resolutions of 1867 and 1874, the Executive of that colony agreed to a clause allowing the French fishermen to purchase bait at such times as British subjects might lawfully take the same.

In the first stage of the "arrangement" of 1884, the bait clause was not objected to, but only in the revised "arrangement" of 1885 was the exception made.

ROYAL ASSENT WITHHELD.

Her Majesty's Government, in view of the departure from a policy so long obtaining, and being of opinion that a remedy might be found in some other direction, could not advise Her Majesty to allow the Act for the season of 1887.

THE BAIT ACT OF 1887.

On the 21st February, 1887, the Newfoundland Government passed another Bait Act, of which the following is a synopsis:—

"An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of Herring, Capelin, Squid and other bait fishes."

Sec. 1. No person shall haul, catch, purchase, or sell bait, except he shall obtain a license from the Receiver-General.

Sec. 2. Persons found hauling, taking, or conveying bait fishes may be examined on oath by a justice of the peace or other officer.

Sec. 3. License issued under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 4. Persons forging or counterfeiting signature of the Receiver-General guilty of offence against this Act.

Sec. 5. Penalty for first and subsequent violations.

Sec. 6. Mode of procedure.

Sec. 7. Persons convicted may appeal to Supreme Court.

Sec. 8. Proceedings not quashed for informality.

Sec. 9. Additional penalty.

Sec. 10. What included under "vessel."

Sec. 11. Rights of States in amity with Her Majesty not affected.

Sec. 12. Suspending clause.

This Act was not to come into operation until it had received Royal Assent.

REMONSTRANCE BY CANADA.

The Canadian Government reviewed this Act and pointed out to Her Majesty's Government that if it became law,—

(1). Canadian fishermen on the Grand Banks would be cut off from their free supply of bait, either by purchase or catch ;

(2). Canadian fishermen on the coast of Labrador would be debarred from the privilege of free catch of herrings and their hitherto untrammelled trading in herrings ;

(3). Whatever trade was done by Canadians in herring or bait fishes upon the Newfoundland coasts, would be no longer left free.

The exclusion of British subjects from their rights to fish in British waters was vigorously protested against.

ASSURANCES BY NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea, on behalf of the Government of Newfoundland, gave solemn assurances that under the provisions of this Act Canadian fishermen were to be on the same footing as those of Newfoundland.

The following is the former's telegram to the Attorney General of Newfoundland :—

"Canadian Government evidently misunderstand scope and intention of our Bait Act. Assure them promptly, by telegraph, that their fishermen will enjoy equal privileges with our own, and that practically there will be no restrictions on bait supply of any British subjects."

This was followed by a joint telegram to the High Commissioner for Canada from Sir Robert Thorburn and Sir Ambrose Shea, as below :—

"Your fishermen are on same footing as ours under Bait Bill, and no practical impediment in way of either. Our Government will give any required guarantee that this is our reading of the Act. Advise Colonial Office as soon as possible that this explanation is satisfactory."

Similar assurances to these were given to Her Majesty's Government by the Newfoundland delegates, among which the following paragraph occurred :—

"The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, *and I may observe that they were adopted mainly* by regard to their application to the limited number of *our own people*, by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions."

Acceptance of these assurances which were most full and spontaneous, was asked by the Newfoundland authorities in order to "remove objections" and "promote Royal Assent."

ALLOWANCE OF ACT.

This was considered by Her Majesty's Government as affording sufficient safeguard to Canadian interests, and in a communication from the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, it was stated :—"Sir H. Holland is of opinion that the explanations given by Sir A. Shea, if expressed in a declaration such as is suggested by Sir A. Campbell, will render unnecessary any amendment of the Bill, and he would now propose, with Lord Salisbury's concurrence, to inform the Newfoundland delegates that it will receive Her Majesty's sanction."

Accordingly the Bill was allowed.

The Canadian Government then asked for an indication of the nature of the regulation under which it was proposed Canadians should enjoy equal rights with Newfoundlanders.

No intimation of this nature, however, was vouchsafed.

THE BAIT ACT of 1889.

In 1889 the Newfoundland Government passed an amendatory Bait Act, and as it is the one in existence and under which all the difficulties between the two colonies, affecting the bait question, have arisen, it is given in full below :—

Cap. VI.—*An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Exportation and Sale of Bait Fishes.*

- [Passed 1st June, 1889.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, in Legislative Session convened, as follows :—

1. No person shall—

- (1.) Export, or cause or procure to be exported, or assist in the exportation of ; or
- (2.) Haul, catch, take, or have in his possession, for the purpose of exportation ; or
- (3.) Purchase or receive in trade or barter, for the purpose of exportation ; or
- (4.) Take, ship, or put, or haul on board, or assist in taking, shipping, putting, or hauling on board of any ship or vessel, for any purpose whatever ; or
- (5.) Carry or convey on board of any ship or vessel, for any purpose whatever, any herring, capelin, squid, or other bait fishes, from, on, or near any parts of this Colony or its dependencies, or from or in any of the bays, harbours, or other places therein, without a license in writing, to be granted and issued as hereinafter provided.

2. Licenses may be granted for any of the following purposes viz. :

- (a.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for bait purposes ;
- (b.) To export bait fishes to a foreign country for food or consumption ;
- (c.) To export bait fishes for use for bait purposes in prosecuting deep-sea fisheries ;
- (d.) To haul, catch, or take bait fishes for exportation ;
- (e.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption ;
- (f.) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, bait fishes for exportation for food or consumption ;
- (g.) To purchase bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes ;
- (h.) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, bait fishes for exportation for bait purposes ;
- (i.) To take, ship, or put on board a ship or vessel, or to carry or convey on board a ship or vessel, coastwise, to be discharged or landed or transhipped to some other ship or vessel within some port in this colony.

3. No such licenses shall be issued except under the authority of the Governor in Council, and countersigned by the Colonial Secretary.

4. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this Act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any

district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period in relation to sale or exportation to such places, or for such purposes and in such quantities as shall appear expedient, and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation.

5. No license under this Act shall be granted to any person unless he shall have first made an affidavit before a sub-collector or preventive officer of customs, or a stipendiary magistrate, setting forth the following particulars, viz., the name of the person to whom the license is to be granted ; the name of the vessel on board of which it is intended to convey or export bait fishes ; the purpose for which such bait fishes are intended to be conveyed or exported, whether for food or consumption, or for bait purposes ; the country to which it is intended to export the same, or the place where the fishery is to be prosecuted, for which such bait fishes are to be used.

6. Applications for licenses under this Act shall be made to a stipendiary magistrate or a customs officer, who shall require the applicant in each case to make, before him, an affidavit stating the facts and particulars, as required under section 5 to be set forth in the license ; and it shall be the duty of the said stipendiary magistrate or customs officer to report to the Governor in Council any refusal on the part of the applicant to make such affidavit, or any *bona fide* doubt on the part of such stipendiary magistrate or customs officer of the truth of any of the statements set forth in such affidavit, or of a belief on his part that such license is applied for the purpose of evading or defeating, or assisting in evading or defeating, the provisions of this Act. In such case it shall be the duty of such stipendiary magistrate or other officer to withhold such license and await further instructions.

7. In every case in which a license is granted under this Act, the person to whom the same is granted shall also give bond to the Receiver-General of this colony, with two sufficient securities in the sum of not less than 1,000 dollars, or more than 2,000 dollars each, containing the condition that the terms of the license shall, in all respects, be complied with ; and in the case of a license to export to a foreign country, that satisfactory proof of the landing of the cargo in such foreign country will be furnished within a stated period, and the forfeiture of the penal sum under such bond shall be in addition to any other penalty, forfeiture, or punishment which may be imposed for the same offence under this Act.

8. The forms of the license, affidavits, and bonds, above provided, shall be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

9. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, or any of the sub-sections thereof ; or

(1). Use, dispose of, or deal with, any bait fishes, otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the affidavit made upon application for a license, or with the terms of such license ; or

(2.) Make any untrue statement in any affidavit upon application for a license under this Act ; or

(3.) Obtain a license under this Act by means of any false statement or misrepresentation, or by the suppression or concealment of any material fact, shall be liable, for every first offence, to a penalty not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

(4.) Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offence under this Act shall, on conviction, be subject to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a period of not less than twelve months.

10. In addition to the punishment prescribed by the foregoing section, the convicting Magistrate may order the confiscation and sale of the herring, capelin, squid, or other bait fishes which have been sold, purchased, hauled, taken, conveyed, or exported in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the terms of any license thereunder, or of the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall be found to have been unlawfully shipped, conveyed, or exported, and the forfeiture of any license held by the offender.

11. Any person who shall sell any herring, capelin, squid, or other bait fishes, for the purpose of shipping or putting on board of any ship or vessel, or for the purpose of

exportation to any person not holding or producing a license under this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or the imprisonment not exceeding three months.

12. In any prosecution under the next preceding section, the onus of proof that the bait fishes were not intended for shipment or for exportation shall rest upon the party accused : Provided there be proof of a sale under such circumstances as shall be consistent with a reasonable presumption that shipment or exportation was intended.

13. The Governor in Council, may from time to time, appoint special Commissioners for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

14. Any such commissioner, or any justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable may board and examine and search any boat or vessel suspected of having on board, or of conveying or exporting, bait fishes contrary to the provisions of this Act, or of any license granted thereunder ; and in case any such commissioner, justice of the peace, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, constable, or the crew of any vessel employed by the Government, shall make a signal by hoisting the international signal B. M. I., meaning "Heave to, I will send a boat," and firing a gun or by dipping at the main peak three times the flag, with the badge of the colony, as prescribed by the Colonial Regulations, it shall be the duty of the owner, master, or person managing or controlling such vessel to heave to until such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, fishery warden, or constable shall have boarded and examined such last-named vessel ; and in case of such owner, master, or person managing or controlling such last-named vessel, omitting to heave her to, or obstructing or omitting to afford facilities for such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable in boarding and examining such vessel, he shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. The master of any vessel who shall refuse or unreasonably delay in obeying such signal may be arrested and brought before a stipendiary magistrate, and his vessel may be seized and held by any such commissioner, justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or constable until an adjudication shall have taken place upon a complaint under this section.

15. Any person found hauling, catching, taking, purchasing, selling, shipping, or conveying any bait fishes, or any person having any such fishes in his possession, or the master, owner, or crew of any boat or vessel on board of which any bait fishes may be found, may be examined on oath by a justice of the peace, sub-collector, or preventive officer, fishery warden, or commissioner, appointed under this Act, as to the quantity and kind of bait fishes in his possession, or on board of such boat or vessel, the purpose for which such bait fishes are intended to be used, or as to the place to which the same are intended to be conveyed or exported, and upon his refusing to answer, or answering untruly, or failing to produce a license under this Act, or, having such license, being found to have violated or failed to comply with the provisions thereof, such justice, sub-collector, preventive officer, fishery warden, or commissioner may seize the boat or vessel on board of which such bait fishes shall have been hauled or caught, or put, kept, shipped, carried, conveyed, or exported, or on board of which the same may have been found, her tackle, apparel, furniture and outfit, and the said bait fishes so found as aforesaid, and may hold the same until an adjudication shall have been had upon a complaint in relation to such alleged offence.

16. In any such case as mentioned in the next preceding section, any officer therein authorized to seize any boat or vessel, and any constable or peace officer then present, shall have power, by direction of any such officer authorized as aforesaid, and without any warrant or complaint upon oath, to arrest any person found committing or omitting to do any of the acts for or on account of which such boat or vessel may be seized, and to detain him in custody until an adjudication shall have taken place as before provided.

17. In any prosecution under this Act, the fact of shipping, putting, or having bait fishes on board of any boat or vessel shall be *prima facie* evidence of the same having been so shipped, put, had, or conveyed, for the purpose of exportation, and the refusal or failure to produce a license upon being called upon so to do shall be *prima*

facie evidence of such bait fishes having been shipped, put, conveyed, or exported without a license ; and any exportation, or intended exportation, of bait fishes shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be held to be an exportation or intention to export for bait purposes.

18. All offenders against the provisions of this Act may be prosecuted and convicted, and all fines, forfeitures, penalties, orders for confiscation, and other punishments imposed, recovered, and made in a summary manner before a stipendiary magistrate. In the event of the prosecution of an offender who would not be liable to or ordered to pay a fine, then the reasonable expenses of the prosecutor, including a fair amount for his time and labour expended in and about such prosecution, shall, on the certificate of the magistrate who heard the case, be paid to the prosecutor by the Receiver-General.

19. If any person convicted under this Act shall feel himself aggrieved by such conviction, he may appeal therefrom to the then next sitting of Her Majesty's Supreme Court holden in or nearest to the place where such conviction shall have been had : Provided notice of such appeal, and of the cause and matter thereof, be given to the convicting magistrate, in writing, within seven days next after such conviction, and the party desiring to appeal shall also, within fourteen days after such notice, give and enter into recognizance, with two approved sureties, before the convicting magistrate, conditioned for the appearance of the person convicted at such next sitting of the Supreme Court on the first day of such sitting, for the prosecution of the appeal with effect and without delay to abide the judgment of the court thereon, and for the delivery and surrender of any vessel or other property ordered to be confiscated, and to pay such costs as the court shall award. Any person who shall be convicted and imprisoned by any such magistrate for an offence against this Act, and who shall have given such notice of appeal, and shall have entered into such recognizance with approved sureties, may be discharged from prison, in which case the recognizance shall be further conditioned for the surrender of the convicted party, on the first day of such next sitting of the Supreme Court, to the sheriff of the district in which such appeal may be heard.

20. No proceeding or conviction by, or order of any justice or other officer under this Act, shall be quashed or set aside for any informality, provided the same shall be substantially in accordance with the intent and meaning of this Act.

21. In this Act the word "vessel" shall include any boat or ship registered or not registered, jack, skiff, punt, or launch, whether propelled by sails, oars or steam.

22. Nothing in this Act shall affect the rights and privileges granted by treaty to the subjects of any State in amity with Her Majesty.

23. For the purposes of this Act, all stipendiary magistrates shall be deemed to be stipendiary magistrates for the colony, and may exercise the jurisdiction given by this Act in any part of the colony. All officers engaged in carrying out this Act, and the masters and crews of all vessels engaged in the said service, may severally be sworn as special constables, and shall, while engaged in carrying out this Act, have all the powers, authority, and protection of police constables.

24. The Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter 1, entitled, "An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, capelin, squid, and other bait fishes," and the Act passed in the fifty-first year of the said reign, Chapter 9, entitled, "An Act to amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to regulate the exportation and sale of herring, capelin, squid, and other bait fishes,'" are hereby repealed : Provided that this repeal shall not be held to affect any penalty, forfeiture, or liability incurred under the said Act, or any proceedings for enforcing the same, had, done, completed, or pending at the time of this appeal, or any office, appointment, or authority or duty created, conferred, or imposed, or any right or privilege acquired or existing, or any license granted under the authority of the said Acts : and provided further, that every person holding a license under either of the said Acts shall as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act, surrender the same to the nearest magistrate or customs officer authorized to

issue licenses under this Act, who shall thereupon grant in lieu thereof a license under the provisions of this Act for such purpose as the same shall be required; and any license issued under the authority of said Acts, not so surrendered as soon as practicable, or within a reasonable period, shall be held to have been terminated, and to be of no further effect.

25. This Act shall come into force at such date as shall be appointed by the Governor by his proclamation.

This Act includes the provisions of that of 1887. It prohibits the export, catch, purchase, or possession of any bait fishes for the purpose of exportation from Newfoundland.

Provision is made for the granting of licenses for the above purposes under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Extraordinary penalties and imprisonment are provided for fishing for or possessing herring, capelin, squid, or other bait fishes in the bays and harbours or other places in Newfoundland.

The fourth section admits of a suspension or limitation of the Act by the Governor in Council.

It provided for its coming into force by proclamation of the Governor.

During 1889, it was not enforced against British subjects.

ENFORCEMENT AGAINST CANADA.

In 1890, Canada was notified by the Newfoundland Government that the Act would be enforced against her fishermen.

This Act came into operation on the 8th day of April, 1890, by proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette* of Newfoundland.

On the 9th of the same month, the Colonial Secretary issued the following instructions relating to the enforcement of the Act:—

INSTRUCTIONS for Magistrates, Customs Officers, &c., in relation to enforcement of Bait Act, 1889.

Under proclamation of the Governor no exportation or sale or purchase, or taking of bait fishes of any sort is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted: One, free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland and prosecuting the deep sea fishery; one to Newfoundland punt fishermen, free of charge, to catch bait for sale to foreign vessels or otherwise; and one for foreign vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of applications for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale to foreign vessels) the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (See Bait Act, 1889.) This affidavit must be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits of each sort are furnished. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the Colonial Secretary, and they must also be signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or magistrate.

A license fee of one dollar per ton is to be paid by vessels of all nations (French, American and Canadian) entering the harbours of this colony in quest of bait fishes.

All such foreign vessels shall be restricted to one barrel of bait per ton, and shall be compelled to take out a new license and pay such license fee as aforesaid upon each entry into any port of this colony, besides the ordinary light dues.

A second license shall not be granted within three weeks from the date of the first license.

Upon granting a license to a foreign vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry named herein by telegram or letter that you granted such license stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a foreign vessel taking bait at your port, you will employ officers to see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

During the fishing season of 1890, Canadian fishing vessels on the coast of Newfoundland desiring bait for their operations were compelled to pay license fees amounting to \$1 per ton register, and give bond of \$1,000.

CANADA PROTESTS AGAINST REPUDIATION OF PLEDGES.

In view of the pledges which had induced royal assent to the Bill of 1887, the Canadian Government looked for a relinquishment of the position assumed by Newfoundland, and called the attention of the Newfoundland Government to the inconsistency of the unfriendly attitude, with the solemn assurances which had been given that the operations of Canadian fishermen would in no way be hampered under the provisions of the bait legislation.

No reply to these protests was given, although they were before the Newfoundland Government for almost a year. Canada had all along extended Newfoundland the fullest rights and privileges on Canadian shores, and maintained light service and fog signals on the Newfoundland coast free of charge upon shipping, while she exempts Newfoundland shipping from harbour and pilotage dues.

MODIFICATION OF LICENSE FEE.

Then Newfoundland made a slight modification in the license fee, which was fixed at one dollar per barrel of bait up to forty barrels, instead of a tonnage fee, which was left optional with the applicant.

This change was embodied in an extract from a minute of Newfoundland Council of 20th June, 1890, as follows: "From this date vessels requiring capelin or squid may, instead of paying tonnage license, obtain a license to purchase the particular quantity of bait they require by paying a license fee calculated at the rate of one dollar per barrel, but no vessel to take more than 40 barrels. You will observe that by the foregoing system vessels may enter as often as they require. Those vessels preferring to take bait under present system can do so."

This modification in no way removed the objections to the Act, however.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROCLAMATION OF 1891.

The *Royal Gazette* of Newfoundland, of the 20th of March, 1891, published the following proclamation:—

THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 20th March, 1891.

PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col., } By His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. Terence O'Brien,
Governor. } Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St.

Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

Whereas by my Proclamation of the 2nd day of April, A.D. 1890, I gave notice to all to whom it concerned, that from and after the 8th day of April of the same year, the Act passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to exportation and sale of bait fishes," should come into operation ;

And whereas by the fourth section of the said Act it is provided that "the Governor in Council may, from time to time, by proclamation, suspend or limit the operation of this Act, and the issue of licenses thereunder, in relation to any district or part of this colony, or the coasts thereof, and for such period and in relation to sale and exportation to such places, or for such purposes, and in such quantities as shall appear expedient and as shall be declared and defined in the proclamation ;"

And whereas under the said Act it is intended to issue licenses for the catching, sale and purchase of bait ;

And whereas, it is expedient to limit the quantity of bait that any vessel, having obtained a license, shall be permitted to take or purchase under the said Act, in this colony, for the purpose of the fishery,—I do, therefore, by this my proclamation, declare that no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase more than eight barrels of herring for each dory employed by such vessel, or ten barrels of capelin for each dory employed by such vessel, or four barrels of squid for each dory employed by such vessel ; and without a new license no vessel shall be permitted to take or purchase a further supply of herring bait within a period of eighteen days from date of previous license, or of capelin or squid bait within a period of fourteen days from the date of previous license.

And of these presents all magistrates, customs officers, constables and all other officers in the execution of their offices about the premises, and all and singular other persons whom it shall or may concern, are hereby required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal, at the Government House, St. John's, this nineteenth day of March, A.D. 1891.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS EXCLUDING CANADIANS.

Immediately following this proclamation came these instructions :—

Instructions for Magistrates, Customs Officers, &c., in relation to enforcement of "Bait Act," 1889.

Under proclamation of the Governor no exportation or sale, or purchase, or taking of bait fishes, of any sort, is to be permitted without a license.

Licenses of three sorts will be granted : One free of charge, to vessels belonging to Newfoundland, prosecuting the deep sea fishery, to purchase, haul or take bait fishes : one, to Newfoundland punt fishermen free of charge, to catch bait of sale to foreign vessels or otherwise : and one, free of charge, to American vessels to purchase bait.

In all cases of applications for licenses (except Newfoundland punt fishermen who catch for sale), the party applying must make an affidavit setting forth all the particulars required to be stated in the license. (*See Bait Act, 1889.*) This affidavit may be made either by the master of the vessel for which the license is applied for, or by the owner, or agent of the owner, or on behalf of the master. Blank forms of these affidavits, of each sort, are furnished. The affidavits may be made before a magistrate or a customs officer.

You will notice that the licenses have been signed by the Colonial Secretary, and they must be also signed by the person issuing the license, either a customs officer or magistrate.

No license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States fishing vessels, and before granting such license the customs officer or magistrate shall require to have produced to him the ship's register in the case of Newfoundland vessels, and in the case of United States vessels, the clearance papers from the American customs.

All vessels shall be restricted to eight barrels of herring per dory ; to ten barrels of capelin per dory, and to four barrels of squid per dory, and shall be compelled to take out a new license upon each entry into any port in this colony.

A second license to purchase or take herring bait shall not be granted within eighteen days from the date of the previous license, and a second license to purchase or take capelin or squid bait shall not be granted within fourteen days from the date of the previous license.

Upon granting a license to an American vessel, you shall notify the customs officers at all the other ports of entry, by telegram or letter, that you granted such license, stating date of issue, so as to prevent such vessel from obtaining a second license within the period stated above.

In the case of a vessel taking bait at your port, you will see that only the quantity named in license is taken aboard.

If a vessel is found supplying bait in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the license of said vessel shall be forfeited forthwith.

No American vessel is to be permitted to leave the port where she has baited unless the bait purchased has been iced down.

(Signed) R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, 20th March, 1891.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CANADA IN FAVOUR OF UNITED STATES.

Under these instructions, while licenses were to be issued to residents of Newfoundland and citizens of the United States free of charge, they were to be absolutely refused to all others, Canadians included, the wording being "*no license shall be granted except to Newfoundland and United States' fishing vessels.*"

Hitherto Canada's complaint against Newfoundland's action in connection with the bait question, had been confined to the imposition of license fees in direct and flagrant violation of the pledges which she had been prevailed upon to accept in order to assist Newfoundland in effecting legislation professedly directed against a Foreign nation. Now, however, she found herself positively excluded in British waters, from participation in the bait supply under any circumstances, while the citizens of another Foreign nation were heartily accorded free licenses, although the same ostensible reason for refusal would apply with equal force.

No indication of the intention of Newfoundland to refuse Canadian vessels even the restricted privileges under the Bait Act complained of, had reached the Canadian Government, and vessels sought the fishing grounds in the expectation of at least being able to procure licenses under the Act, but were precluded from securing the necessary bait.

TRAFFIC IN "FROZEN HERRING" STOPPED.

But this does not complete the measure of Newfoundland's action towards Canada, for by a strict interpretation of the term "bait fishes," a large and remunerative traffic in frozen herring for commercial purposes, which Canadian vessels had previously largely participated in, was entirely stopped by the refusal of the fish.

Thus Canada is not only denied the bait supply to enable her to the better pursue her fishing operations on the banks, but she is actually denied the right to purchase herring for any purpose.

In a recent letter to the London *Times*, Hon. Mr. Harvey said:—"The Canadian Government have long understood that a preliminary to their getting free access to Newfoundland bait supplies is the passing of a Bait Act similar to ours against the French."

The Newfoundland Government also ask Canada to assist them in enforcing their Bait Act against the French.

The Canadian Government long ago offered to legislate in the direction of preventing any possible violation of the Bait Act by Canadians, although it had not been successfully shown that Canadians had been in the habit of transgressing the law.

BREACHES OF ACT BY NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

On the contrary the breaches of the Act were made by Newfoundland fishermen themselves, who ran the blockade and took bait to the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, some of them going to the Canadian Magdalen Islands for herring, which they carried to the French.

That this was thoroughly understood by the Newfoundland Government at the time, the following quotation from Sir Ambrose Shea's communication to the Colonial Office, dated 27th April, 1887, will show:—"The working clauses of the Act are such as local knowledge only could have wisely devised for its effective execution, and I may observe that they were adopted mainly by regard to their application to the limited number of our own people, by whom it was thought the chief efforts might be made to infringe on its provisions." It also shows the source from which the violations of the Act were to be expected.

REASONS ASSIGNED FOR NEWFOUNDLAND'S ACTION.

Newfoundland's hostility to Canada in this connection was sought to be justified on the grounds that Canada's action in selling bait to the French thwarted the object of the Bait Act, and that Canada had influenced Her Majesty's Ambassador in the interests of the Empire, to withhold sanction to a treaty designed to place United States' fishermen on a favourable footing in British waters to the detriment and exclusion of British subjects.

The preceding paragraph shows the first of these reasons to be, apparently, an afterthought.

POSITION OF THE CASE.

The Newfoundland Government still persists in a refusal of bait to our fishermen and bait fishes to our traders.

In the case of Mr. Henry Dicks, master of the schooner "Hattie," who alleges that he was most harshly and unjustly treated by the custom officials at Channel, Newfoundland, a formal claim to compensation for loss sustained was forwarded through the usual channel.

The law officers of the Crown have intimated that they were of opinion that the Government of Newfoundland was not empowered by the Act of 1887, nor entitled apart from that Act to refuse licenses to Canadians.

The Executive of Newfoundland declined to accept this opinion.

A draft of a joint case on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland was then prepared for submission to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council under Sec. 4, Act 3 and 4, Vic. 4, Cap. 41.

An opinion has also been obtained to the effect:—

1. That the exacting of the license fees from Canadians was *ultra vires* and illegal.
2. That the amounts in each case may be recovered.

Preparatory to taking any action in this direction a statement is being prepared of all the fees paid by Canadian fishing vessels under the Bait Act.

The following notice has been published in newspapers of the Maritime Provinces :—

“NOTICE TO BANK FISHERMEN.

“The undersigned has been advised that the exaction of license fees from Canadian fishermen by the Government of Newfoundland during the fishing season of 1890 was illegal, and he intends to take such proceedings as are available to obtain redress on their behalf. For this purpose he respectfully requests that the owners or masters of all fishing vessels from whom license fees have been collected would place themselves in immediate communication with the nearest collector of customs and give him such full particulars of the matter as they can.

“Department of Marine and Fisheries,

“Ottawa, 9th January, 1892.

“CHARLES H. TUPPER,
“*Minister of Marine and Fisheries.*”

And to those who had already communicated to the Department on the subject of license fees, the following letter was sent :—

LETTER TO LICENSE HOLDERS.

SIR,—I herewith send you a form for the purpose of obtaining a statement of the amount of fees, &c., you paid to the Newfoundland Government during the year 1890 for licenses to purchase bait, &c., for your fishing vessel, and I have to request you to be good enough to fill up this form and sign the authority printed on the back of the same.

The Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries being advised that the exaction of the fees in question was illegal, intends to take steps to recover them back for the fishermen.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

This phase of the question is in the hands of the Department of Justice.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN THE HERRING INDUSTRY.

To further support the advocacy of the improvement of the herring industry by a system of compulsory inspection which would induce the packers and curers to pay more attention to the manner in which the article is placed upon the market, the following quotation is taken from an able article on the fisheries of Newfoundland, published in the *Montreal Gazette*, of 9th February, 1892 :—

“The annual meeting of the Fisheries Commission was held a few days ago. The report for 1891 showed that excellent work in connection with the protection and improvement of our fisheries had been accomplished by the commission. Under their auspices, the herring fishery, hitherto of small value, has taken a new departure, and promises ere long to expand to such dimensions that it will rival our great cod fishery. Perhaps there has never been a more striking illustration of what can be done by the application of skill and intelligence to a fishing industry than in the present instance. Our herring fishery had been conducted in an ignorant, reckless fashion. The cure of herring, for the most part, was thoroughly bad, and they were packed in soft wood barrels from which too often the pickle oozed out, leaving the herring “rusted” or utterly spoiled. The consequence was that their character in foreign markets was so low that prices became unremunerative. No attempt was made to remedy this condition of things. It was supposed that the quality of our herring was naturally so inferior that they would not take the market. The Labrador herring, perhaps as fine herring as in the sea, treated in the slovenly way described, failed to find purchasers, except at low prices. Sometimes they were unsaleable. The art of herring curing was unknown, and no enquiries were made as to the proper method of cure to suit different markets.

"The Fisheries Commission took up the matter, and in Mr. Nielsen, the superintendent of fisheries, they fortunately had found a man who had a thorough knowledge of the herring industry, and understood all about the proper methods of cure for different markets. He drew up a pamphlet on "The Cure of Codfish and Herring," of which the commission printed and circulated 2,000 copies. This produced a considerable impression, but more was needed than verbal instruction. Accordingly the commission requested Mr. Nielsen to proceed to Sound Island, Placentia bay, and there have 100 barrels packed under his own supervision. Portions of these were shipped to Hamburg, New York and Chicago. They met a ready sale and brought seven and eight dollars per barrel. The consignees wired for more of the same cure and packing. I may mention that Mr. Nielsen packed them in birch barrels with iron hoops.

"This practical demonstration of what could be done with our herring, when cured properly, turned the scale. Five of our leading firms embarked at once in the herring fishery, adopting Mr. Nielsen's method of cure, and in the Placentia Bay fishery, since early in December, the work has been going on briskly and thousands of barrels have been packed. They are meeting a ready sale both in the United States, where a dollar per barrel of duty is paid, and in Germany, where the duty is only nominal. They compete successfully with the best Scotch and Norwegian herring, and in many instances bring higher prices—eight and nine dollars per barrel being often reached. One of our merchants to-day showed me a sample of the best Norwegian herring which is sold in the States, and alongside he placed Placentia Bay herring of his own cure. The latter were decidedly finer in appearance, larger and plumper, and when cut so as to show the flesh, have undoubtedly the advantage in regard to the cure.

"The commencement thus made will be vigorously followed up in all our other bays, especially in Fortune Bay, where herring is so abundant and fine that it has been called "The home of the herring." Mr. Nielsen's explorations have led him to the conclusion that all our great bays are equally the "home of the herring," and that in all a herring fishery may be established. He holds that the migratory movement of the herring are but limited, and that each bay holds its own colony, which remain there the year round, moving from deep to shallow water, and *vice versa*, according to temperature, food and reproductive functions; but never leaving the bays for any length of time. This holds good on the eastern shores of the island; on the west the case is somewhat different, as there he found banks where the herring resort in summer, and where a drift net summer fishery could be established.

"In past years the Americans have made immense profits out of our herrings in Fortune and Placentia Bays. Hundreds of their vessels frequented these waters in winter, and loaded cargoes of frozen herring which they obtained at the rate of from 50 to 70 cents per barrel, which, with their measures, holding a barrel and a half, left but scanty profits to the poor fishermen. All that will now be changed. The great bulk of the herring will be cured and exported. Prices will rise, more employment will be given in handling the herring in making barrels, in securing freights for our vessels. The frozen herring trade with the States will diminish. It is now placed beyond a doubt that our herring fishery if skilfully prosecuted, and duly regulated and preserved from abuses, may become a large and profitable industry, second only to that of the cod. The commission have drawn up enactments for the regulation of this fishery which will be submitted to the Legislature. But for the efforts of the commission all this would probably have lain dormant for many years to come."

This should set at rest the question of the practicability of improving the quality of cured herring placed upon the markets by both the Newfoundland and Canadian curers and dealers, as it proves beyond all question that care and attention will enable them to compete favourably with the best article; and that the difficulty is not from any inferiority of the fish but must be looked for in the methods of curing.

This question was most fully discussed in the departmental reports for the past two years. In that of 1889, the report of delegates appointed to enquire into the herring fishing industry of Great Britain and Holland was printed.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Lieutenant Gordon, commander of the fisheries protection fleet, reports the mackerel fishery to have been during the season of 1891, fairly successful in Canadian waters, while on the coasts of the United States some signs of improvement were to be noticed, large numbers of immature fish having been taken there.

"Since the closure of the Canadian inshore fisheries to United States fishing vessels, the New England mackerel fishing fleet has become smaller, only 43 vessels being engaged in that business this season. Thirty-six of these visited either Cape Shore or North Bay, and caught off Canadian coasts 6,824 barrels of mackerel. Although this catch is less than that of the previous year in the aggregate, it represents an increase of about 60 barrels per vessel engaged.

The following table, taken from the seventeenth annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau, shows the prices ruling in the State of Massachusetts for mackerel of each grade from 1834 up to date :—

PRICES OF MACKEREL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOWING the Price per Barrel of each grade of Pickled Mackerel in the first week of September, from 1834 to 1891.

Year.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Year.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Bay Catch to 1st Sept.	Shore Catch to 1st Sept.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Brls.	Brls.
1834.....	5 72	4 72	3 35	1870—bay.....	21 20	11 00			
1835.....	7 00	6 00	4 00	" shore....	23 00	9 75			
1836.....	9 00	8 00	5 00	1871—bay.....	10 50	7 50	5 50		
1837.....	7 75	6 50	4 12	" shore....	11 25	7 25	6 25		
1838.....	11 00	9 25	5 50	1872—bay.....	11 50	9 25	7 00		
1839.....	12 50	10 50	7 00	" shore....	14 50	9 50			
1840.....	12 75	10 50	5 50	1873—bay.....	14 75	12 25	9 00		
1841.....	12 00	10 00	6 00	" shore....	20 00	12 25			
1842.....	9 00	6 00	4 00	1874—bay.....	15 00	8 00	7 00		
1843.....	10 12	8 12	6 00	" shore....	13 25	9 00	7 00		
1844.....	9 50	7 50	5 50	1875—bay.....	14 00	11 00			
1845.....	13 00	10 50	6 87	" shore....	16 25	10 25	7 50		
1846.....	9 12	6 25	3 87	1876.....	15 00	6 75	5 50		
1847.....	12 75	8 25	4 25	1877.....	16 50	12 50	8 00		
1848.....	9 00	6 00	3 37	1878.....	18 00	8 00	5 00		
1849.....	12 00	7 00	3 50	1879.....	16 00	5 00	3 00		
1850.....	10 12	8 12	5 00	1880.....	14 00	7 00	4 00		
1851.....	10 00	6 50	5 12	1881.....	14 00	6 00	4 00		
1852.....	9 00	7 00	5 75	1882.....	18 00	11 00	8 00		
1853.....	11 50	9 50	7 50	1883.....	20 00	14 00	10 50		
1854.....	15 00	12 25	5 00	1884.....	14 00	19 00	3 50		
1855.....	19 00	11 00	6 25	1885.....	13 75	5 75	3 75		
1856.....	13 00	8 00	6 00	1886—bay.....	16 00	11 50	9 50	30,000	
1857.....	15 00	12 50	8 50	" shore....	22 00	12 50			10,083
1858.....	15 50	12 50	8 50	1887—bay.....	15 00	13 00	11 00	10,776	
1859.....	14 50	12 59	8 50	" shore....	17 50	14 00	11 00		28,629
1860.....	16 00	8 50	5 00	1888—bay.....	20 00	18 50	16 00	9,992	
1861.....	8 50	4 50	2 75	" shore....	22 00	18 50	14 00		10,000
1862.....	8 25	6 00	4 50	1889—bay.....	24 00	21 00	16 00	577	
1863.....	14 00	9 25	6 50	" shore....	28 00	25 00	17 00		6,443
1864.....	30 00	20 00		1890—bay.....	19 00	17 00	10 00		
1865.....	22 60	15 00	9 75	" shore....	21 00	17 50	13 00		5,655
1866.....	22 75	13 25		1891—bay.....					
1867.....	17 00	12 25	7 50	" shore....	18 00	13 00	8 00		20,147
1868.....	17 00	13 00							
1869.....	23 00	11 50							

BEAM TRAWLING.

Part IV of the report of the Department of Fisheries for 1889, which consisted of a report by the delegates appointed to enquire into the herring fishing industry of Great Britain and Holland, at page 51, referred to the subject of beam trawling, as practised around the British coasts. The question was quite fully discussed, and extracts from reports of Parliament committees of enquiry, and from writings of other authorities, were quoted. The conclusion was that beam trawling was most injurious to the herring fisheries, by reason of its disturbing the herring, scaring the shoals from the fishing grounds and destroying the spawn.

The seventeenth annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau contains an account of Captain Alfred Bradford's experiment with the beam trawl off the coast of Massachusetts, in the spring of 1891, the success of which resulted in the construction of the trawler "Resolute." This vessel is described as similar to those at present employed on Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, by British fishermen. The report states that the catch of the "Resolute" was unprecedentedly large, and gives the following figures: 16,000 lbs. haddock, 1,000 lbs. hake, 1,500 lbs. lemon soles, 2,000 lbs. witch soles, 1,500 lbs. turbot, 500 lbs. cod, 300 lbs. sturgeon, 600 lbs. butterfish, 160 lbs. squid, and 5,000 lbs. plaice. Some of the fish when landed were in poor condition, which is thought to have been caused by the crowding of the fish together coming in contact with the net; but the flat fish, of which the beam trawl makes such great hauls, is not, however, injured in this manner. This method of fishing, the Bureau considers, will introduce in the Boston market new species of flat fish which have hitherto been little known.

In view of the opinions expressed in England, it is questionable whether, if these beam trawls are operated in localities where other established fisheries are conducted, the advantage to the market from the introduction of new species of flat fish will compensate its probable injurious effects upon the other fisheries.

In localities, however, where this method of fishing would not be likely to injure any other fisheries, or where such other fisheries are not carried on, the advantages mentioned by the Fish Bureau might warrant the introduction of beam trawling. Otherwise, however, the growth of this mode of fishing might call for serious consideration.

BAYVIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY.

Under the heading of lobsters, in last year's report, it was stated that the superintendent of fish culture had visited Newfoundland and made personal enquiries into the results of the experiments there in lobster hatching; that a site had been selected in Nova Scotia, and that it was expected to have a first-class lobster hatchery fully equipped and in full working order by the present season.

It is gratifying to be able to report that these expectations have been realized, and that most successful operations in the artificial hatching of lobsters have resulted at the Bayview lobster hatchery in Pictou county, Nova Scotia.

This establishment is situated at Bayview, about 5 miles from the Town of Pictou, and is most admirably located for all purposes connected with this new industry.

The building proper is 75x35 feet, and the breeding apparatus is capable of accommodating about 90 millions of ova.

It is provided with a 20 horse-power steam boiler and duplex pump for supplying the hatchery with salt water from the bay. A wharf or pier is constructed extending

out into the bay until a depth of 20 feet of water is reached. This pier is to accommodate tugs or other craft which may be employed collecting or delivering lobster eggs from neighbouring canneries, or distributing the fry when hatched out.

Owing to the late date at which the building and machinery were completed, the active operations in lobster hatching covered a period of only some 18 days.

The Superintendent of Fish Culture planned and conducted the operations, assisted by Mr. William Parker from the Sandwich, Ontario, hatchery, the services of the latter officer being called into requisition on account of his experience in working the automatic glass incubators in connection with his whitefish hatching operations. After Mr. Parker's departure, Mr. Alfred Ogden assumed charge of the hatchery.

The appliances and methods adopted at this establishment are entirely novel as applied to lobster hatching, being the first of their kind in America, and the success attending the present short season's operations is highly gratifying.

Some 7,000,000 of lobster fry were hatched out and distributed ; these being collected from the cannery of Messrs. Burnham and Morrel, which is situated a short distance from the factory of Messrs. Hamlin & Co., of Carriboo, Messrs. Hogg, Craig & Co., and McCure, of Pictou Island.

With more skilled assistance in the collection of eggs, there is every reason to expect that in a full season's operations, the number of fry which could be turned out of this hatchery would be limited only by the supply of eggs obtainable.

Further details respecting this establishment will be found in the report of the superintendent of fish culture, and in that of Mr. Ogden appended thereto, which will be printed in the supplement to this report.

It might be incidentally mentioned that according to recent information, Mr. Neilsen, who has charge of the sea fish hatchery operations in Newfoundland, succeeded during the past year in hatching the enormous number of 551,000,000 of lobster eggs taken from the factories, which, otherwise, would have been destroyed.

FISHING BOUNTIES, 1890.

The payments made for this service are under the authority of an Act passed in 1882 (chapter 96, Revised Statutes) intituled : " An Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," which provides for the payment of a sum of \$150,000 annually, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

The total number of bounty claims received for the year 1890, was 18,071, against 17,119 in 1889, an increase of 952 claims for the year. Of the total number of claims received, 317 were rejected for non-compliance with the regulations.

The number of claims paid during the year 1890, was 17,959, which includes 213 claims for 1889 and previous years rejected and held in abeyance for investigation, the correctness of which was established, showing an increase of 881 claims as compared with the year 1889.

The total amount of bounties paid in 1890, on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels, and \$3.00 per man to boat fishermen, and \$1.00 per boat to the owners thereof, was \$158,241.01, being \$285.53 less than the previous year.

The number of vessels which received bounty in 1890, was 739, with a tonnage of 28,268 tons, a decrease of 94 vessels and a tonnage of 4,448 tons as compared with the year 1889.

The number of boats on which bounty was paid was 17,168, and the number of fishermen who received bounty was 33,245, an increase of 938 boats and 1,720 fishermen over the year 1889.

The total number of fishermen in vessels and boats, to whom bounty was paid during the year 1890, was 39,050, as against 38,343 in 1889.

For details of payments to vessels and boats, see Appendix No. 2.

The following statement in connection with fishing bounty payments since the year 1882, shows :—

1. Year when bounty was established, 1882.

2. Number of claims per year, as follows :—

In 1882.....	11,972, representing	29,932 fishermen.
1883.....	13,086 do	33,399 do
1884.....	12,468 do	31,297 do
1885.....	14,124 do	33,564 do
1886.....	14,900 do	33,523 do
1887.....	15,416 do	34,387 do
1888.....	15,599 do	34,887 do
1889.....	17,078 do	38,343 do
1890.....	17,959 do	39,050 do
Total.....	132,597 do	308,352 do

3. Amount of bounty paid per year, as follows :—

In 1882.....	\$172,285 47	In 1887.....	\$163,757 92
1883.....	130,344 85	1888.....	150,185 53
1884.....	155,718 98	1889.....	158,526 54
1885.....	161,539 39	1890.....	158,241 01
1886.....	160,903 59		
Total amount of bounty paid.....	\$1,411,503 28		

4. Proportion of bounty per head :—

In 1882 vessels were paid at the rate of \$2 per ton, one-half being payable to the owner and the other half to the crew.

Boats were paid on the basis of \$5 per man, one-fifth of which went to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1883 the rate to vessels was \$2 per ton, and paid as in 1882. The basis of payment to boats was \$2.50 per man, one-fifth of which was paid to the owner and four-fifths to the men.

In 1884 vessels were \$2 per ton, as in 1882 and 1883 ; and owners of boats were paid as follows :—

On boats from 14 feet keel to 18 feet keel.....	\$1 00
do . 18 do 25 do	1 50
do 25 do upwards.....	2 00

And boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1885 vessels were paid \$2 per ton as in previous years. The rate to boats was the same as in 1884, with the admission of boats measuring 13 feet keel. Boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1886 and 1887 the rate to vessels and boats remained the same as in 1885.

In 1888 vessels were paid at the rate of \$1.50 per ton, one-half to owner and one-half to crew, as formerly. Boats remained the same as in 1885-86-87, and boat fishermen \$3 each.

In 1889 the rate to vessels remained the same as in 1888. Owners of boats were paid \$1 per boat and boat fishermen \$3 per man. These rates also formed the basis of payments for the year 1890.

The total number of vessels paid is 7,434 (with a tonnage of 283,465 tons), and the number of crew 59,373.

Average number of men per vessel, 8.

The total number of boats paid is 125,111 and boat fishermen 248,979. Average number of men per boat, 2.

5. The highest bounty paid per head to vessel fishermen was \$17.50, the lowest 83 cents.

The highest bounty paid per head to boat fishermen was \$4, the lowest being \$2.

The general average paid per head, \$4.58.

THE FISHERY LAWS OF THE DOMINION.

TABLE of Close Seasons in force on 31st December, 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba and N.W. Territories.	British Columbia.
Salmon (net fishing).....		Aug. 1 to May 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.	Aug. 15 to Mar. 1.			
Salmon (angling).....		Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.	Aug. 15 to Feb. 1.			
Speckled Trout (<i>Salvelinus Fontinalis</i>).....	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.	Oct. 1 to Apr. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.	Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.	Oct. 15 to Mar. 15.
Salmon Trout.....	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.		Oct. 15 to Mar. 15.
Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Touladi and Land-locked Salmon.		Oct. 15 to Dec. 1.	Oct. 1 to Apr. 1.	Sept. 15 to May 1.			Oct. 15 to Mar. 15.
Ouananiche.....		Sept. 15 to Dec. 1.					
Pickarel (Doré).....	Apr. 15 to May 15.	Apr. 15 to May 15.				Apr. 15 to May 15.	
Bass and Maskinongé ..	Apr. 15 to June 15.	Apr. 15 to June 15.					
Sea Bass.			Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.	Mar. 1 to Oct. 1.			
Whitefish.....	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.	Oct. 5 to Nov. 30.	
Smelts.....		Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.	Apr. 1 to July 1.		
Lobsters.....		July 15 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 1 to Dec. 31.	July 15 to Dec. 31.		
			On Atlantic coast, from Cape Canso to boundary line, U.S., July 15 to Dec. 31, in remaining waters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.				
Sturgeon.....	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.	May 15 to July 15.
Oysters.....		June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.	June 1 to Sept. 15.		
Fresh Water Herring and Ciscoes.	Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.						

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY LAWS.

Net fishing of any kind is prohibited in public waters, except under lease or license.

The size of nets is regulated so as to prevent the killing of young fish. Nets cannot be set or seines used so as to bar channels or bays.

A general weekly close-time is provided in addition to special close-seasons.

The use of explosive or poisonous substances for catching or killing fish is illegal.

The use of fire-arms for killing fish is prohibited.

Mill dams must be provided with efficient fish passes. Models or drawings will be furnished by the department on application.

The above enactments and close-seasons are supplemented in special cases, under authority of the Fisheries Act, by a total prohibition of fishing for stated periods.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be stated that such of the reports and statistics of the different officers throughout the Dominion, which will appear in a supplementary report, and which are at the time of writing available, afford ample justification for the prediction of a large increase in the total yield and value of the fishing industry of Canada, during the year 1891.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

PART I.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Dominion of Canada for the Year 1891.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Thomas A. Keefer . . .	Overseer . . .	Port Arthur	The waters of Lake Superior and its tributaries from Pigeon River to Sault Ste. Marie.
.....	do . . .	Manitowaning	That portion of the waters of Georgian Bay, extending from Manitowaning to and including, South Bay, also the waters surrounding Club, Lonely, Fitz, William and other Islands in the neighbourhood of Manitoulin Island.
J. K. McDonald	do . . .	Toronto	Lake Kagewong, Manitoulin Island.
Isaac Turner	do . . .	Little Current	That portion of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Little Current.
Robert Boyter	do . . .	Gore Bay	That portion of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island.
.....	do . . .	Algoma Mills	That portion of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Algoma Mills.
Frank Prout	do . . .	Bruce Mines	That portion of the waters of the North Channel of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Bruce Mines.
.....	do . . .	Marksville	That portion of the waters adjoining St. Joseph and other Islands, in the North Channel of Lake Huron.
D. Cameron	do . . .	Killarney	That portion of the waters of Georgian Bay, extending from Collin's Inlet on Whitefish River, including Squaw Island and the surrounding waters.
.....	do . . .	Victoria Harbour	That portion of the waters of Georgian Bay, extending from Point Marks to Collin's Inlet, with islands opposite, and including the mouths of Severn and Muskoka Rivers.
John Donaldson	do . . .	Collingwood	That portion of the waters of Georgian Bay, extending from Point Boucher to Point Marks, including Christian, Beckwith and other Islands and the surrounding waters; also Nottawasaga River.
G. S. Miller	do . . .	Owen Sound	That portion of the waters of the Georgian Bay, extending from Colpoys Bay to Point Boucher.
.....	do . . .	Warton	That portion of the waters of Georgian Bay, extending from Cape Hurd to and including Colpoys Bay, also the waters surrounding White Cloud, Griffith's and Hay Islands.
John Hoar	do . . .	Lafontaine	About 18 miles of the waters of Georgian Bay, around Christian Island.
R. H. Murray	do . . .	Allenford	About 70 miles of the waters of Lake Huron, from Cape Hurd to Southampton, beside the inland waters of the County of Bruce, south of division line between Amable and Alberman, comprised within an area of about 800 square miles.
H. W. Ball	do . . .	Goderich	About 60 miles of the waters of Lake Huron, from Southampton to Goderich.
H. B. Quarry	do . . .	Parkhill	About 65 miles of the waters of Lake Huron, extending from Goderich to Blue Point.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
J. C. Pollock	Overseer...	Forest... ..	About 45 miles of the waters of Lake Huron and St. Clair River, extending from Blue Point, on Lake Huron, to Baby's Point in River St. Clair.
C. W. Raymond	do	Mitchell's Bay....	About 30 miles of the waters of Lake St. Clair, from Little Lake to its head.
Joseph Boismier	do	Sandwich	The waters of Lake St. Clair, from the division line between the Townships of Dover West and Dover East to the mouth of Detroit River, and from thence to its outlet.
Wm. Prosser	do	Leamington ...	About 50 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, from the mouth of Detroit River to Point Pelee.
David Girardin	do	Point Pelee.....	About 50 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, around Point Pelee Island and adjacent islands.
Horace Bartlett	Warden ...	North Harbour Is- land.	About 20 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, around North Harbour and Middle Sister Islands.
John McMichael.....	Overseer...	Blenheim.....	About 110 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, fronting on the Counties of Kent and Elgin.
David Sharp	do	Port Ryerse	About 70 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, fronting on the Counties of Norfolk and part of Haldimand as far as South Cayuga.
W. A. McCrae.....	do	Dunnville	About 10 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, from Cayuga to Moulton Bay and Grand River (30 miles), from mouth to Caledonia.
Charles W. Evans	do	Cayuga	The waters of Grand River, from the Division Line between North Cayuga and Canborough, on the east, to Caledonia, on the west.
Geo. Price.....	do	St. Williams.	About 30 miles of the waters of Lake Erie, around Long Point Island.
Fred. Kerr	do	Hamilton	About 50 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario, from Brant House, Burlington Beach, to Niagara, including the Niagara River, 50 miles; in all, 100 miles.
Wm. Sargent.....	do	Bronte	About 20 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario, extending from Port Credit to Burlington Beach, at Brant House.
Wm. Helliwell.....	do	Highland Creek...	About 26 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of York.
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do	Port Hope.....	About 40 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Northumberland. Together with Rice Lake and tributaries, about 60 square miles of water.
W. P. Clarke	do	Belleville.....	Bay of Quinté, comprising about 80 miles of coast line of Counties of Prince Edward and Hastings, from Carrying Place to opposite Mill Point.
Joseph Redmond.. ..	do	Picton.....	About 90 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the County of Prince Edward.
A. D. Sills.....	do	Napanee.....	About 35 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and upper part of Amherst Island; also the inland waters of the Counties of Lennox and Addington, comprised within an area of about 1,600 square miles.
R. R. Finkle.	do	Bath	About 25 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the Township of Earnestown in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and the lower part of Amherst Island.
A. H. Crosby.....	do	Forest.....	That portion of the waters of the Bay of Quinté from Three Brothers' Island, near Kingston, to Trenton, at the head of the Bay.
Peter Kiel.....	do	Wolfe Island.....	About 60 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario around Wolfe, Simcoe, Horseshoe and Pigeon Islands.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Thomas Merritt.....	Overseer....	Kingston.....	About 20 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario fronting on the Township of Pittsburgh and Kingston, County Frontenac, including part of Bay of Quinté and River St. Lawrence.
John Cox.....	do	Howe Island.....	About 16 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, around Howe Island.
Nassau Acton.	do	Gananoque.....	About 6 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, from Howe Island to Jack Straw Lighthouse, together with the waters around Admiralty group of Islands; also, Gananoque River, comprising 10 miles inland waters.
J. G. Wallace	Warden	Ivy Lea	About 10 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, extending from Jack Straw Lighthouse to Rockport, including the islands therein.
Henry Hunt.....	do	Rockport.....	About — miles of the waters of River St. Lawrence around LaRue's Island.
John H. Davis.....	do	Gananoque.....	About — miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, extending from Sheriff's Point to head of Grenadier Island.
Wm. Pool.....	Overseer....	Rockport.....	About 32 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, extending from Rockport to Prescott.
Sydney Pattison.....	Warden	do	About 32 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence from Gananoque to Brockville.
John Mooney.....	Overseer....	Maitland.....	About 60 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence from Brockville to Cornwall.
Robt. P. Boyd.. . .	do	Lyn	About 6 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, extending 3 miles above and 3 miles below Cole's Shoal Lighthouse.
T. McGarity.....	do	Cornwall	About 40 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Counties of Stormont and Glengarry.
Pierre St. Pierre.....	do	St. Eugene.. .	About 40 miles of the waters of the Ottawa River extending from Point Fortune to Wendover, in the County of Prescott.
Olivier Miron.....	do	Plantagenet	The waters of the South Nation River, County of Prescott, comprising about 50 miles of inland waters.
W. W. Boucher.....	do	South March	The waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries, extending from Ottawa to the town line boundary of Fitzroy Township, in the County of Carleton.
John Grant.....	do	Forester's Falls ...	The Ottawa River, extending from the head of Allumette Rapids to Mattawa.
Archibald, Acheson.....	do	Westmeath	About 25 miles of the Ottawa River, comprising Lower Allumette and Coulouge Lakes.
J. S. Richardson.....	do	Sturgeon Falls....	The waters of Lake Nipissing, Mattawa River and French River and tributaries.
.....	do	Bracebridge.....	Inland waters of the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunnel, Franklin, Monk, McAnlay, McLean, Ridout, Muskoka, Draper, Oakley, Morrison and Ryde, in the District of Muskoka, comprised within an area of about 1,000 square miles.
Geo. R. Steele.....	do	Lorimer Lake.....	The inland waters of the Townships of Cowper, Foley, Christie, McDougall, McKellar, Ferguson, Carling, Shawanaga, Burpee, Hagerman, Brown and Wilson, in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, comprised within an area of about 1,000 square miles.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
J. G. Rumsey.....	Overseer....	Huntsville	The inland waters of the Townships of Chaffey, Cardwell, Stisted, Sinclair, Bethune, Monteith, McMurich, Perry, Spence, Ryerson, Armour and Proudfoot, in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, comprised within an area of about 1,000 square miles.
Wm. Lockhart.....	do	Denville.....	The inland waters of the Townships of Croft, Chapman, Strong, Jolly, Ferries, Lount, Machar, Laurier, Mills, Pringle, Gurd and Himsworth, in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, comprised within an area of about 1,000 square miles.
Henry W. Gill.....	do	Ufford.....	Lakes Rosseau and Skelton, in the County of Simcoe and Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.
Henry Castle.....	do	Gravenhurst.....	Lakes Muskoka and Joseph, in the County of Simcoe.
L. S. Sanders.....	do	Barrie.....	About 110 miles of the waters of the north shore of Lake Simcoe and its tributaries, Couchiching and Holland Rivers.
Geo. Clarke.....	do	Orillia.....	The waters of Lake Couchiching and Severn River, in the Counties of Simcoe, Muskoka and Ontario.
Wm. McDermot.....	do	Beeton.....	The inland waters of the South Riding of the County of Simcoe, comprised within an area of about 900 square miles.
H. McFayden	do	Durham.....	The head waters of Saugeen River and tributaries, comprising an area of about 1,000 square miles.
Patrick McCarron	do	Wallaceburg.....	The waters of Sydenham River and tributaries, comprising about 65 miles.
Orrie Bishop.....	do	Wilkesport.....	The north branch of Sydenham River, from junction with main river to its sources, comprising about 20 miles.
Peter McCann.....	do	London.....	About 65 miles of the River Thames, from Wardsville to London.
John Crotty.....	do	Bothwell.	About 25 miles of the River Thames, extending from Wardsville to Lewisville.
Timothy McQueen.....	do	Chatham.....	About 25 miles of the River Thames, from Lewisville to its mouth.
W. P. Croome.....	do	Brantford.....	About 150 miles of the waters of the Grand River and its tributaries, from Brantford upwards.
W. B. Jelly.....	do	Mount Forest....	The inland waters of the North Riding of the County of Wellington, comprised within an area of about 600 square miles.
Andrew Hughson.	do	Orangeville.	About 25 miles of the waters of River Credit, extending from Orangeville to Norval; together with the inland waters of the Townships of Mono, East Garafraxa, Amaranth, Albion and Luther, comprised within an area of about 500 square miles.
Robert Stewart	do	Claude	The inland waters of the County of Cardwell, comprised within an area of about 400 square miles.
Wellington Hull.....	do	Erin	The inland waters of the Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Caledon and Esquesing, comprised within an area of about 400 square miles.
Alex. Blakely.....	do	Port Credit.	About 1½ miles of the waters of the River Credit—from Norval to its mouth, in the County of Peel.
Nelson, Simmons	do	Meyersburg.....	The waters of Trent River, in the Counties of Northumberland and Hastings, comprising about 80 miles.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
.....	Overseer.....	.....	The inland waters of the North Riding of the County of Victoria, lying north of Fenelon Falls, and comprised within an area of about 800 square miles.
Geo. B. McDermott ...	do ...	Port Perry.....	About 22 miles of the waters of Lake Ontario, fronting on the County of Ontario, together with Lake Scugog, including Lindsay and Scugog Rivers, in the Counties of Durham, Victoria and Ontario, about 50 miles.
J. C. Bowen.....	do ...	Marmora.....	Crow Lake, Belmont Lake and Crow River, in the Counties of Hastings and Peterboro'.
Geo. W. Fitzgerald.....	do ...	Lakefield.....	The inland waters of the County of Peterboro', within the townships of Harvey, Burleigh, Dummer, Douro, Smith and Ennismore.
David Breeze.....	do ...	Peterboro'.....	Otonabee River, extending from Peterboro' to Rice Lake, in the County of Peterboro'.
Wm. Gainforth.....	do ...	Haliburton.....	The waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tributaries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes, lying within the East Riding of the County of Peterboro', and comprised within an area of about 400 square miles.
B. H. Sweet.....	do ...	Bancroft.....	The inland waters of the Townships of Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, Farraday, Dunganon, Mayo, Herschel, Monteagle, Carlow, McClure, Wicklow, Bangor, in the County of Hastings, and comprised within an area of about 1,000 square miles.
H. R. Purcell.....	do ...	Colebrook.....	The inland waters of the Townships of Camden, Portland, Loughboro', Sheffield and Kennebec, in the Counties of Addington and Frontenac, comprised within an area of about 500 square miles.
Robt. A. Gilbert.....	do ...	McLaren Depot...	The inland waters of the Townships of Palmerston, Clarendon, North Canonto, South Canonto and Miller, in the County of Frontenac, and comprised within an area of about 500 square miles.
George Lake.....	do ...	Tichbourne.....	The inland waters of the Townships of Bedford, Hinchinbroke, Olden and Oso, in the County of Frontenac, and comprised within an area of about 400 square miles.
Samuel Boddy.....	do ...	Athens.....	Upper Beverley Lake, Bass Lake, Little Lake, Wiltse Lake and Mud Lake, in the County of Leeds.
David W. Edgar.....	do ...	Morton.....	Upper Beverley Lake and tributaries to Morton and Lyndhurst and Griffin Lake, in the County of Leeds.
John Moorehead.....	do ...	Long Point.....	From Lyndhurst to the division line, between Leeds and Lansdowne, in the County of Leeds.
James Greer.....	do ...	Warburton.....	Gananogue River from Marble Rock to division line, between the Township of Leeds and Lansdowne, including South Gananogue and Round Lake and Cherry Pound, in the County of Leeds.
Wm. Hicks.....	do ...	Athens.....	The waters of Charlestown Lake, in the County of Leeds.
George Jeacle.....	do ...	Westport.....	The waters of Rideau, Upper Rideau, Openicon, Otty, and neighbouring lakes, in the County of Leeds, comprised within an area of about 200 square miles.
John Murphy.....	do ...	Perth.....	The inland waters of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, from the narrows between Upper and Lower Rideau Lakes to Smith's Falls, comprising about 25 miles.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Eph. Deacon	Overseer....	Bolingbroke	The waters of River Tay and tributaries and Fall Bay River, in the County of Lanark, comprising about 35 miles.
Alexander Wilson.....	do	Carleton Place....	About 60 miles of the waters of Mississippi River and Lake, in the County of Lanark.
R. O. Campbell.....	do	Kemptville.....	Rideau River and tributaries, from Ottawa to Burritt's Rapids, including Jock River, in the County of Carleton, comprising 55 miles.
Matthew Riddell....	do	Mohr's Corners....	Ottawa River, from the eastern town line boundary of Fitzroy to eastern town line of McNab, including Lake des Chats.
George Russell.....	do	Arnprior.....	Ottawa River, extending from the eastern town line boundary of McNab to the western boundary of Horton, having joint jurisdiction over Lake des Chats.
M. L. Russell.....	do	Renfrew.....	The waters of Bonnechère River and tributaries, in the County of Renfrew, comprising about 50 miles.
Hugh Gallagher.....	do	Sebastapol.....	The inland waters of Townships Sebastopol, Redcliffe, Lyndoch and Gratton, in the County of Renfrew, comprised within an area of about 400 square miles.
Geo. Douglas.....	do	Snake River	The waters of Muskrat Lake and Snake River, in the County of Renfrew, comprised about 25 miles.
Joseph Bélanger.....	do	High Falls.	The waters of Calabogie Lake and the island waters, of the Township of Bagot, County of Renfrew, comprised within an area of about 100 square miles.
R. J. N. Pither.....	do	Rat Portage.....	Lake of the Woods. (Indian Agent.)
James McCracken	do	Couchiching.	Rainy Lake and Lake Seul do
J. McIntyre.....	do	Fort William.....	Eagle Lake. do
J. P. Donelly.....	do	Port Arthur.	Nepigon River. do

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—TIDAL DIVISION—SOUTH SHORE.

Wm. Wakeham.....	Officers in charge of the Fishery Protection Str. "La Canadienne."	Gaspé Basin	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf.
J. A. Verge	Overseer....	Cross Point.....	The estuary division of the River Restigouche, extending from Point Maguasha to Head of Tide, on the Quebec side, and from Dalhousie to Head of Tide on the New Brunswick side, comprising about 60 miles.
Pierre Cyr.....	do	Nouvelle.....	About 35 miles of the waters of Bay Chaleurs, extending along the coast from Maguasha to Grand Caspédia River, including the estuary thereof.
John Smith.....	do	New Carlisle.....	About 40 miles of the waters of Bay Chaleurs, extending along the coast from the mouth of Grand Caspédia River to Paspebiac.
John Phelan	do	Port Daniel.	About 30 miles of the waters of Bay Chaleurs, extending along the coast from Paspebiac to Point Macquereau.
Henry Jones.....	do	Little River West.	That portion of the waters of the County of Gaspé from corner of the Beach to Point Macquereau, including Bonaventure Island, Little Pabos, Grand Pabos and Grand Rivers.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—TIDAL DIVISIONS—SOUTH SHORE.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Geo. T. Annett.....	Overseer....	Peninsula, Gaspé..	That portion of the waters of the County of Gaspé from Cape Rosier to corner of the Beach, including Dartmouth, York, St. John and Malbaie Rivers.
Ant. Chevrier.....	do	Amherst.....	About 100 miles of the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence around the Magdalen Islands.
Joseph Lemieux	do	Montlouis	About 80 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Gaspé, and extending from Cape Rosiers to Montlouis.
Jos. I. Letourneau... ..	do	Ste. Anne des Monts.	About 80 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Gaspé, and extending from River Ste. Anne des Monts to Cap Chatte.
Johnny Joncas.....	do	Matane.....	About 54 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Rimouski, and extending from Cap Chatte to River Blanche; together with the River Matane, comprising about 12 miles of inland waters.
L. E. Grondin... ..	do	Rimouski.....	About 45 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Rimouski, and extending from River Blanche to Rimouski.
H. Martin	do	do	About 35 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Rimouski, and extending from Rimouski, to the division line between the Counties of Rimouski and Temiscouata.
Nap. Levesque.....	do	Isle Verte	About 30 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Temiscouata.
Xavier Pelletier.....	do	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.	About 45 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Kamouraska.
Eug. Pelletier.....	do	St. Roch des Aulnais.	About 70 miles of the waters of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Counties of L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse and Lévis, extending from Ste. Anne de la Pocatière to Point Lévis.
L. P. Huot.....	do	St. Roch de Québec	About 50 miles of the waters of the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence, around the Island of Orleans.
U. Bhéreur.....	do	Malbaie	About 60 miles of the waters of the north shore of River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Charlevoix, and extending from River du Gouffre to the division line between the Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.
L. N. Catellier.....	do	Tadoussac.....	About 80 miles of the waters of the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from the division line between the Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay to Bersimis; and the tidal waters of the River Saguenay from its mouth to Chicoutimi, comprising 70 miles; in all, 150 miles.
Jos. Boily.....	Warden	Mille Vaches.....	About 45 miles of the waters of the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Escoumains to Bersimis.
N. A. Comeau.....	Overseer....	Godbout.....	About 115 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Manicouagan to Baie des Rochers, including the estuaries of Godbout, Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—TIDAL DIVISIONS—NORTH SHORE.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
T. Mignault.....	Overseer....	Montmagny	About 75 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Baie des Rochers to Point St. Charles, including the estuaries of Marguerite and Moisie Rivers.
Geo. L. Duguay	do	Murray Bay	About 105 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Point St. Charles to Esquimalt Point, including the estuaries of the St. John and Mingan Rivers.
Geo. Gaudin.....	do	Natashquan	About 100 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Esquimalt Point to Natashquan River, including the estuaries of the Rivers Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan.
G. Mathurin.....	do	Montmagny	About 100 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from River Natashquan to Cape Whittle, including the estuaries of Washeecoutai, Kegashca, Musquarro and Olomonosheeboo Rivers.
Jean Legouvé.....	Warden	Pacachoo	About 140 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Cape Whittle to Checatica.
W. H. Whitely.....	do	Bonne Espérance..	About 65 miles of the waters of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Saguenay and extending from Checatica to Blancs Sablons, the boundary line between Quebec and Newfoundland, on the coast of Labrador, including the estuary of the Esquimalt River.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NON-TIDAL DIVISIONS.

Alf. Blais.....	Overseer....	Causapsal.....	About 30 miles of the waters of Lake and River Metapedia, in the County of Bonaventure, from head of Lake to Causapsal.
George Gagnon.....	Warden	St. Hubert....	The inland waters of the County of Temiscouata, comprised within an area of about 2,000 square miles.
Henri Côté.....	do	Baie St. Paul....	Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.
Edward Martin.....	do	do	do
Jos. Simard.....	do	Ste. Agnès....	do
J. F. Picotin	do	Drummondville..	About 60 miles of the River St. Francis, in the Counties of Yamaska and Drummond, extending from its mouth to Richmond.
N. A. Beach.....	Overseer....	Georgeville.....	The eastern shore of Lake Memphremagog, in the County of Stanstead, and waters extending to the middle of the Lake.
Horace Green.....	do ..	East Bolton	The western shore of Lake Memphremagog, in the County of Brome, and waters extending into the Lake.
P. C. Bourke.....	do	Somerset.....	The inland waters of the County of Megantic, comprised within an area of 850 square miles.
J. Laberge.....	do	Chateauguay	About 40 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Chateauguay, including Chateauguay River.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NON-TIDAL DIVISIONS—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
John Kelly.. .. .	Overseer....	Beauharnois	About 50 miles of the waters of River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Counties of Beauharnois and Huntingdon; together with about 35 miles of the waters of Chateauguay and Trout Rivers.
J. O. Dion.. .. .	do	Chambly Canton..	About 43 miles of the Richelieu River, extending from Sorel to Richelieu Village.
J. B. Chevalier	do	Iberville	About 30 miles of the waters of Richelieu River, extending from St. John's to Lake Champlain.
P. E. Luke.	do	Philipsburg	About 15 miles of the waters of Missisquoi Bay and Pike River, in the County of Missisquoi.
P. W. Nagle.....	do	Sherbrooke.....	The inland waters of the County of Stanstead, comprised within an area of about 540 square miles.
Joel Shurtleff.....	do	Compton	The inland waters of the County of Compton, comprised within an area of about 1,600 square miles.
A. L. Darche.....	do	Sherbrooke.....	About 10 miles of the waters of Lake Megantic, in the County of Megantic.
J. B. McDonald	do	Echo Vale.....	About 10 miles of the waters of Lake Megantic in the County of Megantic.
W. G. Greene.....	do	Brome Lake.....	Brome Lake.
John McCaw.....	do	Sherbrooke.	Lakes in Counties of Megantic and Wolfe.
V. Veilleux.....	Warden	St. EphremdeTring	The inland waters of the County of Beauce, comprised within an area of about 1,600 square miles.
.....	Overseer....	Three Rivers	About 25 miles of the River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, fronting on the County of St. Maurice.
Denis Shooner.....	do	Pierreville.....	That portion of Lake St. Peter fronting on the County of Yamaska and the River St. Francis within the limits of the said county.
Geo. Boisvert.....	do	Bécancour.....	About 36 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, fronting on the County of Nicolet.
Joseph Charbonneau ..	do	St. Césaire.....	Yamaska River and its tributaries from West Farnham to St. Hughes, including Black River.
S. A. Grant.....	do	Louiseville.....	About 35 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter, fronting on the Counties of Maskinongé and Berthier, including the islands in front.
Jos. Boivin.....	do	River Beaudet....	About 20 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Soulanges, and extending from Point Beaudet to Coteau Landing.
Narcisse Lavallée.....	Warden	Sorel.....	That portion of the waters of the River St. Lawrence fronting on the County of Richelieu, including the islands therein.
John Morris.. .. .	Overseer....	St. Lambert.	About 50 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the Counties of Laprairie, Chambly and Verchères.
Wm. Ritchie	do	Chilton	Inland waters of the County of Montcalm.
André Robert.....	do	Lachine	About 15 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, fronting on the County of Jacques Cartier.
Julien Montpetit..	do	Isle Perrot.....	About 15 miles of the waters of the River St. Lawrence, surrounding Isle Perrot.
Jos. Lauzon.....	do	Terrebonne.	The Rivers Jesus and Des Prairies, comprising about 50 miles.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—NON-TIDAL DIVISIONS—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Jos. Filiatrault.....	Overseer ...	Ste. Adèle	The inland waters of the Townships of Morin and Beresford, in Terrebonne and Wolfe Counties, and de Salaberry and Grandison, in Argenteuil County, comprised within an area of about 500 square miles.
Toussaint Cloutier....	do ...	Piedmont	The inland waters of the Townships of Abercrombie, Wexford and Kilkenny, in Terrebonne and Montcalm Counties, comprised within an area of about 300 square miles.
R. W. Jones.....	do ...	St. Andrews.....	About 15 miles of the waters of the north side of the Ottawa River extending from Oka to Carillon.
Theo. Sabourin.	do ...	Rigaud	About 30 miles of the waters of the south side of the Ottawa River, extending from Cascades to Point Fortune
Pierre St. Pierre.....	do ...	Point Fortune....	About 40 miles of the waters of the Ottawa River, extending from Calumet to Carillon.
Jos. Marion.....	do ...	Hull.....	The waters of the Ottawa River, fronting on the County of Ottawa, comprising about 75 miles.
Erwin Mohr.....	do ...	South Onslow....	The waters of the Ottawa River, fronting on the County of Pontiac, extending from the division line between the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac to Fort Coulonge, and comprising about 50 miles.
J. T. Coghlan.....	do ...	Chapeau.....	The waters of the Ottawa River, fronting on the County of Pontiac, extending from Fort Coulonge to Des Joachims, and comprising about 75 miles.
Robt. Joynt.....	Warden ...	Joynt	The inland waters of the Township of Masham, in the County of Ottawa, including Bernard Lake, comprised within an area of about 90 square miles.
Emiel Weisener	Overseer ...	Blanche	The waters of the Townships of Mulgrave and Lathbury, Ottawa County.
R. C. W. McCuaig....	do ...	Ottawa.....	The inland waters of the Township of Wakefield, Ottawa County.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A. C. Bertram.	Inspector of Fisheries.	North Sydney....	District No. 1, comprising the Island of Cape Breton.
Robert Hockin....	do	Pictou	District No. 2, comprising the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax and Hants.
J. R. Kinney.....	do	Yarmouth.....	District No. 3, comprising the Counties of Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis and King's.
		<i>Annapolis County.</i>	
Bailey, W. M.....	Overseer ...	Round Hill.....	The County of Annapolis.
		<i>Antigonish County.</i>	
Aymer, J. R.....	Warden ...	Pomquet Forks, Antigonish	From mouth of harbour to Forks; from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks, on the Black River, to Falls.
Cameron, Lochlin.....	do	Fraser's River, Antigonish.....	From McWilliam's Bridge to head of lake.
Chisholm, Hugh.....	do ...	Lower South River, Antigonish.....	From Antigonish Harbour to McWilliam's, or St. Andrew's Bridge.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Antigonish County</i> —Concluded.			
Chisholm, Donald.....	Warden	Salt Springs, Antigonish	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam.
Dexter, John..	do	Antigonish.....	From Antigonish Harbour (foot of marsh) to Trotter's Mill Brook; thence up said brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook.
Fraser, Duncan.....	do	St. Joseph.....	From Pinketown Bridge to Stewart's Mill.
Macadam, Alex.	do	West River. . . .	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks Bridge.
McDonald, John	Overseer....	Doctor's Brook....	Antigonish County.
McDougall, Arch'd.....	Warden.....	McNair's Cove, Cape George.....	From John McDonald (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Crebbing Head, St. George's Bay.
Donald, McInnis.	do	Addington Forks .	Addington Forks.
Randall, Albert.....	do	Bayfield.....	From shore to lake.
<i>Cape Breton County</i>			
Quinan, Francis.	Overseer....	Sydney..	Division No. 1.—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Cape Breton lying north of a line drawn from the south end of Forks Lake to False Bay, extending west as far as a line drawn from the same point on Forks Lake to the head of the North West Arm of Sydney Harbour; including the south side of North West Arm, South Arm, south side of Sydney Harbour to Low Point, and all the coast waters from Low Point to False Bay.
Hickey, Richard.....	do	North Sydney . . .	Division No. 2.—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Cape Breton lying north and west of a line drawn from the head of the North West Arm of Sydney Harbour to the south end of Forks Lake; thence to Grand Narrows Bridge.
Burke, Wm.....	do	Mira Ferry.....	Division No. 3.—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Cape Breton lying south of a line drawn from the south end of Forks Lake to False Bay, and bounded on the south by a line drawn from the same point on Forks Lake to Marion Bridge, on Mira River; thence to Eagle Head on Gabarous Bay, including that portion of Mira River, east of Marion Bridge; also the waters around Scattarie Island.
McDonald, Alexander...	do	East Bay	Division No. 4.—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Cape Breton, south of a line drawn from the south end of Forks Lake to the Grand Narrows Bridge, and bounded on the east by a line drawn from the south end of Forks Lake to Marion Bridge, thence to Eagle Head on Gabarous Bay, including all that portion of Mira River lying south west of Marion Bridge; also Gabarous and Foucher Bays.
<i>Colchester County.</i>			
Gass, H.....	do	Tatamagouche....	Northern Division, County Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's Rivers.
Pollock, R. J.	Overseer....	Lower Stewiacke..	Stewiacke River (lower portion).

SCHEDULE of the Fishery Officers, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
Fowler, Elijah.....	Overseer....	Parrsboro'	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy.
Gilroy, Geo. W.....	do	Oxford	Cumberland County, Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland.
Murphy, Wm.....	do	Wallace	Wallace River.
Wills, A. M	do	Pugwash	Smelt and oyster fisheries at Pugwash.
<i>Digby County.</i>			
Collins, J. A.....	Overseer....	Westport	Western Division of Digby County, comprising the waters of St. Mary's Bay. Long and Brier Islands.
Cosseboom, J. W.. . . .	do	Rossway	Eastern Division of Digby County, comprising the waters of Digby County, except those of St. Mary's Bay, and around Long and Brier Islands.
Journey, Robt.....	Warden	Weymouth	Sissiboo River.
McKay, Lochlin.....	do	Barton	St. Mary's Bay.
Potter, Chas. T.....	do	Joggins River....	Joggins River to Bear River.
<i>Guysboro' County.</i>			
Bruce, J. R.	Warden.....	Guysboro'	From mouth Clam Harbour River to Upper Falls.
Cameron, Angus.....	do	East River.	East River, St. Mary's.
Cameron, D., sen.....	do	Upper Caledonia..	West River, St. Mary's, from Wallace's Bridge to head of River.
Cameron, Wm.....	Overseer....	Guysboro'	Guysboro' County.
Cross, John.....	Warden	Indian River	Indian River, from mouth to source, District of St. Mary's.
Gunn, Donald	do	Cross Roads	From mouth of Scott's Place, to County Harbour Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to Hurley's Lake.
Henderson, Jas.....	do	Isaac Harbour....	Isaac Harbour and River.
Hudson, Samuel (Lewis son).....	do	Country Harbour..	County Harbour and River, from Bridge at Narrows to Mouth.
Jones, John	do	Mouth of Salmon River.....	Mouth of Salmon River.
Jordan, Wm.....	do	Glenelg.....	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still water) to Hugh Halters', on the West River.
Kenny, Chas	do	Salmon Riv., West Branch, 'Guysboro'.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes.
Manson, Alex.....	do	Lochaber Lakes..	St. Mary's River, from Wallace's Lake to Fischer's Mill Dam.
Mattie Frederick	Warden	Tracadie, County of Antigonish...	Tracadie River to Counties of Guysboro' and Antigonish.
Munroe, W. M.....	do	Cole Harbour.....	Cole Harbour River.
McKay, Robt.....	do	Guysborough, Intervale	From head of tide to head of Intervale, on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch.
McKeen, Thos.....	do	Melrose	From Forks to County Line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook to Lake.
McEllum, Jas.....	do	Salmon River.....	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake.
McGrath, Adam.....	do	Cross Roads, St. Mary's.....	From junction of Antigonish Branch, St. Mary's River, to the head of Two Mile Lake.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Guysboro' County</i> —Con.			
McQuarrie, Allan	Overseer	Sherbrooke	District of St. Mary.
Pride, Wm	Warden	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair Point, including stream from Wine Harbour to Lake.
Sinclair, Robert	do	Goshen	Eight Island Lake, from Sinclair's Mill to head waters.
Smith, J. L.	do	Cross Roads	From Cross Road Bridge, County Harbour River to Eight Island Lake.
Smith, J. P.	do	West River.	From H. Hattie's north line to Indianman's Brook, including all tributaries.
Sears, George	do	Sherbrooke.	Sherbrooke.
<i>Halifax County.</i>			
Blakely, Jas.	do	Ship Harbour	From Ship Harbour to Chezzetcook, inclusive.
Coolen, Chas.	do	Shad Bay	Peggy's Cove to Torrence Bay, including Prospect and Nine Mile River.
Conrad, Chas.	do	Cole Harbour	Cole Harbour.
Crooks, Wesley	Overseer	Peggy's Cove	Peggy's Cove.
Fitzgerald, John	do	Portuguese Cove	Halifax Harbour to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove.
Fraser, John	Warden	Moser's River	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook.
Fraser, O. P.	do	Ecum Secum, Co. Guysboro'	Ecum Secum River.
Henry, Chas. G.	do	Upper Musquodoboit	Upper Musquodoboit River.
Hughes, P.	do	Tangier River	Tangier River.
Hemlaw, Joshua	do	Nine Mile River	Upper Nine Mile River.
Keizer, Geo.	do	Lake Porter	Lake Porter and Streams.
Overseer	do	Spry Bay	Halifax County, from Pope Harbour and Harbour Island to Ecum Secum.
Mason, Nath.	Warden	Head of Margaret's Bay	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers.
Mosher, Dan	do	Cow Bay, Dartmouth	Cow Bay Run.
McKiel, Nath	do	Sheet Harbour	Sheet Harbour.
McCleam, Donald	do	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River.
McLeod, George	do	Little Musquodoboit	Middle Musquodoboit River.
Rowlings, Geo.	Overseer	Musquodoboit Harbour	Halifax County, East Division, Dartmouth to Pope Harbour and Harbour Island.
Shatford, H. A.	Warden	Hubbard's Cove	Hubbard's River.
Stevens, Robt.	do	Musquodoboit Harbour	Musquodoboit River.
Walker, Wm. G.	Warden	Little Salmon R., Preston Road	Little Salmon River.
Whitman, James E.	do	Salmon River	Salmon River.
<i>Hants County.</i>			
Burnham, P. S.	Overseer	Windsor	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton.
Colter, John B.	do	Milford	Shubenacadie River.
Horne, Arch	Warden	Enfield	South end of Shubenacadie and Nine Mile River.
Mosher, Jas.	do	Brooklyn	Rivers Meander and Herbert, from mouth to source.
Mosher, Noah	do	Mosherville	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide.
O'Brien, Jas.	do	Maitland	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
		<i>Hants County.</i> Con.	
Smith, W. B.	Overseer	Maitland ..	Shubenacadie River from Five Mile River to its mouth and the south side of Cobequid Bay to Noel.
Snide, John	do	Shubenacadie.....	Shubenacadie River from Shubenacadie to and including Five Mile River.
		<i>Inverness County.</i>	
McLean, D. F.	do	Port Hood	Division No. 1.—The sea coast of the County of Inverness south of Mabou Harbour, including South-West Mabou and Little Mabou Rivers, Port Hood, Seaside, Judique, Little Judique, Long Point, Creg-nish, Low Point, Port Hastings and Port Hawkesbury, and extending into the interior to the north-west arm of River Inhabitants; also all that portion of the inland waters of the County of Inverness lying on the northern side of the County Victoria line from James McKinnon's to Whycocomagh Bay, and from the western side of the road leading from Whycocomagh Bay through Glencoe and south-west ridge of Mabou to Mabou Bridge.
McEachern, Peter	do	Glendale	Division No. 2.—That portion of the County of Inverness lying on the southern side of the County Victoria line, from the head of Whycocomagh Bay (Port Hawkesbury and Port Hastings excepted), including River Inhabitants and its branches, River Denis and its branches, Malagawatch and West Bay.
McLean, Lewis	do	Mabou	Division No. 3.—That portion of the County of Inverness lying on the northerly side of Mabou Harbour, including the main river of the same name north of Whycocomagh and all streams flowing into the northern side of Whycocomagh Bay; also the northern side of Mabou mouth, Coal Mines; Mabou Light Point, Port Ban, Broad Cove shore to Broad Cove Chapel on the sea coast and the waters of Lake Ainslie in the interior.
Coady, James	do	S. W. Margaree ..	Division No. 4.—That portion of the sea coast of the County of Inverness extending from Broad Cove Chapel, including Broad Cove Marsh, Chimney Corner, Margaree Island and Doucette's Cove to Delaney's Cove; also the waters of East Lake Ainslie, and the streams flowing into it, Loch Ban, S. W. Margaree River and its tributaries, and the main river of Margaree from the Forks to Margaree Harbour.
Ross, David	do	N. E. Margaree...	Division No. 5.—That portion of the sea coast of the County of Inverness extending from Delaney's Cove northward, including Big Pond, Cheticamp Point, Eastern Harbour, Little River, Cape Rouge and Pleasant Bay to Meat Cove; also that portion of the north-east Margaree River from Margaree Forks to the source of Big Intervale, and all other streams to the County Victoria line.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Overseers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>King's County.</i>			
Bishop, C. E.	Warden ...	Horton	Gaspereaux River.
Brown, Philip	do	Blomidon	Blomidon.
Miller, Jas. S.	Overseer ...	Canning	King's County.
Murphy, L. A.	Warden ...	Gaspereaux	Gaspereaux River.
McIntyre, W.	do	Aylesford	Annapolis River.
Reid, R. F.	Overseer ...	Wolfville	King's County.
Thorpe, J. W.	Warden ...	Hall's Harbour ...	Hill's Point to Cape Split.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Boylan, Edward	Warden ...	New Ross	Upper Gold River.
Burns, Amon	do	Upper La Have	From Cooks to source of La Have River.
Cooney, Wilbur	do	Chester	East Branch, Middle River.
Croft, Wm.	do	Chester Basin ...	East Gold River, from Bongard's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clarke's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.
Demon, David	do	Lower Gold River.	Lower Gold River.
Evans, David	Overseer ...	Chester	Lunenburg County, East Division, Middle Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers.
Godard, C. E.	do	Bridgewater	La Have River.
Keating, Michael	Warden	East River	East River.
Keddy, J. H.	do	New Ross	Larder's River.
Mossman, Josiah	do	Lunenburg	From Henry Kock's to Knock's.
Meisner, Jacob	do	Chester	East River.
Schmeisser, N.	do	East LaHave Ferry	La Have River, from mouth to Wilkie's Cove.
Solomon, W. M.	Overseer ...	Lunenburg	Western Division, Lunenburg County.
<i>Pictou County.</i>			
McPhie, Allan	do	Avondale	Eastern division, comprising the coast waters from Pictou Harbour to Antigonish County line, including French River, Barney's River, Bailey's Brook and streams tributary thereto.
McQueen, J. D.	do	Little Harbour ...	Southern Division, comprising Sutherland's River, Moose River, Garden of Eden Lake, East River, St. Mary's and stream tributary thereto.
Pritchard, A. O.	do	New Glasgow	Central Division, comprising Pictou Harbour, Pictou Island, East, West and Middle Rivers of Pictou.
Sutherland, Robert.	do	River John	Western Division, comprising the coast waters from Colchester County line to Cole's Reef at Pictou Harbour, and all waters flowing into these waters, viz.: River John and tributaries Toney River, Big Cariboo and Little Cariboo Rivers.
<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Day, Thos.	do	Liverpool	Queen's County.
Fitzgerald, John	do	Mill Village	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River.
Ford, Theo.	Warden	Milton	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River.
Foster, I. C.	do	Port Medway	Puddington Island to Toby's Island.
Freeman, David	Overseer ...	Kempton	The head waters of Liverpool and Medway Rivers, including Lake Rossignol, Maloga, Seguin, Sega and other lakes.
Miles, Barnabas	Warden	Greenfield	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook on Port Medway River.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Richmond County.</i>			
Lenoir, Alfred.....	Overseer....	Arichat.....	Division No. 1. The sea coast and island waters of Isle Madame, including the southern half of the waters of Lennox Passage.
Cameron, Duncan.....	do	St. Peters.....	Division No. 2. That portion of the waters of the County Richmond lying of St. Peter's Canal, including the northern half of the waters of Lennox Passage.
Murchison, John.. ..	do	Grand River.....	Division No. 3. That portion of the sea lakes and inland waters lying east of Peter's Canal.
<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Acker, Timothy.....	Warden....	Birchtown.....	Birchtown River.
Crowell, P.	do	Barrington.....	Barrington River.
Goudy, E. S.	Overseer....	Barrington.....	Clyde River to Yarmouth County line.
Holden, C. A.	Warden	Jordan River.....	Ogden's Brook and Indian River.
McGill, W. Jno.	Overseer....	Shelburne	Shelburne County.
McKinney, Lewis.	Warden	Round Bay.	Round Bay River.
McLean, Wm.	do	Port Saxon..	Port Saxon.
Nichol, F. G.	do	Clyde River	Clyde River.
Ryer, George.....	do	Shelburne	Roseway River.
<i>Victoria County.</i>			
McDonald, Duncan....	Overseer....	Aspy Bay.....	Division No. 1—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Victoria, lying north of a line drawn from Middle Head, which divides the north and south bays of Ingonish, to the County line of Inverness.
Bingham, Wm	do	Englishtown.....	Division No. 2—The sea coast and inland waters of the County of Victoria from the Cape Breton County line, on Boularderie Island, to Lake O'Law Post Office, near Inverness County line, thence to the boundary of Division No. 1, at Middle Head Ingonish, including the waters of Clyburn Brook.
McQuarrie, Donald.....	do ...	Middle River.....	Division No. 3—That portion of the county including Bras d'Or Lake, with the inland waters and estuaries, from a line drawn from the angle in the County line of Cape Breton at Boularderie Island, to Lake O'Law Post Office.
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
Hatfield, J. A.....	do	Tusket	Yarmouth County.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pratt, J. H.....	Inspector of Fisheries and officer in command of Cruiser "Dream."	St. Andrew's.....	District No. 1, comprising the County of Charlotte, including the Islands of Campobello and Grand Manan, and Passamaquoddy Bay.
Chapman, Robert A....	Inspector of Fisheries.	Moncton.....	District No. 2, comprising the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland.
Morrow, David.....	do	Oromocto.....	District No. 3, comprising the Counties of Albert, St. John, King's, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Albert County.</i>			
J. W.	Warden	Hillsboro'	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay.
Bartlet.	do	Harvey, Little Rocher	Rocher Bay.
Suthd.	Overseer	Alma	County of Albert.
Wallace.	Warden	Coverdale.	Petitcodiac River.
Kinnear T.	do	Midway, Harvey.	Germantown Lake and Shepody River.
<i>Carleton County.</i>			
Burt, George R.	Overseer	Upper Woodstock.	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River.
Lindsay, G. Alex.	do	Highlands.	Miramichi River (S.W.) from head waters to forks.
Scott, J. W.	Warden	Canterbury.	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock.
<i>Charlotte County.</i>			
Ash, William.	Overseer	Beaver Harbour.	East District of County Charlotte.
Barry, Thomas.	Warden	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic.	Lower Falls, Magaguadavic River.
Brown, Barth.	Overseer	Campobello.	Campobello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte County.
Campbell, D. F.	do	St. Andrews	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.
Carroll, Edward.	Warden	Grand Manan.	Whitehead Island.
Dick, Samuel.	do	La Tête	Inner Bay, Passamaquoddy.
Dixon, Robert.	do	Lepreaux.	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux.
Holmes, Thomas.	do	Deer Island.	West side, Deer Island.
Lord, J. M.	Overseer	do	Deer Island.
McLaughlin, W. B.	do	Grand Manan.	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.
Todd, Frank.	do	St. Stephen.	St. Croix River and tributaries.
<i>Gloucester County.</i>			
Aché, Adolphe.	Warden	Shippegan.	Shippegan.
Albert, Xavier D.	Overseer	Caraget.	Caraget Herring Banks.
Boyd, Alex.	do	Miscou Harbour.	Little Shippegan to Miscou.
Brown, Gavin.	Warden	Tête à Gauche River	From Brown's Mill down to mouth.
Calnan, John, jun.	do	Kinsale.	That part of River Tête à Gauche, from Brown's Mills to source.
Comeau, Frédéric.	do	Petit Rocher.	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream.
Dempsey, Miles.	do	Salmon Beach.	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point.
Delegard, John.	do	Shippegan.	Shippegan.
Gibbs, Valentine.	do	Pokemouche	Pokemouche.
Hache, J. L.	Overseer.	Caraget.	Caraget and Shippegan oyster beds with St. Cimon's Inlet and River.
Hickson, James.	do	Bathurst.	River Nepissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams, from Belledune River to Grindstone Point.
Robichaud, Olivier.	Warden.	Ferguson's Point.	Coast from Northumberland County line to Green Point, with Big and Little Tracadie Rivers.
Thériault, James D.	Overseer.	Grande Anse	Bay Chaleurs, from Grande Anse to Point Mizzenette.
Walsh, William.	do	Pokemouche.	District of Pokemouche.
Whelton, Michael.	Warden.	do	Pokeshaw.
<i>Kent County.</i>			
Boudreau, Ed.	do	Little Buctouche River.	Little Buctouche River.
Collet, S. L.	do	Buctouche.	Buctouche Bay.
Cornier, Charles.	Overseer.	Cocagne.	Coast line and inland waters of the Parish of Dundas.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Kent County—</i> Concluded.			
Girouard, M. A.	Overseer. ..	Buctouche.	Coast line and inland waters of the Parishes of Wellington and St. Mary's.
Hannah, William F.	do	Richibucto.	Coast line and inland waters of the Parishes of Richibucto and Weldford.
Leblanc, A. T.	do	Legerville.	Coast line and inland waters of the Parishes of Harcourt and Huskisson.
Mauzerolles, James.	Warden.	Kouchibouquacis. ..	Coast line of Kouchibougnac Bay extending from Kouchibouquacis River to Pt. Sapin.
Richard, Pierre L.	Overseer.	St. Louis.	Coast line and inland waters of the Parishes of St. Louis, Carleton and Acadieville.
<i>King's County.</i>			
Belyea, J. A.	Overseer.	Westfield.	St. John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running therein.
Fenwick, Edwin.	Warden	Studholm.	Millstream.
Gosline, Samuel.	Overseer.	Smith's Creek.	From mouth of Smith's Creek, upwards.
Pearson, I. R.	Warden	English Settlement	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties.
Spragg, Z. S.	do	Belle Isle.	Belle Isle Bay.
<i>Northumberland County.</i>			
Robichaud, Prudent.	Overseer.	Upper Neguac.	District No. 1—The north coast of Northumberland County extending from Gloucester County line up the Miramichi Bay and River to Oak Point as far as midchannel, including all bays, gullies, islands, rivers and streams entering therein.
Williston, J. G.	do	Bay du Vin.	District No. 2—The south coast of Northumberland County, extending from Kent County line up the Miramichi Bay and River to Point aux Carr as far as midchannel, including all bays, gullies and islands and rivers and streams entering therein.
Abbott, Lemuel.	do	Chatham.	District No. 3—Both shores of the main Miramichi River extending from a line drawn from Point aux Carr on the south side to Oak Point on the north side, to its junction with the north-west and south-west Miramichi Rivers, together with all islands therein and all rivers and streams emptying therein.
Hogan, Patrick.	do	Newcastle.	District No. 4—The north-west branch of the Miramichi River, with all its tributaries, extending from its junction with the Main River to its sources.
Parker, Thomas.	do	Derby.	District No. 5—The south-west branch of the Miramichi River, with all its tributaries, extending from its junction with the Main River to its sources.
<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Hetherington, I. T.	Overseer.	Jenkins, Johnson. ..	From Cole's Island to foot of Washademoak Lake
Langan, Isaiah.	Warden.	Chipman, Gaspe- reaux.	Salmon River.
Philips, Robert.	do	Canaan Rapids.	Head waters, Washademoak Lake.
<i>Restigouche County.</i>			
McPherson, Alex.	Overseer.	River Charlo.	From Belledune to Dalhousie.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
<i>Sunbury County.</i>			
Griffith, Chas.	Warden	Sheffield	St. John River, Indiantown to County Line of York.
Hoben, G. W.	Overseer....	Burton.....	do do do
<i>St. John County.</i>			
Cochrane, John.....	Overseer....	I.C.R. Station, St. John	City of St. John and vicinity with special reference to the detection and seizure of illegally caught fish shipped by railway.
O'Brien, Jos.	do	Carleton, St. John.	St. John County.
Rourke, E. V.	do	St. Martin's	Eastern part of St. John County, from Quaco Head to Goose River.
<i>Victoria County.</i>			
Ryan, Thos. D.	Overseer....	Grand Falls	County of Victoria.
<i>Westmoreland County.</i>			
Cormier, D. T.	do	Pré d'en haut....	Dorchester Bay.
Deacon, W. B.	do	Shediac.....	Shediac Harbour and River.
Goodwin, Robt.	do	Bay Verte.....	The Parishes of Sackville and Westmoreland.
<i>York County.</i>			
Orr, Robt.	do	Fredericton	County of York.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Edward Hackett	Inspector of Fisheries.	Tignish	Prince Edward Island.
Patrick McBride ...	Overseer....	Central Bedeque..	Lot 26.—The County of Prince.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

McQueen, Alex.	Inspector..	Winnipeg	Province of Manitoba. Also the direct superintendence of District No. 3.
.....			1. Souris District—Bounded on the north by the 50th parallel of latitude from the western boundary of the province easterly to the 99th meridian line; on the east by the 99th meridian line from the 50th parallel southerly to the international boundary; on the south by the international boundary line to the western boundary of the province, and on the west by the western boundary of the province from the international boundary northerly to the 50th parallel north latitude.
.....			2. Portage la Prairie District—Bounded on the north by the 50th parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the first principal meridian line; on the east by the first principal meridian line from the 50th parallel, southerly to the international boundary line from the first principal meridian line, westerly to the 99th meridian line; and on the west by the 99th meridian line from the international boundary line to the 50th parallel of latitude.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
McQueen, Alex.	Inspector...	Winnipeg	3. Provencher District—Bounded on the north by the 50th parallel of latitude from the first principal meridian to the easterly boundary of the province; on the east by the eastern boundary of the province from the 50th parallel of latitude, southerly to the international boundary; on the south by the international boundary line from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the first principal meridian; and on the west by the first principal meridian from the international boundary, northerly to the 50th parallel of latitude.
.....	.....	.....	4. First Lake Winnipeg District—Bounded on the north by the 51st parallel of latitude from the first principal meridian, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province; on the east by the eastern boundary of the province from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel of latitude; on the south by the 50th parallel of latitude from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the first principal meridian; and on the west by the first principal meridian from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.
.....	.....	.....	5. Lower Lake Manitoba District—Bounded on the north by the 51st parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian, easterly to the first principal meridian; on the east by the first principal meridian line from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel; on the south by the 50th parallel of latitude from the first principal meridian, westerly to the 99th meridian line; and on the west by the 99th meridian line from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.
Muckle, J. A.	Overseer...	Birtle	6. Little Saskatchewan District—Bounded on the north by the 51st parallel of latitude from the western boundary of the province, easterly to the 99th meridian line; on the east by the 99th meridian line from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel; on the south by the 50th parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary; and on the west by the western boundary of the province from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.
.....	.....	.....	7. Lake Dauphin District—Bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the western boundary of the province, easterly to the 99th meridian line; on the east by the 99th meridian line from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel; on the south by the 51st parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province; and on the west by the western boundary of the province from the 51st parallel of latitude, northerly to the 52nd parallel.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
Martineau, H.	Overseer ...	Manitoba House...	8. Upper Lake Manitoba District—Bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the first principal meridian; on the east by the first principal meridian line from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel; on the south by the 51st parallel of latitude from the first principal meridian to the 99th meridian line; and on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the first principal meridian.
.....	9. Second Lake Winnipeg District—Bounded on the north by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the first principal meridian, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province; on the east by the eastern boundary of the province from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel; on the south by the 51st parallel of latitude from the eastern boundary of the province westerly to the first principal meridian, and on the west by the first principal meridian from the 51st parallel of latitude southerly to the 52nd parallel.
.....	10. Third Lake Winnipeg District—Bounded on the north by the northern boundary of the province from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province; on the east by the eastern boundary of the province from the northern boundary of Manitoba, southerly to the 52nd parallel of latitude; on the south by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the 99th meridian line, and on the west by the 99th meridian line from the 52nd parallel of latitude, northerly to the northern boundary of the province.
.....	11. Lake Winnipegosis District—Bounded on north by the northern boundary of the province from the westerly boundary thereof, easterly to the 99th meridian line; on the east by the 99th meridian line from the northern boundary of the province southerly to the 52nd parallel of latitude; on the south by the 52nd parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province from the 52nd parallel of latitude, northerly to the northern boundary of Manitoba.
.....	12. Grand Rapids District—Bounded on the north by the 54th parallel of latitude from a line in continuation of the western boundary of Manitoba, easterly to the 99th meridian line, on the east of the 99th meridian line from the 54th parallel of latitude, southerly to the north boundary of Manitoba; on the south by the northern boundary of the province from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of Manitoba, and on the west by a line in continuation of the western boundary of the province, northerly to the 54th parallel of latitude.

SCHEDULE Fishery Officers, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.	Extent of Jurisdiction.
			13. Fourth Lake Winnipeg District—Bounded on the north by the 54th parallel of latitude from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the 95th meridian line; on the east by the 95th meridian line from the 54th parallel of latitude, southerly to the northern boundary of Manitoba; on the south by the northern boundary of Manitoba from the 95th meridian line, westerly to the 99th meridian line; on the west by the 99th meridian line from the northern boundary of Manitoba northerly to the 54th parallel of latitude.
Gunne, Robt	Guardian...	Winnipeg...	Each within the limits of his district as a forest ranger.
Toole, Wm.....	do	do	
Fee, Michael.....	do	do	Within his district as crown timber agent.
Stevenson, E. F.....	do	do	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Gilchrist, F. C.....	Inspector...	Fort Qu'Appelle..	The North-West Territories.
Foster, John.....	Overseer...	Silton	Long Lake, N.W.T.
Lucas, S. B.....	do	Holbrooke.....	District of Peace Hills.
McKenzie, R. S.....	do	Stobart.....	do Prince Albert.
Johnston, A. E.....	do	Edmonton	Fishery divisions comprise the limits of each officer's district as a forest ranger.
Thompson, J. R.....	do	Calgary.....	
Cook, R. S.....	do	Prince Albert....	Fishery divisions comprise the limits of each officer's district as a homestead inspector in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.
Aikman, T. H.....	do	Care of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg.....	
Rogers, John.....	do		
Park, R. S.....	do		
Arsenault, J. J.....	do		
Allison, John.....	do		
Allison, W. H.....	do		
De Balinhard, W. C.....	do		

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

McNab, John.....	Inspector...	New Westminster.	Province of British Columbia.
McKay, J. W.....	Overseer...	Kamloops	District of Yale.
Meason, W. C.....	do	William's Lake...	The limit of his district as Indian agent.
Phillips, Michael.....	do	Kootenay.....	do do do
Higginson, T. S.....	do	New Westminster.	do do Crown timber agent.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers, &c.—*Concluded.*

FISH CULTURE.

Name.	Rank.	P. O. Address.
Samuel Wilmot.....	Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion.....	Ottawa.
Charles Wilmot.....	Officer in charge of Government Fish Hatchery.....	Newcastle, Ont.
William Parker.....	do do	Sandwich, Ont.
L. N. Catellier.....	do do	Tadousac, Que.
Henry Davis.....	do do	Gaspé Basin, Que.
Alex. Mowat.....	do do	Campbellton, N.B.
A. H. Moore.....	do do	Magog, Que.
A. B. Wilmot.....	do do	Bedford Basin, N.S.
C. A. Farquharson.....	do do	Sydney, C.B., N.S.
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	do do	South Esk, N.B.
Charles McCluskey.....	do do	Grand Falls, N.B.
John McNab.....	do do	New Westminster, B.C.
A. Ogden.....	do Government Lobster Hatchery...	Bay View, Pictou, N.S.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	No. of Officers.
Ontario.....	101
Quebec.....	71
Nova Scotia.....	134
New Brunswick.....	69
Prince Edward Island.....	2
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	34
British Columbia.....	5
Fish Culture.....	13
Officers and crews of seven fisheries protection vessels.....	166
Total.....	595

In addition to the above regular staff, 204 temporary local Guardians were employed during the year as occasion required. Forty-one of these guardians being in Prince Edward Island.

APPENDIX No. 2.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

GENERAL STATEMENT of Fishing Bounty Claims received for the Year 1890.

Province.	County.	No. of Claims received.	No. of Claims rejected.	No. of Claims held in abeyance.	No. of Claims paid.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis	145	3		142
	Antigonish	136			136
	Cape Breton	553	3		557*
	Digby	311	12		300*
	Guysboro'	1,242	8		1,234
	Halifax	1,738	15		1,727*
	Inverness	662	1		661
	Kings	65	1		64
	Lunenburg	1,082	8		1,074
	Pictou	24	1		23
	Queen's	305	1		304
	Richmond	1,209	24	1	1,362*
	Shelburne	824	1		823
	Victoria	816	15		801
	Yarmouth	225	5		221*
	Totals	9,337	98	1	9,429
New Brunswick	Charlotte	837	10		827
	Gloucester	1,320	51		1,282*
	Kent	299	2		297
	Northumberland	14			14
	Restigouche	1	1		
	St. John	47	2		45
	Westmoreland	4			4
	Totals	2,522	66		2,469
Prince Edward Island	King's	710	26	1	683
	Prince	494	65		429
	Queen's	148	3		145
	Totals	1,352	94	1	1,257
Quebec	Bonaventure	1,824	12		1,812
	Gaspé	2,432	36		2,396
	Rimouski	28	1		27
	Saguenay	576	10		569*
	Totals	4,860	59		4,804

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia	9,337	98	1	9,429
New Brunswick	2,522	66		2,469
Prince Edward Island	1,352	94	1	1,257
Quebec	4,860	59		4,804
	18,071	317	2	17,959

* NOTE—The number of Bounty Claims paid for 1890 includes several applications for the years 1888 and 1889 held in abeyance for enquiry. This will explain the difference between claims paid and claims received after deducting those rejected and held in abeyance.

**GENERAL STATEMENT of Payments made on account of Fishing Bounty Claims to
Boats and Vessels, for the year 1890.**

Province.	County.	Amount Paid.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	1,033 58	
	Antigonish.....	895 75	
	Cape Breton.....	4,351 19	
	Digby.....	3,108 05	
	Guysboro'.....	8,849 44	
	Halifax.....	13,218 57	
	Inverness.....	5,826 67	
	King's.....	508 38	
	Lunenburg.....	20,563 09	
	Pictou.....	146 00	
	Queen's.....	2,767 00	
	Richmond.....	10,971 30	
	Shelburne.....	7,767 27	
	Victoria.....	5,477 00	
	Yarmouth.....	5,776 35	91,259 64
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	6,322 07	
	Gloucester.....	11,623 15	
	Kent.....	2,312 35	
	Northumberland.....	293 26	
	St. John.....	523 50	
	Westmoreland.....	37 00	21,111 33
Prince Edward Island...	King's.....	5,550 09	
	Prince.....	4,574 93	
	Queen's.....	1,561 30	11,686 32
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	11,945 76	
	Gaspé.....	17,290 51	
	Rimouski.....	145 00	
	Saguenay.....	4,829 45	34,210 72
	LESS—Refunds, N.S. Boats, \$24; N.B. Boats, \$3.		158,268 01 27 00
	Grand Total.....		158,241 01

DETAILED STATEMENT showing Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels in each County, for the Year 1890.

Province.	County.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	No. of Men.	Amount Paid.
						\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	6	176	29	28	234 58
	Antigonish.....	1	11	11	2	13 75
	Cape Breton.....	17	320	19	66	455 19
	Digby.....	42	965	23	280	1,381 05
	Guysboro'.....	14	371	26	69	500 44
	Halifax.....	101	2,716	27	601	3,950 57
	Inverness.....	16	523	33	113	732 67
	King's.....	6	101	17	12	147 38
	Lunenburg.....	149	10,716	72	1,864	15,957 09
	Queen's.....	12	628	52	129	942 00
	Richmond.....	68	2,038	30	487	2,963 30
	Shelburne.....	52	2,132	41	500	3,087 27
	Yarmouth.....	56	3,258	58	784	4,771 35
	Totals.....	540	23,955	44	4,935	35,136 64
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	71	1,176	17	222	1,678 07
	Gloucester.....	41	551	13	141	812 15
	Kent.....	3	51	17	9	76 50
	Northumberland.....	6	168	28	31	216 26
	St. John.....	12	183	15	44	274 50
	Totals.....	133	2,129	16	447	3,057 48
Prince Edward Island...	King's.....	15	506	34	102	713 09
	Prince.....	14	447	32	87	633 93
	Queen's.....	3	49	16	14	63 30
	Totals.....	32	1,002	31	203	1,410 32
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	2	37	18	6	51 76
	Gaspé.....	7	277	40	59	376 51
	Saguenay.....	25	868	35	155	1,287 45
	Totals.....	34	1,182	35	220	1,715 72

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	540	23,955	44	4,935	35,136 64
New Brunswick.....	133	2,129	16	447	3,057 48
Prince Edward Island.....	32	1,002	31	203	1,410 32
Quebec.....	34	1,182	35	220	1,715 72
Grand totals.....	739	28,268	38	5,805	41,320 16

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Boats for the Year 1890.

Province.	County.	Number of Boats.	Number of Men.	Amount Paid.
				\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	Annapolis.....	136	221	799 00
	Antigonish.....	135	249	882 00
	Cape Breton.....	540	1,119	3,896 00
	Digby.....	258	490	1,727 00
	Guysboro'.....	1,219	2,378	8,349 00
	Halifax.....	1,624	2,548	9,268 00
	Inverness.....	645	1,483	5,094 00
	King's.....	58	101	361 00
	Lunenburg.....	925	1,228	4,606 00
	Pictou.....	23	41	146 00
	Queen's.....	292	510	1,825 00
	Richmond.....	1,294	2,238	8,008 00
	Shelburne.....	771	1,303	4,680 00
	Victoria.....	801	1,549	5,477 00
	Yarmouth.....	165	280	1,005 00
	Totals.....	8,886	15,738	56,123 00
New Brunswick.....	Charlotte.....	756	1,296	4,644 00
	Gloucester.....	1,229	3,193	10,811 00
	Kent.....	294	647	2,235 85
	Northumberland.....	8	23	77 00
	St. John.....	33	72	249 00
	Westmoreland.....	4	11	37 00
	Totals.....	2,324	5,242	18,053 85
Prince Edward Island..	King's.....	658	1,392	4,837 00
	Prince.....	392	1,180	3,941 00
	Queen's.....	142	452	1,498 00
	Totals.....	1,192	3,024	10,276 00
Quebec.....	Bonaventure.....	1,810	3,360	11,894 00
	Gaspé.....	2,385	4,846	16,914 00
	Rimouski.....	27	38	145 00
	Saguenay.....	544	997	3,542 00
	Totals.....	4,766	9,241	32,495 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nova Scotia.....	8,886	15,738	56,123 00
New Brunswick.....	2,324	5,242	18,053 85
Prince Edward Island.....	1,192	3,024	10,276 00
Quebec.....	4,766	9,241	32,495 00
Grand totals.....	17,168	33,245	116,947 85
LESS—Refunds, N. S. Boats, \$24; N. B. Boats, \$3.00.....			27 00
Total.....			116,920 85

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, for the Year 1890.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
90,667	Edward Everett..	Digby	57	Fred. W. Thorne.....	Victoria Beach..	11	81 94
80,001	Florence.....	St. John, N. B..	15	Jno. Magranahan....	Margaretville...	1	15 00
88,584	Index.....	Yarmouth.....	17	Robt. Magranahan...	do	2	21 25
94,693	John H. Kennedy	Digby.....	54	John S. Hayden.....	Victoria Beach..	5	69 44
75,594	Lizzie G.	do	16	John Apt.	do	5	24 00
83,253	Rescue	Annapolis ..	17	Josiah Burrell	Clementsport ...	4	22 95

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

96,787	Benicia Boy.....	Halifax.....	11	Lawrence Hylan.....	Straits of Canso.	2	13 75
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CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

92,609	Belle of the Bay ..	Sydney.....	11	Patrick Burke	Mira Bay.....	4	14 85
88,507	Belle of Rome ...	do	14	Wm. Mann	Gabarus.....	5	21 00
77,851	Buxom.....	do	11	Daniel McGrath.....	Little Bras d'Or.	2	16 50
80,977	J. W. Ingraham...	do	14	Francis Dixon	Catalone.....	3	18 38
74,039	James Henry	do	18	C. W. Dunn	North Sydney..	3	21 60
77,844	May Flower.....	Halifax.....	19	John H. Burke.....	Little Lorraine..	3	28 50
80,974	Mary Ann	Sydney.....	19	Thomas Hart	Main-à-dieu ...	4	28 50
75,577	Mary Ann Bell...	Lunenburg....	33	John Arseneault....	Little Bras d'Or.	6	43 32
72,047	Mary Moulton...	Arichat	26	Joseph Jessome.....	do	4	39 00
73,021	Marie Anne.	Magdalen Islds.	46	John Arseneault....	do	8	62 10
92,600	Merit	Sydney.....	13	Alex. Leblanc, sen...	do	3	19 50
85,340	Ocean Ranger.....	Lunenburg....	11	James O'Neil.....	Bateston.....	3	14 44
80,973	Ocean Wave	Sydney.....	20	Samuel Moore	Little Bras d'Or.	4	30 00
88,504	Quick Step.....	do	12	T., M. and F. Marsh.	Lingan.....	3	18 00
74,038	River Queen	do	32	Peter Desveaux.....	Little Bras d'Or.	6	48 00
77,857	Sailor's Bride....	do	11	Edward O'Brien...	do	2	16 50
92,593	Thomas Parnell...	do	10	Wm. Anderson.....	North Sydney ..	3	15 00

DIGBY COUNTY.

75,612	Alice.	Yarmouth.....	17	Handley Bates <i>et al.</i> ...	Freeport..	6	25 50
90,660	Alice May.....	do	18	Bradish Bailey	Westport.....	8	27 00
83,431	Aca dian.....	Weymouth....	32	Samuel Thurber.....	Freeport.....	10	48 00
83,258	Alfred.....	Annapolis ..	22	Amos H. Outhouse...	Tiverton.....	8	33 00
72,978	Annie Coggins...	Digby.....	22	Livingstone Coggins...	Westport.....	6	28 88
94,696	Annie M. Sproule.	do	70	John W. Sproule....	Litchfield.....	10	90 00
88,267	Bessie May.....	St. John, N.B..	23	Edgar McDormand...	Westport.....	8	34 50
94,698	Carrie H.....	Digby.....	20	Angusles Haycock...	do	7	30 00
74,331	Condor.....	Yarmouth.....	11	Howard Titus	do	4	14 85
75,771	Dove	do	20	Joseph Ossinger	Tiverton.....	7	30 00
88,403	David Sprague...	Digby.....	31	Collins Titus	Westport.....	2	31 01
80,797	Ella H.....	do	13	T. W. Whiteneck....	Freeport.....	5	19 50
85,683	Edith L.....	do	16	Fred. Coggins	Westport.....	4	20 00
77,740	Elmer.....	do	15	Walter Coggins.....	do	6	22 50
75,757	Etta.....	Yarmouth.....	17	T. & J. W. C. Webber	do	6	25 50

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
90,662	Edward A. Horton	Digby	67	Joseph E. Snow	Digby	14	100 50
74,329	Fairy Queen	Yarmouth	13	Wallace Coggins	Westport	5	17 88
80,798	Freddie G.	Digby	18	George Gower	do	6	27 00
75,614	Fawn	do	17	Isaac Peters	do	4	20 04
75,601	Flash	do	10	James A. Titus	do	5	15 00
83,260	Gazelle	Annapolis	20	D. & O. Sproule	Digby	6	27 86
80,800	Helen Maude	Digby	20	Chas. McDormand	Westport	7	30 00
80,799	Hattie T.	do	16	F. P. Titus	do	4	24 00
80,604	Jennie C.	Yarmouth	16	Charles Hicks	do	6	24 00
97,026	James Farnham	do	31	John W. Snow	Digby	7	46 50
85,690	Lora T.	Digby	15	Joseph Thurber	Freeport	6	20 90
85,685	L. M. Ellis	do	35	Holland Outhouse	Tiverton	11	52 50
80,881	Lena May	St. Andrews	18	Wilmot Benson	Westport	6	27 00
88,404	Live Yankee	Digby	57	Howard Anderson	Digby	9	74 82
80,794	Minnie C.	do	18	Charles Bailey	Westport	6	27 00
85,682	Malapert	do	22	James C. Glaven	do	8	33 00
83,257	Princess Louise	Annapolis	21	John A. Smith	Tiverton	8	31 50
90,873	Primrose	Yarmouth	34	George Coggins	Westport	9	51 00
83,132	Restless	Digby	25	Jackson Coggins	do	8	37 50
85,558	S. A. Crowell	Yarmouth	23	Wallace Gower	Freeport	8	34 50
75,726	Thrush	do	13	Handley Outhouse	Tiverton	4	17 55
94,694	Utah Eunice	Digby	33	M. & E. Haines	Freeport	8	49 50
85,559	Willie	Yarmouth	12	S. Y. Haines & E. C. Thurber	do	6	18 00
72,980	Wave	Digby	11	Samuel Thurber	do	4	13 76
74,317	Willie	Yarmouth	21	Henry Glaven	Westport	8	31 50
75,722	Yuba	do	15	George Denton	do	6	22 50

GUYSBORO' COUNTY.

90,844	Armada	Guysboro'	25	Wm. O'Hara	Coddle's Harbour	6	37 50
80,991	Atalanta	do	80	Stephen Sweet	Isaac's do	11	101 25
90,736	Alert	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	W. A. Keating & John Fraser	Port Mulgrave	3	16 50
47,771	Atalia	Guysboro'	34	Thos. H. Peebles	Pirate Harbour	4	51 00
80,992	Annie W.	do	10	Elijah Walters	Wine do	3	15 00
80,990	Bonnie Doon	do	13	Thomas Munroe	White Head	3	14 64
64,914	Blooming Dale	Halifax	13	Charles Horn	Dover	4	16 26
35,622	George	do	30	Norman McLeod	New Harbour	5	36 57
80,999	Guardian Angel	Guysboro'	21	Joseph Fougère, jun.	Larry River	5	28 88
57,715	John Laurance	Halifax	23	Alex. Henderson	New Harbour	5	31 63
80,840	Lettie May	Lunenburg	41	Enos. L. Munroe	White Head	6	49 21
69,964	Lizzie A.	Pt. Hawkesbury	20	J. F. & A. H. Reeves	Pirate Harbour	4	30 00
80,970	Orion	Halifax	24	Edward B. Pelrine	Larry River	5	33 00
75,892	Peter Mitchell	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	W. & Wm. P. Power	Pirate Harbour	5	39 00

HALIFAX COUNTY.

77,826	Abbie G.	Halifax	31	Walter Glawson	Pleasant Hbr.	4	38 76
61,625	Alpha	do	18	Lindsay Hubley	French Village	4	24 30
57,727	Agnes	do	21	John Hayes	Herring Cove	4	31 50
74,020	Addie	do	16	Dennis Fagan	Ketch Harbour	3	18 00
83,106	Annie Isabelle	do	23	Peter Bowser <i>et al</i>	Musquodoboit H.	5	34 50
90,721	Brilliant Star	do	36	P. & J. Hartting	Fast Jeddore	10	54 00
37,619	British Queen	do	20	Wm. Hubley	Spry Bay	6	30 00

**DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.
HALIFAX COUNTY.**

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
94,680	Bonnie Glen	Halifax.	17	Wm. Murphy.	Owls Head.	5	25 50
94,662	Bessie Florence	do	12	C. W. Twohig.	Pennant	3	18 00
90,496	Black Prince	do	18	J. W. Slaunwhite.	Terrance Bay	3	27 00
74,071	Condor	do	20	G. J. & E. Julien	W. Chezzetcook.	5	27 50
64,872	Catherine	do	20	A. & D. Lapierre.	do	3	30 00
75,806	Can't Help It	do	57	Henry Beazley.	Halifax.	9	85 50
85,381	Champion	do	17	Edward Morrison	do	3	25 50
96,799	Catherine A. C.	do	17	Hezekiah Cleveland.	Indian Harbour.	3	25 50
61,629	Carrie R.	do	17	John Jollimore	Terrance Bay	3	25 50
83,320	Dessie M.	do	80	James T. Thompson	Halifax.	16	120 00
77,607	Dianthus	Lunenburg	45	Joshua Dauphiney	Herring Cove	5	67 50
85,655	Daisy	Halifax.	16	Wm. & C. Johnson.	Indian Harbour	4	24 00
85,663	Daring	do	18	Chas. Slaunwhite, sen.	Terrance Bay	3	27 00
96,785	Eva M. B.	do	45	Daniel Bonang <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	13	67 50
92,564	Evangeline	do	23	Daniel Baker	West Jeddore.	9	34 50
80,832	Ella May	Lunenburg	16	Amos Murphy	French Village	3	24 00
74,091	Eastern Clipper	Halifax.	35	John H. Fader.	Hd. Margaret's B	4	52 50
90,481	Ella D.	do	32	Arch. Darrah.	Herring Cove	7	48 00
90,726	Ellen Maud	do	16	George Schnare.	Sambro.	4	24 00
94,678	Extenuate	do	10	Alex. Tough	do	3	13 13
61,544	Emma Jane	do	21	Simon P. Slaunwhite.	Terrance Bay	3	27 00
88,227	Fleetwing	do	32	Thos. Lapierre <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	10	45 82
90,717	Florence	do	80	C. W. Anderson.	Halifax.	16	120 00
94,636	Fortuna	do	80	A. N. Whitman.	do	18	120 00
83,180	Friend	do	17	Henry Fader.	East Dover	3	25 50
85,644	Flora.	do	42	P. A. Scallion	Herring Cove	8	63 00
55,836	Frank Newton	Sydney	40	Theo. Conrod.	Sheet Harbour	9	60 00
90,489	Greenleaf	Halifax.	44	Patk. Julien <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	12	66 00
57,760	Guardian Angel.	do	36	John McCarthy.	Spry Bay	7	54 00
85,382	G. H. Marryat.	do	24	E. A. Creighton	Halifax.	5	36 00
96,782	Glide.	do	10	Geo. Burgoyne.	Hackett's Cove.	2	15 00
94,963	Golden Seal	Lunenburg	32	Chas. W. Hart.	Sambro.	5	48 00
37,448	Gipsy Lass	Halifax.	26	John P. Slaunwhite.	Terrance Bay	5	39 00
88,220	Grande	do	14	Aaron Martin	Sambro.	3	21 00
92,574	H. W. Wentzel.	do	36	John Ferguson.	W. Chezzetcook.	11	54 00
69,097	Highland Jane.	do	32	George Hartlin.	East Jeddore.	10	48 00
77,788	Hesperus	do	16	Joseph Reyno.	Herring Cove	3	24 00
83,134	Infant	do	15	John Reyno	do	3	22 50
83,306	Iona.	do	26	Andrew Sullivan	do	7	39 00
74,080	J. A. Kirk	do	16	Geo. Boutillier	Mushaboon	3	19 20
54,132	John Franklin.	do	18	Edward Dempsey	Herring Cove	4	27 00
94,665	Louis Luby	do	41	Wm. Lapierre <i>et al.</i>	W. Chezzetcook.	14	61 50
96,789	Lydia A. Mason	do	39	Peter Mason.	Tangier	8	58 50
74,099	Leading Breeze	do	15	D. F. & G. S. Covey	Hackett's Cove	3	22 50
94,661	L. C. Tough	do	12	John Tough	Pennant	3	18 00
69,105	Lady of the Lake.	do	20	Richard Christian.	Upper Prospect	4	25 00
96,790	Lilly C.	do	12	Wm. B. & Jno. Selig.	do	3	13 50
85,385	Minnie M.	do	27	J. D. Gates & W. Nieforth.	Seaforth	9	40 50
46,498	Mariner	do	56	W. C. & J. H. Henley	Spry Bay	9	84 00
83,108	Maud	do	15	Joseph Reyno.	Herring Cove	4	22 50
94,671	Mary A. W.	do	13	Andrew Blakely	Indian Harbour	2	16 25
85,644	Mary E.	do	14	Andrew Twohig	Sambro.	3	18 38
90,716	New Dominion	do	34	Jeremiah & Jos. Fillis.	W. Chezzetcook.	11	51 00
83,107	North Star.	do	26	M. W. & G. M. Nieforth	Seaforth	7	36 57
80,841	Nina.	do	13	Thos. O'Neal.	Halifax.	5	19 50
94,667	Nettie M. G.	do	32	S. Hubley & C. Garrison	Indian Harbour	9	48 00
80,843	Nettie B. H.	do	23	Jno. A. & Wm. Hearn	Upper Prospect	3	28 76
85,665	Nellie D.	do	12	Daniel Smith.	Sambro.	3	18 00
37,608	Ocean Belle.	do	68	John Allen & Sons.	Halifax.	5	87 44
64,018	Ocean Bride.	do	23	Matthew Lynch	Ferguson's Cove.	5	34 50
92,571	Primrose.	do	14	Jas. F. Slaunwhite	Terrance Bay	3	21 00
77,729	Royal Charlie.	do	31	Alex. Jennex.	Jeddore	7	39 54

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*
HALIFAX COUNTY—*Concluded.*

Official Number.	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounties Paid.
							\$ cts.
59,462	Rival	Halifax.....	18	Henry Falconer.....	Lakeville.....	7	27 00
77,787	Rescue.....	do	20	James Fader.....	East Dover.....	5	30 00
53,551	Roving Bird.....	do	24	John Brown.....	Herring Cove... 4	4	36 00
92,575	Robinetta	do	14	Wm. S. Henneberry..	Sambro.....	2	21 00
88,223	River Belle.....	do	11	Jno. D. Christian....	Upper Prospect..	4	16 50
75,575	Rising Dawn.....	Lunenburg.....	18	John W. Hurley.....	do	4	24 30
53,600	Starlight.....	Halifax.....	29	Thomas Cooper.....	Musquodoboit Harbour.....	8	43 50
74,087	Sea Gem.....	do	30	Wm. Gennox.....	East Jeddore....	8	45 00
37,519	Safe Guide.....	do	36	W. Chas. Henley.....	Spry Bay.....	7	54 00
94,675	Success.....	do	16	Isaac Prest.....	do	5	24 00
41,787	Silver Dart.....	do	30	John W. Hutt.....	do	6	41 79
83,114	Sailor's Fancy.....	do	16	Lawson Pace.....	Glen Margaret... 3	3	24 00
85,390	Susan C.....	do	21	Daniel Croucher.....	Hackett's Cove.. 3	3	31 50
64,869	Sarah L. Oxner.....	do	33	Edward Hayes.....	Herring Cove... 8	8	49 50
96,792	Success.....	do	21	Geo. J. Longard.....	Upper Prospect.. 5	5	31 50
90,494	Two Brothers.....	do	21	J. Ferguson & E. Roast	EastChezzetcook 7	7	31 50
75,833	Twilight.....	do	14	Eli Baker.....	East Jeddore.... 5	5	19 25
90,490	T. W. Wolfe.....	do	31	Charles Wolfe <i>et al.</i> ...	W. Chezzetcook.. 9	4	46 50
77,836	T. W. Smith.....	do	35	Charles Beaver.....	Spry Bay.....	7	52 50
61,946	Union.....	do	22	Colin Mitchell.....	East Jeddore.... 7	33	00
57,662	Village Bride.....	do	24	Andrew Crawford....	EastChezzetcook 8	36	00
90,485	Violet West.....	do	36	Chas. Nieforth.....	Seaforth.....	11	54 00
88,609	Virgesco.....	Lunenburg.....	57	Geo. E. Boak & Co. .	Halifax.....	2	54 97
90,723	Winnie L.....	Halifax.....	31	Daniel Manet <i>et al.</i> ...	W. Chezzetcook.. 10	46	50
83,042	Western Belle.....	do	23	John Thomas.....	Herring Cove... 7	34	50
75,578	Wily.....	Lunenburg.....	13	James Morash, jr.....	West Dover..... 4	19	50
92,578	Willetta.....	Halifax.....	12	Joseph Gray.....	Sambro.....	3	18 00
85,378	Zephyr.....	do	14	Robt. Slauwhite.....	Terrance Bay... 3	21	00
73,966	do	do	27	J. I. & S. Harpell....	West Jeddore... 6	40	50

INVERNESS COUNTY.

90,731	Annie E. Paint...	Pt. Hawkesbury	80	W. H. & F. L. M. Paint.	Pt. Hawkesbury	8	100 00
90,739	Arizona.....	do	49	do	do	5	73 50
75,783	Crescent.....	Arichat	26	Camille White.....	Cheticamp	8	39 00
41,925	Euxine.....	do	38	Arsène Doucet.....	do	10	57 00
90,734	H. M. Crosby.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	64	Peter Paint, jun.....	Strait of Canso..	14	90 00
96,763	Lelia Linwood....	do	67	W. H. & F. L. M. Paint.	Pt. Hawkesbury	8	83 78
92,313	Martha.....	Liverpool.....	10	Eusébe Chiasson....	Cheticamp	5	15 00
69,125	May Flower.....	Halifax.....	11	Hyacinthe Chiasson..	do	4	16 50
96,761	Quick.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Dennis Burns.....	do	5	19 50
73,119	Royal.....	Halifax.....	12	Leonard Embree.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	5	18 00
83,094	St. Mary.....	Pt. Hawkesbury	15	D. Chesson.....	Margaree.....	5	22 50
90,733	St. Joseph.....	do	27	Jno. G. Crowdis.....	do	7	40 50
74,335	Safe.....	Yarmouth.....	35	David Doucet.....	Grand Etang....	10	52 50
92,567	Trial.....	Halifax.....	12	M. Chesson & P. Gallant	Margaree.....	4	16 20
64,718	Temperance....	Pt. Hawkesbury	26	Jno. McFarlane.....	do	5	31 69
73,962	Willie B.....	Liverpool.....	38	Wm. Delaney.....	do	10	57 00

KING'S COUNTY.

94,727	Aurelia.....	Windsor.....	21	H. & J. Parker.....	Hall's Harbour .	2	31 50
75,480	Dolphin.....	Annapolis.....	11	Henry E. Ogilvie....	Cornwallis....	2	16 50
49,411	Ellen.....	Yarmouth.....	29	Arthur Ogilvie.....	do	2	43 50
92,486	Notilus.....	Windsor.....	11	Jos. Meisner.....	Chipman Brook..	2	12 38
85,629	Unexpected.....	Parrsboro'.....	15	Fred. Parker.....	Hall's Harbour .	2	22 50
85,508	Zelina.....	St. John, N.B..	14	Jas. E. Ogilvie.....	Cornwallis.....	2	21 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia— *Con.*
LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							£ cts.
94,783	Alaska.....	Lunenburg.....	80	Benj. Anderson, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
83,176	Amazon.....	do.....	73	Jessen Anderson, M.O.	do.....	12	109 50
90,864	Advance.....	do.....	80	L. Anderson & Co., M. O's.....	do.....	14	120 00
94,965	Alice B.....	do.....	66	Adnah Burns.....	La Have.....	12	99 00
96,831	Argo.....	do.....	42	Leander Oxner.....	do.....	9	63 00
94,790	Abana.....	do.....	80	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do.....	14	120 00
90,866	Alice.....	do.....	12	Solomon Richard, M.O.	do.....	3	18 00
90,870	Arietis.....	do.....	80	Chas. Hewit.....	Lunenburg.....	17	120 00
94,778	Argosy.....	do.....	80	Chas. Smith, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
90,600	Acadia.....	do.....	79	David Smith.....	do.....	13	114 26
90,852	Athlete.....	do.....	78	Jno. B. Young, M.O.	do.....	12	117 00
94,644	Angler.....	do.....	80	A. H. Zwicker, M.O.	do.....	14	120 00
94,961	Altona.....	do.....	67	Emmanuel Zellers.....	do.....	13	100 50
92,637	Bertie C. H.....	do.....	80	Wm. Gilfoy, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
94,784	B. C. Smith.....	do.....	80	Joshua Hirtle.....	do.....	14	120 00
85,730	Beulah.....	do.....	80	Hibbert Lohnes, M.O.	La Have.....	14	120 00
94,647	Bonus.....	do.....	80	Jno. M. Ritcey, M.O.	do.....	14	120 00
94,648	Batavia.....	do.....	80	Jas. Spearwater, M.O.	do.....	14	120 00
96,823	Burnam H.....	do.....	80	Benj. Morash.....	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
94,782	Bona Fides.....	do.....	80	J. Joseph Rudolph.....	do.....	14	120 00
96,828	Bonanza.....	do.....	80	Chas. Silver, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
94,658	C. A. Ernst.....	do.....	57	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	11	81 93
94,645	C. A. Chisholm.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	12	120 00
97,084	Calla Lily.....	do.....	62	Edmund Hirtle, M.O.	La Have.....	12	93 00
97,081	Carrie.....	do.....	80	Albert McKeane.....	Pleasantville.....	13	120 00
90,857	Capio.....	do.....	71	do.....	do.....	12	106 50
94,652	Cashier.....	do.....	80	W. N. Reinhardt, M.O.	La Have.....	16	120 00
90,856	Cleta.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	14	120 00
88,348	Cymbeline.....	do.....	80	J. N. Rafuse, M.O.....	do.....	15	120 00
96,825	Cecilia W.....	do.....	41	Robt. Walfield, M.O.	do.....	8	61 50
94,643	Carrie M. C.....	do.....	39	Norman Chandler.....	Fox Point.....	9	58 50
94,653	C. U. Mader.....	do.....	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.....	Mahone Bay.....	14	120 00
85,642	Charlotte E. C.....	do.....	86	do.....	do.....	10	110 00
90,869	Clara E. Mason.....	do.....	80	David Smith.....	Lunenburg.....	12	120 00
94,646	Carrie C. W.....	do.....	80	Martin Westhaver.....	Martin's Brook..	14	109 42
92,622	Coronet.....	do.....	80	A. H. Zwicker, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
90,824	Ceto.....	do.....	80	James Conrad, M.O.	La Have.....	14	120 00
97,085	D. Cronin.....	do.....	59	Lewis Strum.....	Mahone Bay.....	11	88 50
88,355	D. A. Mader.....	do.....	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.....	do.....	10	110 00
90,855	Delta.....	do.....	24	Alex. Greek.....	Lunenburg.....	7	36 00
88,618	Darling.....	do.....	80	Jacob Sarty, M.O.	La Have.....	14	120 00
42,505	Delight.....	do.....	49	Abraham Ernst.....	Mahone Bay.....	8	69 42
97,089	Dictator.....	do.....	80	S. Watson Oxner, M.O.	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
96,826	Director.....	do.....	80	David Smith, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
88,358	Dolphin.....	do.....	80	Howard Wynacht.....	do.....	14	120 00
85,736	Dominion.....	do.....	80	Wm. Young, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
75,569	Empress.....	do.....	47	Simon Pentz, M.O.	La Have.....	10	70 50
96,821	Edgar F. Richard.....	do.....	55	Elias Richard, sen.....	do.....	11	82 50
94,960	Eureka.....	do.....	80	Reuben Smith, M.O.	do.....	14	120 00
94,650	Elsie.....	do.....	47	Jno. Schmeisser, M.O.	do.....	12	70 50
83,308	Ella.....	Liverpool.....	10	Hugh Stanford.....	Chester.....	2	15 00
85,731	Eva L. H.....	Lunenburg.....	62	Jacob Hiltz.....	Mahone Bay.....	10	93 00
88,356	Energy.....	do.....	80	C. U. Mader, M.O.....	do.....	14	120 00
94,659	Enterprise.....	do.....	80	Albert Cleversey, M.O.	La Have.....	14	120 00
90,584	Eldorao.....	do.....	75	Jno. Creaser, M.O.	do.....	12	112 50
94,771	Florence M. Smith.....	do.....	80	Benj. Anderson.....	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
85,631	Forest Belle.....	do.....	80	James A. Hirtle.....	do.....	11	120 00
94,656	Florin.....	do.....	58	Edwin Kaubach, M.O.	do.....	10	87 00
94,957	Feronia.....	do.....	77	Jno. H. Kaubach.....	Mahone Bay.....	12	115 50
94,952	Finance.....	do.....	58	Jno. Hines, M.O.	Bridgewater.....	9	82 65
88,357	Floresta.....	do.....	57	Stephen Mosher, M. O.	Lunenburg.....	12	85 50

DETAILED Statement of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Office Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry,	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounties Paid.
92,638	Florence M.	Lunenburg.	80	Alex. Silver.	Lunenburg.	11	115 00
96,836	Gleaner.	do.	80	Wm. C. Acker, M. O.	do.	10	110 00
90,862	Grenada.	do.	80	Reuben Romkey, M. O.	La Have.	14	120 00
88,347	Geneva.	do.	80	Henry Wilson, M. O.	Lunenburg.	15	120 00
94,773	Galatea.	do.	80	Jno. B. Young, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
90,582	G. A. Smith.	do.	80	Wm. Young, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
97,088	Glendale.	do.	38	Chas. Bell, M. O.	La Have.	8	57 00
90,859	Hector W. McG.	do.	80	Wm. McGregor, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
96,837	Irving G.	do.	80	Henry Gerhardt, M. O.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
90,585	Iris.	do.	80	David Smith, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
92,639	Jennie Miller.	do.	80	Henry Adams, M. O.	do.	12	120 00
85,723	Jessie A. Loyer.	do.	80	James A. Hirtle.	do.	15	112 94
94,770	Joseph O.	do.	53	Thomas Oakley, M. O.	La Have.	11	79 50
94,789	Joseph McGill.	do.	80	David Ritcey, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
83,485	Jno. M. Inglis.	Liverpool.	79	J. S. Wolfe, M. O.	West Dublin.	15	118 50
94,785	J. C. Schwartz.	Lunenburg.	80	Chas. Hewitt, M. O.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
94,654	J. W. Geldert.	do.	80	S. Watson Oxner, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
96,830	J. A. Silver.	do.	80	Chas. L. Silver, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
74,019	Jewel.	do.	52	Leonard Young.	do.	11	78 00
96,833	L. E. Young.	do.	80	Benj. Anderson, M. O.	do.	15	120 00
88,352	Linaria.	do.	80	U. W. Falt.	Little River.	14	120 00
94,788	Laura C. Zwicker.	do.	80	Abraham Ernst.	Mahone Bay.	12	120 00
88,360	Lettie M. Hardy.	do.	80	W. A. Pickels.	do.	14	120 00
90,854	Latona.	do.	80	S. Watson Oxner, M. O.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
96,838	La France.	do.	80	do.	do.	14	120 00
90,867	Laura A. Smith.	do.	80	do.	do.	14	120 00
83,351	Louisa J. Selig.	do.	80	J. Moyle Rudolph, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
96,827	Leopold.	do.	80	Charles Smith.	do.	12	111 42
96,832	Lora M. Knock.	do.	80	David Smith, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
94,781	Leonora B. Winter.	do.	80	do.	do.	14	120 00
94,780	Laurence.	do.	80	Wm. Zwicker.	do.	14	116 00
94,772	Molega.	do.	80	Benj. Anderson, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
92,640	Minerva.	do.	80	Wm. C. Acker, M. O.	do.	13	120 00
94,777	Maurice C. Geldert.	do.	80	Geo. Geldert, M. O.	do.	15	120 00
94,775	Malabar.	do.	80	R. H. Griffiths.	do.	14	120 00
83,173	Maggie Smith.	do.	80	Reuben Smith, M. O.	La Have.	10	120 00
90,823	Miletus.	Port Medway.	80	Jno. Shanks, M. O.	do.	14	120 00
92,633	Magnolia.	Lunenburg.	80	Joshua Heckman, sen., M. O.	Lunenburg.	12	120 00
94,951	Maggie McNeil.	do.	75	F. L. McNeil.	do.	12	112 50
74,319	Merino.	do.	46	J. Joseph Rudolph.	do.	9	65 00
92,635	M. B. Smith.	do.	80	Wm. C. Smith.	do.	15	120 00
90,586	Morris Wilson.	do.	80	J. H. Wilson.	do.	13	115 71
92,632	Monarch.	do.	80	do.	do.	14	120 00
88,342	Nova Zembla.	do.	80	Freeman Anderson, M. O.	do.	12	120 00
88,603	Nokomis.	do.	80	C. U. Mader, M. O.	Mahone Bay.	14	120 00
92,634	Nellie B.	do.	80	Alfred Heisler, M. O.	Lunenburg.	12	108 00
94,966	Nicanor.	do.	79	David Westhaver.	Martin's Brook.	12	118 50
92,636	Nonpareil.	do.	80	Jno. Zinck.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
94,655	Nevada.	do.	46	James Bell.	La Have.	9	69 00
90,598	Osprey.	do.	80	Christian Geldert.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
88,346	Olive.	do.	80	Daniel Getson, M. O.	La Have.	14	120 00
90,587	Ornatius.	do.	80	Albert McKean, M. O.	Piesantville.	12	120 00
94,641	Ovando.	do.	80	Jeffrey Publicover, M. O.	La Have.	13	120 00
94,954	Otto.	do.	80	Abraham Ernst.	Mahone Bay.	12	120 00
94,786	Ontario.	do.	80	W. A. Jefferson.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
85,562	Oresa.	Barrington.	14	Arthur Mason.	do.	5	21 00
94,779	O. P. Silver.	Lunenburg.	80	Chas. L. Silver.	do.	14	120 00
94,774	Puritan.	do.	80	James Kreser.	La Have.	14	120 00
85,647	Pembina.	do.	80	L. Anderson & Co.	Lunenburg.	14	120 00
85,331	Parisian.	do.	80	Allan R. Morash, M. O.	do.	14	120 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

LUNENBURG COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
92,320	Rialto.....	Liverpool.....	46	L. B. Currie, M. O. . . .	New Dublin . . .	10	69 00
90,593	Ralph.....	Lunenburg.....	51	Solomon Smith, M. O. . .	La Have.. . . .	10	76 50
97,087	Robt. C. Bruhm . . .	do	61	Abraham Enmst.....	Mahone Bay....	11	91 50
96,834	Robt. F. Masson . .	do	80	Martin Mason, M. O. . .	Lunenburg.....	14	120 00
85,349	Rise Over.....	do	80	Wm. Smeltzer, M. O. . .	do	12	120 00
94,962	Stella E.....	do	80	Reuben Ritcey, M. O. . .	La Have.....	14	120 00
74,096	Silver Stream.....	Halifax.....	35	David Mills	Chester	5	52 50
92,629	Sea Queen.....	Lunenburg.....	21	Geo. Young, sr.....	Mill Cove.....	3	31 50
88,349	Senovar.....	do	80	Nathan Hiltz.....	Mrtin's River..	13	115 71
90,868	Sadie.....	do	79	Chas. Smith, M. O. . . .	Lunenburg	14	118 50
94,787	Samoa.....	do	80	James Smith, M. O. . . .	do	14	120 00
94,657	T. W. Langille....	do	71	Francis Conrad, M. O. . .	do	12	106 50
92,623	Torridon.....	do	80	Wm. McGregor, M. O. . .	La Have.....	14	120 00
97,086	Veria G.....	do	53	J. Getson, M. O.	do	12	79 50
94,956	Venezuela.....	do	80	Wm. Mossman, M. O. . .	Kingsbury	14	120 00
83,164	Valiant.....	do	80	Ammon Ritcey, M. O. . .	La Have.....	13	120 00
85,635	Vanilla.....	do	80	John M. Ritcey, M. O. . .	do	14	120 00
94,649	Valenar.....	do	80	Nathan Hiltz.....	Martins River ..	12	120 00
85,334	Valorus.....	do	57	Benjamin Lohnes....	Lunenburg.....	13	85 50
85,735	Victory.....	do	80	Leonard Young, M. O. . .	do	14	120 00
90,597	Vivian.....	do	80	A. H. Zwicker, M. O. . . .	do	13	115 71
94,776	Volunteer.....	do	80	Stannage Craeser, M. O. .	La Have	14	120 00
94,953	W. D. Richard	do	80	W. N. Reinhardt, M. O. .	do	12	120 00
96,829	Wisteria.....	do	80	Freeman Anderson, M. O.	Lunenburg	14	120 00
94,642	Winnie C.....	do	55	Edmen Walters, M. O. . .	La Have.....	12	82 50
94,967	White Cloud.....	do	80	C. M. Mader, M. O. . . .	Mahone Bay....	14	120 00
83,174	W. E. Young.....	do	80	J. H. Wilson.....	Lunenburg.....	14	109 42
71,368	Zelu.....	do	20	Wm. Westhaver.....	Martins Brook..	6	30 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

85,344	Donzella.....	Lunenburg	80	Adam Selig.....	Voglers Cove....	14	120 00
90,825	Henry W. Batchelder ..	Port Medway... ..	80	S. E. Teel	do	14	120 00
83,316	Lottie.....	do	80	do	do	15	120 00
83,494	Lizzie Wharton...	do	80	A. Y. Seely	do	16	120 00
92,330	Mary E. Leslie...	Liverpool	80	A. W. Hendry.....	Liverpool	16	120 00
75,762	May Queen.....	do	17	Joseph Winter	do	4	25 50
80,838	Ocean Bride.....	Lunenburg	20	George Mack.....	Port Medway... ..	7	30 00
69,187	Queen of the Fleet.	do	45	John Hutt	Liverpool.....	8	67 50
92,325	Rattler.....	Liverpool	13	Wm. Rhynard.....	Brooklyn	5	19 50
83,500	Stella.....	do	10	Wm. J. Farquhar....	Hunts Point....	3	15 00
83,314	Spartan.....	Port Medway... ..	80	L. B. Cohoon.....	Port Medway... ..	17	120 00
97,041	W. H. Smith.....	Liverpool	43	Willard P. Godfrey...	Brooklyn	10	64 50

RICHMOND COUNTY.

83,086	Adda M.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	20	Wm. Burk.....	River Bourgeois.	5	30 00
77,544	Alpha.....	Arichat.....	41	Wm. LeVisconte....	D'Escousse.....	10	58 71
64,713	Amelia M.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	13	Andrew Boudreau....	Gros-nez.....	4	19 50
38,501	B. Weir & Co....	Arichat.....	25	Wm. J. Bissett.....	River Bourgeois.	7	35 15
35,996	Blue Bell.....	do	25	D. Gruchy & Son....	Poulamond.....	8	33 76
75,561	Boreas.....	Lunenburg	41	John Colford	Port Richmond..	5	56 38
72,061	C. P. M.....	Arichat.....	22	Desiré Burk.....	River Bourgeois.	6	33 00
74,100	Candid.....	do	23	Desiré M. Burk.....	do	7	34 50
43,109	Chatham Head...	Miramichi, N.B.	24	Rémi Fougère.....	D'Escousse.....	8	36 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.
RICHMOND COUNTY—Continued.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
92,597	Dreadnot	Sydney	10	Fred. Manbourquette	Upper L'Ardoise	3	15 00
69,190	Emma	Arichat	47	A. J. Boyd	River Bourgeois	10	70 50
38,477	Elizabeth	do	18	Placide Burk	do	6	27 00
77,843	Elizabeth	Halifax	30	Isidore Sampson	do	8	45 00
75,616	Eliza Jane	Shelburne	22	Alex. Vigneau	Arichat	2	33 00
77,822	Eliza Smith	Arichat	44	Patience Poirier	D'Escousse	11	66 00
83,395	Elerie	Halifax	29	Docité Fougère	River Bourgeois	6	43 50
61,617	Eva May	Guysboro'	29	Daniel Samson	River Bourgeois	8	43 50
83,033	Emma Proctor	Pt. Hawkesbury	41	James Proctor	Riv. Inhabitants	10	61 50
61,606	Edmund Russell	Arichat	28	Joseph Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	3	42 00
74,166	Fama	Halifax	43	Wm. LeVisconte	D'Escousse	8	55 71
83,399	Fanny R. C.	do	22	Peter Boudreau	River Bourgeois	7	33 00
88,599	Guide	do	38	Joseph Poirier	L'er D'Escousse	9	51 82
83,008	Good Intent	Pt. Hawkesbury	22	John Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	3	33 00
90,375	Hector	do	11	Joseph Catherine	Lakeside	2	16 50
53,577	Ilda	do	27	A. H. Bartol	Port Richmond	3	30 39
83,135	J. B. M.	Halifax	20	Abram Fougère, jun.	River Bourgeois	7	30 00
80,972	John Vincin	Sydney	17	David Sampson	do	6	25 50
88,454	Jubilee	Arichat	34	D. Gruchy & Son	Poulamond	9	48 45
38,486	Julia	do	20	Louis Burk	River Bourgeois	6	30 00
85,560	Jacques	Yarmouth	58	S. & F. Poirier	D'Escousse	11	80 32
85,724	Junbo	Halifax	20	Henry Lindon	Torbay	7	30 00
83,091	Jennie	Pt. Hawkesbury	11	P. C. Bosdet	West Arichat	2	16 50
72,071	Lumen Diei	Arichat	20	Urbain Samson	River Bourgeois	6	30 00
72,070	Lennox	do	46	D. Gruchy & Son	Poulamond	12	69 00
75,875	Lida & Lizzie	do	55	Wm. LeVisconte	D'Escousse	8	68 77
88,455	Laura Victoria	do	38	John Manger	Cape LaRonde	11	57 00
38,516	Lady of the Lake	do	25	Peter Landry, jun.	French Cove	7	37 50
38,522	Mary	do	23	Isaiah Boudrot	River Bourgeois	7	34 50
46,082	Mary	Pt. Hawkesbury	43	D. Gruchy & Son	Poulamond	10	61 57
38,459	Mary Ann	Arichat	29	A. & P. Petipas	D'Escousse	8	41 09
88,431	Mayflower	Halifax	21	Stephen Dugas	River Bourgeois	6	31 50
72,063	Mayflower	Arichat	12	M. Burke & M. Fougère	French Cove	5	18 00
69,969	Morning Light	Pt. Hawkesbury	39	David Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	5	58 50
38,413	Morning Star	Arichat	25	Amable Paté	River Bourgeois	8	35 42
83,100	Morning Star	Pt. Hawkesbury	13	Abraham Gerroir	Port Royal	2	19 50
38,417	Messenger	Arichat	29	Doninick Fougère	Poulamond	9	43 50
72,048	Neptune	do	26	Henry Sampson	River Bourgeois	5	39 00
42,388	Nimble	Halifax	44	P. W. Gruchy	D'Escousse	10	63 00
74,365	Nova Stella	Arichat	53	Leonie Poirier	do	14	79 50
54,139	Ocean Belle	Halifax	20	A. J. Boyd	River Bourgeois	7	30 00
61,630	Olive J.	do	57	Peter Malcolm	Pt. Malcolm	10	85 50
72,067	Philomen D.	Arichat	22	Tranquil Digout	River Bourgeois	7	33 00
38,462	Partners	do	26	Thomas Sampson	do	8	39 00
74,332	Proditor	Halifax	53	Alfred Poirier	D'Escousse	14	79 50
69,959	Quickstep	Pt. Hawkesbury	35	Lewis Murray	Port Richmond	2	39 38
88,452	R. Ferguson	Arichat	24	A. J. McDonald	Soldier's Cove	7	36 00
72,059	Richmond Queen	Halifax	37	Anselme Fougère	D'Escousse	10	55 50
64,033	Ripple	Pt. Hawkesbury	34	J. W. & G. A. Cruickshanks	Port Richmond	3	44 63
51,781	S. E. Cove	Arichat	54	Peter Campbell	River Bourgeois	12	81 00
36,521	Shooting Star	do	33	Wm. LeVisconte	D'Escousse	8	46 75
37,612	Sea Slipper	Lunenburg	40	Chas. Manger	Cape LaRonde	11	60 00
83,093	Swallow	Pt. Hawkesbury	12	Joseph A. Walker	Basin River Inhabitants	2	18 00
38,480	Two Brothers	Arichat	32	Simon Landry	River Bourgeois	8	48 00
92,599	Thistle	Sydney	11	A. Manbourquette	Upper L'Ardoise	3	16 50
61,990	Union	Halifax	20	Felix Burke	River Bourgeois	7	30 00
38,523	Victoria	Arichat	24	H. & P. Burke	Bras d'Or Lake	6	36 00
71,034	Vanguard	Barrington	47	Dominique Boudreau	Petit de Grat	10	70 50
61,921	W. E. Weir	Arichat	41	Chas. Fougère	D'Escousse	12	61 50

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*
SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
94,632	A. C. Greenwood..	Shelburne	14	Thos. D. Goodick.....	Sandy Point....	6	21 00
90,655	Annina.....	Yarmouth	11	Isaiah Smith.....	Woods Harbour..	7	16 50
83,054	Ardella	Shelburne	80	Jonathan Locke.....	Lockeport.....	16	120 00
88,552	Afton.....	do	72	do	do	14	104 40
90,426	Amanda.....	Barrington	38	B. C. Newell.....	Barrington.....	10	57 00
75,721	Angeline.....	Yarmouth.....	67	Raymond Wilson.....	do	12	87 94
88,551	Blanche M. Thorburn..	Shelburne	80	Jno. H. Thorbourne..	Jordan Bay.....	18	114 00
85,490	Billy Brown.....	do	80	Adam Firth.....	Shelburne	16	120 00
90,900	Bertha Kelley	Yarmouth	12	Wm. P. Snow.....	Port La Tour....	2	18 00
66,722	C. Averett.....	Liverpool	18	Alex. Goreham.....	Woods Harbour..	6	27 00
94,942	Coronilla.....	Shelburne	23	C. Locke & Co.....	Lockeport.....	7	32 35
61,905	Champion.....	Liverpool	14	Joseph W. Hopkins..	Barrington.....	6	21 00
75,624	Dwina.....	Shelburne	52	Wm. Lloyd, jun.....	Lockeport.....	11	78 00
83,492	Dessie.....	Liverpool	11	Alex. McIntosh.....	do	3	13 20
96,963	Enterprise.....	Shelburne	18	Edward Greenwood..	N. E. Harbour..	5	27 00
83,043	Ella A. Downie.....	do	73	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	15	106 08
77,603	Eldon C.....	Barrington	27	Colin C. Nickerson...	Woods Harbour..	8	40 50
90,645	Fly.....	Yarmouth	15	Robert Nickerson...	do	7	21 10
85,476	Fleetwing.....	Shelburne	11	Edward Hammond...	Jordan Bay.....	5	16 50
83,255	Floyd.....	Annapolis	20	Thos. D. Crowell....	Shag Harbour..	8	28 34
85,503	G. P. Taylor.....	St. John, N.B..	14	James L. Purdy ..	do	5	21 00
80,831	Glide.....	Lunenburg.....	16	Jacob Lloyd.....	West Head.....	6	24 00
85,478	Glenora.....	Shelburne	75	Jno. Locke.....	Lockeport.....	13	99 28
85,568	Georgie Harold.....	Barrington	80	Uriah H. Lyons.....	Barrington.....	16	120 00
90,647	Hattie Emeline.....	Yarmouth	11	Charles Reynolds....	Green Hill.....	5	16 50
75,552	Hannah Eldridge..	Barrington	57	Wm. B. Smith.....	Cape Island	16	77 49
94,941	John Purney.....	Shelburne	80	John Purney.....	Shelburne	19	117 00
88,554	Jersey Lily.....	do	80	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	16	120 00
85,566	J. Lyons.....	Barrington	15	Thos. L. Banks.....	Barrington.....	3	19 69
73,967	Katie.....	Liverpool	14	Arthur Williams ..	East Green Hbr..	6	21 00
90,642	Komaroff.....	Yarmouth	10	John B. Storms.....	West Baccaro...	3	15 00
77,761	Knight Templar...	Shelburne	80	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	12	105 00
54,114	Lone Star.....	Halifax	29	C. Locke & Co.....	do	8	41 09
94,639	Libbie.....	Shelburne	80	John A. McGowan...	Shelburne	15	120 00
75,550	Martino.....	Barrington	11	Theodore Nickerson..	Shag Harbour..	2	16 50
88,271	Magellan Cloud.....	Shelburne	20	E. Greenwood.....	N. E. Harbour..	7	28 13
85,488	Mabel Somers.....	do	80	Enos Churchill.....	Lockeport.....	16	116 48
85,477	Myrtle.....	Barrington	80	D. V. Kenney.....	Cape Island	14	116 00
83,256	Marquis of Lorne..	Annapolis	26	Churchill Locke.....	Lockeport.....	6	34 14
74,301	Minnihaha.....	Barrington	13	S. Countaway.....	CapeSable Island	5	19 50
88,583	Mary O'Dell.....	Yarmouth	14	John Sholes.....	Bear Point.....	4	18 90
55,830	Oregon.....	Shelburne	20	Jno. C. McGray.....	CapeSable Island	4	30 00
96,962	Sunrise.....	do	18	James B. Locke.....	Jordan Bay.....	4	21 22
90,431	Swan.....	Barrington	10	Geo. Smith.....	Port La Tour...	2	11 26
90,690	Sandalphon.....	Shelburne	80	C. Locke & Co.....	Lockeport.....	19	120 00
85,483	Sarah H. Seeton....	do	80	do	do	19	120 00
96,961	Tivoli.....	do	24	Robt. J. Swansbury..	Little Harbour..	6	33 43
85,542	Three Bells.....	do	80	Sephorus Thorburn..	Jordan River....	16	120 00
90,430	Will Carleton.....	Barrington	80	Geo. L. Nickerson...	Port La Tour...	15	116 25
77,744	Whip-poor-will....	Shelburne	15	Jno. Harding.....	Ragged Island...	6	22 50
85,487	Willie McGowan....	do	80	Jno. A. McGowan...	Shelburne	21	120 00
85,541	Willie M.....	Yarmouth.....	24	Isaac Kendrick.....	Shag Harbour..	9	36 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*
YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							¢ cts.
80,647	Annie M. Bell....	Yarmouth.....	64	James Amiro.....	West Pubnico..	20	96 00
75,733	Alfred.....	do.....	46	Parker, Eakins & Co..	Yarmouth.....	13	66 54
94,980	Aurore.....	do.....	80	Leon D'Eon.....	Pubnico.....	20	120 00
71,030	Arizona.....	do.....	80	Syl. D. D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	18	116 85
80,627	Annie D.....	do.....	71	Arch. C. D'Entremont	Pubnico.....	14	90 54
85,549	Byron.....	do.....	80	Byron Hines.....	East Pubnico..	18	120 00
97,028	Bertha.....	do.....	10	J. P. H. Eldridge....	Yarmouth.....	1	9 38
80,605	Coral Leaf.....	do.....	71	Hervey Goodwin....	Pubnico.....	18	106 50
85,536	Circassian.....	do.....	80	Jeremiah Gayton....	Arygle.....	16	120 00
69,217	Chlorus.....	do.....	57	A. F. Stoneman & Co..	Yarmouth.....	13	75 46
94,977	Civilian.....	do.....	80	David L. Amiro.....	Pubnico.....	18	120 00
66,679	Diploma.....	do.....	80	Louis D'Eon.....	do.....	16	120 00
90,883	Donald Cann.....	do.....	80	H. B. Cann.....	Yarmouth.....	16	113 34
90,871	Dora.....	do.....	63	A. F. Stoneman & Co..	do.....	20	94 50
88,552	Edith A.....	do.....	80	Geo. D. D'Entremont..	Pubnico.....	14	120 00
80,646	Emma S.....	do.....	80	Geo. Bates.....	Yarmouth.....	16	120 00
85,551	Ethel.....	do.....	80	J. H. Porter & Co....	Tusket Wedge..	18	120 00
90,654	Flora.....	do.....	64	David D'Entremont..	Pubnico.....	20	96 00
85,550	Fairplay.....	do.....	11	Anthony Sollons....	Port Maitland..	3	14 44
90,885	Georgiana.....	do.....	80	Eli Leblanc.....	Tusket Wedge..	16	120 00
80,643	Hazel Dell.....	do.....	80	Parker, Eakins & Co..	Yarmouth.....	16	120 00
85,554	Hazel Glen.....	do.....	80	T. J. Perry.....	Arcadia.....	14	112 50
80,641	Jonathan.....	do.....	68	Chas. T. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico..	18	99 32
88,587	Jessie May.....	do.....	14	Arthur E. Allen.....	Pubnico.....	2	14 70
88,581	Kingfisher.....	do.....	47	A. F. Stoneman & Co..	Yarmouth.....	17	70 50
90,887	L'Etoile.....	do.....	47	J. H. Porter & Co....	Tusket Wedge..	15	68 30
80,614	Louise.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	16	120 00
80,632	Lumen.....	do.....	30	do.....	do.....	7	45 00
90,888	Laura J.....	do.....	54	Chas. M. Boudreau...	do.....	18	81 00
80,624	Lima.....	do.....	12	H. & N. B. Lewis....	Yarmouth.....	3	18 00
51,972	Lydia Ryder.....	do.....	57	Louis P. D'Entremont.	Pubnico.....	21	85 50
80,648	Maria.....	do.....	80	Byron Hines.....	East Pubnico..	17	116 66
88,596	M. A. Louis.....	do.....	64	Marc. A. Surette....	Pubnico.....	20	96 00
61,510	Mansimalo.....	Shelburne.....	50	Isaac A. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico..	17	72 92
94,635	Mildred J. McLean	Yarmouth.....	80	H. B. Cann.....	Yarmouth.....	18	120 00
74,339	Maitland.....	do.....	44	H. & N. B. Lewis....	do.....	16	66 00
97,024	Mary Amanda.....	do.....	42	Frank G. Harris....	Sandford.....	5	54 00
85,533	Minnie C.....	do.....	12	Jacob E. Cann.....	Pubnico.....	4	18 00
85,539	Maggie Jane.....	do.....	12	Geo. Wyman.....	Sandford.....	3	13 50
97,022	M. & L. Chase.....	do.....	46	Chas. W. Bent.....	do.....	10	69 00
90,892	Nellie.....	do.....	59	J. H. Porter & Co....	Tusket Wedge..	18	88 50
90,659	N. A. Laura.....	do.....	59	Julien D'Entremont..	West Pubnico..	20	88 50
85,553	Onyx.....	do.....	80	Parker, Eakins & Co..	Yarmouth.....	14	112 50
80,645	Opal.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	16	120 00
97,021	Onward.....	do.....	10	James M. Davis.....	do.....	7	50
80,628	Roseneath.....	do.....	80	Byron Hines.....	East Pubnico..	14	112 50
75,724	Sea Foam.....	do.....	75	J. H. Porter & Co....	Tusket Wedge..	14	112 50
85,535	Sizeroi.....	do.....	40	do.....	do.....	10	60 00
88,589	Sandford.....	do.....	20	Abram Thurston.....	Sandford.....	3	22 50
90,894	Theresa.....	do.....	18	Hilaire Burque.....	Eel Brook.....	7	27 00
90,881	Tiger.....	do.....	57	G. G. Sanderson.....	Tusket.....	19	85 50
88,597	Uncle Sam.....	do.....	80	G. D. D'Entremont..	Pubnico.....	16	120 00
90,882	Will-o'-the-Wisp..	do.....	51	Ant. M. D'Entremont.	West Pubnico..	19	76 50
66,685	Wide Awake.....	do.....	77	A. F. Stoneman & Co..	Yarmouth.....	14	115 50
90,896	Wapiti.....	do.....	80	do.....	do.....	16	120 00
90,897	Wrasse.....	do.....	56	do.....	do.....	19	81 90

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
92,517	Ada	St. Andrew's ..	10	Wm. Philips.	Wilson's Beach..	2	15 00
88,270	Alice May	St. John.	10	J. & D. Wenn.	Mace's Bay.	3	13 13
92,487	Alice Maud.	Windsor, N.S. ..	12	James Barry.	Beaver Harbour.	3	18 00
83,478	Argyle	St. Andrew's ..	10	Joseph Murphy.	La Tête	3	15 00
83,469	Austin P.	do	12	D. L. Richardson.	Deer Island.	2	9 00
80,888	B. R. Stevenson ..	do	17	Randolph Langman.	Campobello.	2	21 25
64,011	Bee	do	18	Nathaniel Sirls.	Wilson's Beach..	3	27 00
59,311	Blooming Rose.	do	19	Aaron Cook	Deer Island.	5	28 50
59,375	Cadet	do	19	Ethelbert Savage, M.O.	Campobello.	3	28 50
80,409	Carrie	Digby, N.S.	12	James McLeese.	Back Bay	2	18 00
88,387	Comet	Windsor, N.S. ..	10	Thomas Carter.	Seeley's Cove.	3	15 00
35,338	Caroline.	St. Andrew's ..	18	Henry Stuart.	Deer Island.	3	27 00
92,503	Defiance	do	17	Frank Calder.	Campobello.	3	25 50
92,515	Dispute.	do	13	Melville Patch.	do	3	19 50
74,326	Dreadnought	Yarmouth, N.S.	19	Alfred Stanley, sen.	North Head, Grand Manan.	4	25 65
88,253	E. B. Colwell.	St. John.	19	S. McKay & E. Wadling	Beaver Harbour.	3	22 80
92,516	Emma	St. Andrew's ..	22	Wm., Robt. & Jas. Shaw	Lepreaux.	4	33 00
80,882	Ella Mabel.	do	14	Daniel Calder.	Campobello.	3	21 00
88,281	Eastern State.	do	22	N. Dick & C. McMahon	La Tête	3	33 00
80,803	Exenia.	Windsor, N.S. ..	18	Wm. F. Parker.	Beaver Harbour.	4	27 00
59,400	Foam Bell.	St. Andrew's ..	10	Thomas Bright.	Seeley's Cove.	3	15 00
88,276	Falcon	do	12	James Brown	Wilson's Beach..	4	18 00
92,511	Fleetwing	do	11	Addison Mathews.	White Head, Grand Manan.	2	16 50
59,393	Fannie.	do	12	James Greenlaw.	Lord's Cove.	3	15 75
77,963	Freeman Colgate.	do	26	Geo. English.	Deer Island.	5	35 75
92,508	Grey Eagle.	do	13	Nehemiah Mitchell.	Campobello.	3	19 50
94,835	Georgie Linwood.	do	25	J. Hawkins <i>et al</i>	Beaver Harbour.	5	37 50
59,396	Gurtie Westbrooke	do	16	James Cline.	Deer Island.	3	24 00
59,394	Hattie.	do	10	Chas. Harkins.	Dipper Harbour.	3	15 00
75,587	Happy Return.	Weymouth, N.S.	13	Daniel Campbell.	do	3	19 50
80,650	Happy Home.	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	Michael Nodding.	Beaver Harbour.	3	21 00
94,839	Harrie.	St. Andrew's ..	14	Howard Jackson.	Campobello.	2	17 50
83,463	Havelock.	do	33	Wm. James.	do	4	44 55
51,965	John E. Dennis.	do	18	Alex. Simpson.	do	3	27 00
83,472	Linden.	do	12	Oliver G. Brown.	Wilson's Beach..	2	18 00
88,407	Linnet.	Digby, N.S.	15	Alva Brown	do	3	22 50
77,965	Lydia B.	St. Andrew's ..	18	John M. Calder.	Campobello.	3	27 00
59,395	Little Minnie.	do	11	Joseph McGee.	Back Bay.	2	13 75
88,273	Lilian E.	do	13	Andrew McGee.	do	3	19 50
83,464	Little Annie.	do	19	J. & I. Holmes.	La Tête	4	28 50
59,388	Letitia.	do	10	George Lahey.	North Head, Grand Manan.	3	12 00
83,465	Look Out.	do	48	A. W. Ingersoll.	Grand Manan.	8	72 00
75,598	Lizzie Jane.	Digby, N.S.	18	Chas. A. Green.	Deer Island.	3	27 00
59,356	M. P. Reed.	Annapolis, N.S.	30	A. T. & H. Craft.	Mace's Bay.	5	45 00
88,277	Maggie Jane.	St. John.	18	F. & G. Campbell.	Dipper Harbour.	5	27 00
92,514	Maggie Jane.	St. Andrew's ..	10	Victoria Cook.	Back Bay.	3	12 00
77,970	Mary Emeline.	do	18	Calvados Brown.	Wilson's Beach..	3	27 00
55,828	Minnie Ha ! Ha !.	Shelburne, N.S.	19	Geo. R. Batson.	Campobello.	2	21 38
85,442	Mystery	Windsor, N.S. ..	14	E. A. & S. Munroe.	Beaver Harbour.	3	21 00
59,326	Maud Holmes.	St. Andrew's ..	21	Jacob Cook.	North Head, Grand Manan.	5	31 50
94,833	News Boy.	do	16	Ernest Lank.	Wilson's Beach..	3	21 00
77,967	Naomi.	do	14	Wm. James.	Campobello.	3	21 00
75,716	Onward	Yarmouth, N.S.	11	John Watt.	North Head, Gd. Manan.	2	16 50

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid Vessels, &c.—New Brunswick—Con.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
94,837	Olga	St. Andrews....	11	Lincoln Richardson ..	Deer Island	3	\$ cts.
59,388	Pilgrim's Progress.	do	16	Judson E. Porter	Wilson's Beach ..	3	16 50
92,518	Peril	do	18	M. Eldridge & G. Dickson	Beaver Harbour.	3	27 00
75,591	Rise and Go	do	16	Wm. Sirls	Wilson's Beach..	3	24 00
75,547	River Rose	Barrington, N.S.	13	Lewis E. Calder	Campbell's	3	19 50
59,357	Silver Bell	St. Andrews....	13	John Mallock	Wilson's Beach..	3	19 50
88,287	Satellite	do	26	M. Eldridge & E. Wadlin	Beaver Harbour.	5	39 00
59,347	Sea Gull	Annapolis, N.S.	20	S. L. Justason	Pennfield	3	30 00
88,272	Simeon H. Bell...	St. Andrews....	14	Charles Dixon	North Head, Gd. Manan	3	16 80
88,284	Sea Foam	do	13	Geo. Moses	Indian Island ..	1	13 00
59,387	Telephone	do	19	Joseph McGee	Back Bay	1	16 63
88,414	Trumpet	St. John	20	Geo. U. Wright	Beaver Harbour.	3	30 00
92,504	Tiger	St. Andrews....	15	James Nesbitt	North Head, Gd. Manan	3	22 50
94,832	Venus	do	42	Simon Brown	Wilson's Beach..	6	63 00
88,282	Veritas	do	10	Chas. Mathews	Le Tête	3	15 00
83,468	Village Bell	do	15	Allen P. Dixon	North Head, Gd. Manan	2	22 50
77,969	Wave Queen	do	11	Wm. McMahon	Le Tête	2	13 75
92,512	Water Witch	do	11	B. H. Cosseboom	White Head, Gd. Manan	2	12 38

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

72,099	Adelina	Chatham	12	Auguste Poulin	Lamèque	4	18 00
92,419	Anna	do	12	D. Chiasson	Shippegan	3	18 00
96,739	Angeline	do	14	Octave Gionet	Caraget	3	21 00
61,431	Bee	Miramichi	11	Paul Noël	Shippegan	3	16 50
72,079	Betsy	Chatham	13	Sebastien Noël	Lamèque	3	19 50
96,725	Bessie T.	do	10	Colin C. Turner	Tracadie	3	15 00
96,730	Christina	do	11	Chas. DeGruchey	Caraget	3	16 50
92,412	Dollie Dutton ..	do	13	Richard Young	Shippegan	3	17 07
96,723	Emma	do	15	Ludger Duguay	do	3	22 50
61,446	Esperance	do	10	Auguste Noël	do	3	15 00
96,737	Elmina	do	11	Jacques Noël	do	3	16 50
92,417	Evangeline	do	11	Richard Young	do	5	16 50
61,437	Flying Fish	do	11	Elie Chiasson	Lamèque	3	16 50
61,445	Flavie	do	13	Theophile Duguay	Shippegan	3	19 50
96,736	Fly	do	14	Richard Young	do	4	21 00
85,699	Four Sisters	do	10	Marcel Caron	Caraget	3	15 00
96,733	Gem	do	12	Richard Young	Shippegan	4	18 00
92,418	Grip	do	12	James Davidson	Tracadie	4	18 00
61,425	Hope	do	13	C. Robin & Co. (limited)	Caraget	4	19 50
96,724	Isabel	do	11	Pierre Noël	Lamèque	3	16 50
92,403	Maria	Miramichi	25	Ubalde Landry, sen.	Grande Anse ..	4	37 50
85,692	Mary	Chatham	11	J. N. LeBoutillier	Caraget	3	16 50
72,100	Marie	do	11	Onesime Chiasson	Shippegan	3	16 50
61,442	Marie Cécile	do	15	Olivier Duguay	Lamèque	4	22 50
92,420	Mary Louise	do	13	Wm. LeBreton	Pokémonche	3	19 50
33,652	Marie Louise	New Carlisle, Q.	16	Napoleon Roy	Petit Rocher ..	3	24 00
92,413	Mary Jane	Chatham	14	Theodore Savry	Tracadie	3	18 38
88,669	Morning Star	do	12	Gustave Gionet	Pokémonche	2	15 00
61,447	Merida	Chatham	13	André Aché	Lamèque	3	19 50
96,732	Providence	do	11	D. Chiasson	Shippegan	3	16 50
72,076	Providence	Miramichi	12	Eutrope Duguay	do	3	18 00
96,729	Ryse	Chatham	11	Jeremie Aché	Lamèque	3	16 50
61,438	Rosane	do	13	Thomas Ahier	Shippegan	5	19 50

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishery Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—New Brunswick—
Continued.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Concluded.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
41,568	Ranger	Gaspé, Que.	42	Joseph Poirier, M.O..	Grande Anse. . .	4	56 70
61,406	Reward	Miramichi.....	11	J. N. LeBoutillier....	Caraget.....	3	16 50
74,401	Sara	Chatham.....	11	Nazaire Noël.....	Lamèque.....	3	16 50
96,731	Sea Star.....	do	13	Joseph M. Savoy.....	Shippeaan.....	4	19 50
92,408	Sarah A. W.....	do	15	Robt. J. Wilson	do	3	22 50
96,738	Three Brothers ..	do	12	James Godin, sen.....	Shippegan Is'ld..	4	18 00
72,091	Whitewing.. ..	do	19	Eugène Robichaud....	Shippegan.....	6	28 50
96,735	White Fish.....	do	12	Joseph J. Savoy.....	do	3	18 00

KENT COUNTY.

83,105	Katie Bell.....	Richibucto... ..	11	Jno. Bell.....	Richibucto.....	3	16 50
83,104	Minnie Long.....	do	20	Wm. Long.....	do	2	30 00
61,411	Telegraph.....	do	20	Frank Hawes.....	Kingston.....	4	30 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

75,904	Empress.....	Chatham.....	26	Robt. R. Call.....	Chatham.....	4	35 10
75,891	May Queen.....	do	23	do	do	4	28 76
61,373	Maria.....	Miramichi	28	Wm. S. Loggie & G. D. Lewis	do	7	35 70
74,368	Maggie Roach	Chatham.....	44	Wm. S. Loggie.....	do	4	46 20
78,044	Princess Louise..	do	21	Robt. R. Call.....	do	5	31 50
75,895	Two Brothers.....	do	26	do	do	7	39 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

72,192	Ada	St. John.....	19	J. K. Ferguson <i>et al.</i> ...	Pisarinco.....	4	28 50
80,093	Anna K	do	14	Wm. Spence.....	St. John, North.	3	21 00
74,308	Bald Eagle.....	Yarmouth, N.S.	14	James Wilson.....	do	3	21 00
85,972	Dove.....	St. John.....	11	Saml. Maguire, sen.....	Musquash	3	16 50
83,259	Hettie May.....	Annapolis, N.S.	15	John Butler	do	5	22 50
57,181	Hattie.....	Windsor, N.S.	13	S. & J. J. Galbraith...	Pisarinco.....	4	19 50
88,261	Little Joe.....	St. John.....	18	Joseph O'Brien.....	St. John, West..	4	27 00
52,159	Mary E.....	do	21	Fredk. Buchanan.....	do	4	31 50
59,322	Sea Flower.....	do	11	James Thompson.....	Musquash	3	16 50
72,973	Sea Breeze.....	Digby, N.S.....	13	D. Tolan & J. Graham.	do	5	19 50
59,156	Tom.....	St. John.....	14	James Boyle.....	do	3	21 00
88,264	Walter J. Clarke..	do	20	Geo. H. McAuley.....	Carleton.....	3	30 00

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

KING'S COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
66,428	Albert	Charlottetown...	40	James Herring....	Murray Harbour	7	\$ cts.
69,132	Belle of the Bay...	Guysboro', N.S..	20	Mathew Gosbee....	do ..	5	56 25
74,141	Belle	do ..	31	Alex. Jackson	do ..	2	30 00
83,196	Ethel Blanche	Pictou, N.S.....	17	Reuben Cahoon....	do ..	4	46 50
71,412	Emerald	Charlottetown ..	25	James Burke	Georgetown....	6	25 50
88,644	Hattie	do ..	18	Henry Dicks.....	Murray Harbour	4	32 80
92,458	Jubilee	do ..	76	Malcolm McDonald..	Georgetown....	12	27 00
75,882	Lord McDonald ..	do ..	15	David Cahoon	Murray Harbour	3	99 72
83,095	Mary Margaret...	Pt. Hawkesbury.	17	John Cahoon	do ..	4	22 50
80,937	Montague	Charlottetown ..	16	Michael Jackson....	do ..	4	25 50
90,639	Morell	do ..	16	Edward Delorey....	do ..	4	24 00
69,109	Marcella Butler...	do ..	38	John Hemphill	Brudenell.....	1	14 00
92,469	Nutwood	do ..	80	John McLean	Georgetown....	10	57 00
88,350	Orion	do ..	78	A. O. Cogswell	Souris	15	112 94
90,488	Wave	do ..	19	James Delorey....	Georgetown....	16	117 00
					Brudenell.....	4	22 38

PRINCE COUNTY.

72,081	Annie	Chatham, N.B..	13	John McDonald	Campbellton ...	3	19 50
71,310	Black Watch	Charlottetown ..	23	Benjamin Perry....	Kildare	6	34 50
64,867	Daring	do ..	38	Walter Matheson....	Campbellton ...	3	35 07
88,642	Express	do ..	46	John Champion....	Alberton	13	69 00
55,829	Emma McMillan..	Pictou, N.S.....	20	John Coughlan	Campbellton ...	3	30 00
66,948	Lois	Charlottetown ..	66	John A. Matheson....	do ..	10	99 00
59,663	Lettie	do ..	57	J. H. Myrick & Co....	Tignish	13	82 44
92,455	Mikado	do ..	38	Terrence Farrell	Alberton	6	52 92
77,619	Milford Guy	do ..	60	James S. Gordon....	do ..	12	90 00
74,155	Maggie McBeth...	do ..	26	J. P. Thompson	Campbellton ...	4	39 00
72,087	Spy	do ..	18	Mrs. E. K. Brennan ..	Alberton	3	27 00
83,096	St. Patrick.....	Pt. Hawkesbury.	11	John White	Cascumpec	5	16 50
83,089	St. Peter	Pictou, N.S.....	16	Edwin Gillis	Tignish	4	24 00
96,926	Sea Foam	Charlottetown ..	15	Wm. G. Ramsay	Malpeque	3	15 00

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

92,464	Eliza M.	Charlottetown ..	17	Wm. Bell	New London....	1	15 30
92,466	G. H. Gardiner...	do ..	17	J. H. Pursey	Rustico	5	25 50
71,334	Watchman	Barrington, N.S.	15	H. M. Churchill	Charlottetown ..	8	22 50

DETAILED STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties paid to Vessels, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
							\$ cts.
70,715	Anna.....	New Carlisle....	10	Wm. Buttle.....	New Carlisle ...	2	11 26
90,613	Julia Ann.....	Moncton, N.B.	27	C. Babin & C. Bufold..	Bonaventure... ..	4	40 50

GASPE COUNTY.

73,495	Canadienne.	Halifax, N.S....	53	J. N. Arseneau.....	Grindstone.	10	70 35
71,357	Emma Gidney....	do	47	Damien Devaux.....	Aubert.	11	70 50
77,604	E. D. Myra.....	Lunenburg, N.S.	43	P. P. Delaney	House Harbour..	7	54 81
73,029	F. P. T.	Magdalen Islan's	41	Camille Delaney	do	11	58 93
85,393	Formosa.....	do	43	P. P. Delaney	do	10	59 12
73,025	Marie Euphrosyne	do	39	John Binet.	Etang du Nord ..	7	46 30
75,449	Marie Louise.....	Gaspé.	11	Alfred Legouvie.....	Sandy Beach....	2	16 50

SAGUENAY COUNTY.

57,742	Acara.....	Halifax, N.S....	30	Fred. Jomphe.	Esquimaux Pt..	7	45 00
42,436	Amelia.....	Gaspé.	50	P. Cormier & Bros....	do	9	75 00
74,270	Amarilda.....	Quebec.	24	L. Pineau	Bic.....	2	36 00
59,468	Busy.....	do	38	Vigneaux & Blais.	Esquimaux Pt..	8	57 00
83,370	C. M. G. P.	do	46	N. Picard.....	do	7	69 00
61,966	D. Cronan.....	Halifax, N.S....	40	P. Lemarquand.....	do	8	60 00
66,028	Emerillon.....	Quebec.	13	Joseph Demeule	Quebec.	2	16 25
59,909	Elizabeth.....	do	27	Luc Cormier.....	Esquimaux Pt..	8	40 50
85,459	Florida.....	do	13	Wm. Michaud	Isle Verte.....	2	19 50
75,679	Gleaner.....	do	41	S. Landry & Bros....	Esquimaux Pt..	7	61 50
85,750	H. B.....	do	57	H. Boudreau.....	do	7	85 50
85,753	Java.....	do	46	Dom. Cormier.....	do	8	59 58
77,868	Leodore.....	do	38	Turgeon & Corriveau..	do	7	57 00
42,435	Labrador.....	Gaspé.	43	Placide Doyle.....	do	7	64 50
55,869	Marie Adelmina..	Quebec.	13	C. Levesque.....	Isle Verte.....	3	19 50
69,584	Marie Louise.....	do	23	Pierre Ouellette.....	Quebec.	4	34 50
55,912	do	do	13	A. Létourneau.....	do	4	19 50
69,380	Marie Anne	Gaspé.	35	E. Landry & Sons....	Esquimaux Pt..	9	49 87
42,434	Marguerite.....	do	27	Michel Giasson.	do	5	40 50
69,382	Marie du Sacré Cœur.....	do	46	Turbis, Briand & Landry..	do	7	69 00
42,437	Progress.....	do	52	E. Leblanc <i>et al.</i>	do	7	78 00
83,360	Ste. Anne.....	Quebec.	13	Pierre Fraser.....	N.D. Isle Verte.	3	19 50
75,680	Sea Star.....	do	52	Jude Poirier.....	Betchouan.....	8	78 00
80,753	Stella Maris	do	51	L. Cummings & Bros..	Esquimaux Pt..	9	76 50
69,591	Ste. Marie.....	do	37	Alex. Scherrer	do	7	55 50

The following Vessel claims for 1889, held in abeyance, were paid in 1890-91.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Official Number.	Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	Name of Owner or Managing Owner.	Residence.	No. of Crew.	Amount of Bounty Paid.
88,584	Index.....	Yarmouth.....	17	Nathaniel Allan	Richmond.....	4	\$ cts. 25 50

HALIFAX COUNTY.

55,836	Frank Newton....	Sydney.....	40	Theo. Conrod.....	Sheet Harbour..	9	60 00
46,498	Mariner.	Halifax.....	56	Wm. C. & J.H. Henley	Spry Bay.	8	79 33
41,787	Silver Dart.	do	30	John Hutt.....	Tangier.....	6	41 78

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties Paid, from 1882 to 1890 inclusive.

Number.	Province.	County.	1882.			1883.			1884.			Number.
			Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	
			Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Nova Scotia.....	Annapolis.....	472 00	1,998 00	2,470 00	838 00	1,207 50	2,045 50	648 00	1,503 50	2,151 50	1
2		Antigonish.....		840 00	840 00		482 50	482 50		799 50	799 50	2
3		Cape Breton.....	294 00	5,167 00	5,461 00	436 00	2,853 50	3,289 50	383 00	3,909 00	4,292 00	3
4		Colchester.....							64 00		64 00	4
5		Cumberland.....		20 00	20 00					7 50	7 50	5
6		Digby.....	1,486 00	4,118 66	5,554 66	2,652 00	2,182 50	4,834 50	3,322 84	2,234 50	5,557 34	6
7		Guysboro'.....	2,380 73	7,913 75	10,294 48	2,914 00	4,645 00	7,559 00	3,371 90	6,485 50	9,857 40	7
8		Halifax.....	3,599 50	11,118 31	14,717 81	6,020 00	6,080 50	12,100 50	5,834 00	7,898 00	13,732 00	8
9		Iverness.....	950 00	5,432 00	6,382 00	572 00	3,422 50	3,994 50	1,208 00	4,522 00	5,730 00	9
10		King's.....	46 00	125 00	171 00	146 00	157 50	303 50	196 00	70 50	266 50	10
11		Lunenburg.....	15,161 03	3,112 00	18,273 03	17,658 00	1,850 00	19,508 00	19,048 24	3,162 00	22,810 24	11
12		Pictou.....	202 00	95 00	297 00	202 00	120 00	322 00	177 76	107 50	285 26	12
13		Queen's.....	1,638 00	1,917 00	3,555 00	1,826 00	810 00	2,636 00	2,408 00	836 50	3,244 50	13
14		Richmond.....	3,853 15	7,998 50	11,851 65	3,558 00	4,225 00	7,783 00	3,266 58	6,325 50	9,591 58	14
15		Shelburne.....	7,294 00	4,332 00	11,626 00	8,744 00	2,326 50	11,070 50	8,928 27	2,781 50	11,709 77	15
16		Victoria.....	284 00	4,861 00	5,145 00	492 00	2,830 50	3,322 50	60 00	4,045 50	4,105 50	16
17		Yarmouth.....	7,825 09	1,615 00	9,440 09	9,486 00	695 00	10,181 00	9,758 00	971 50	10,729 50	17
18		Totals.....	45,435 50	60,663 22	106,098 72	55,544 00	33,888 50	89,432 50	59,274 59	45,659 50	104,934 09	18
19	New Brunswick..	Charlotte.....	2,140 00	5,641 00	7,781 00	2,380 00	2,830 00	5,210 00	2,792 00	3,035 00	5,827 00	19
20		Gloucester.....	422 00	5,368 00	5,790 00	492 00	3,568 50	4,060 50	508 00	4,739 00	5,307 00	20
21		Kent.....	768 00	965 00	1,733 00	266 00	1,197 50	1,463 50	246 00	764 50	1,010 50	21
22		Northumberland..		45 00	45 00	68 00	52 50	120 50	66 00	68 00	134 00	22
23		Restigouche.....	28 00		28 00	52 00		52 00				23
24		St. John.....	984 00	591 00	1,575 00	861 20	587 50	1,448 70	956 00	260 00	1,216 00	24
25		Westmoreland.....		45 00	45 00		40 00	40 00		81 50	81 50	25
26		Totals.....	4,342 00	12,655 00	16,997 00	4,119 20	8,276 00	12,395 20	4,568 00	9,008 00	13,576 00	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties Paid, from 1882 to 1890, inclusive.

Number.	Province.	County.	1882.				1883.				1884.				Number.
			Vessels.		Boats.		Vessels.		Boats.		Vessels.		Boats.		
			Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.	
27	P. E. Island	King's.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	27		
28		Prince.....	252 00	5,276 00	293 14	2,790 50	3,083 64	475 44	3,028 00	3,503 44	28				
29		Queen's.....	316 00	7,025 00	418 00	3,429 50	3,847 50	520 00	3,642 00	4,162 00	29				
30		Totals.....	210 00	3,836 00	96 00	1,550 00	1,646 00	65 02	1,473 50	1,538 52	30				
31	Quebec	Bonaventure.....	778 00	15,359 00	807 14	7,770 00	8,577 14	1,060 46	8,143 50	9,203 96	31				
32		Gaspe.....	.....	8,945 00	.....	3,846 50	3,846 50	.....	5,508 00	5,508 00	32	
33		Rimouski.....	2,070 00	17,839 75	2,152 00	9,302 50	11,454 50	1,906 00	13,879 50	15,785 50	33				
34		Saguenay.....	2,350 00	4,123 00	2,320 01	2,319 00	4,639 01	2,023 09	4,687 50	6,711 43	34				
35		Temisconata.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
36		Totals.....	4,420 00	28,632 75	4,472 01	15,468 00	19,940 01	3,929 93	24,075 00	28,004 93	36				
RECAPITULATION.															
37	Nova Scotia.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	37		
38		New Brunswick.....	45,435 50	60,663 22	55,544 00	33,888 50	89,432 50	59,274 59	45,659 50	104,934 09	38				
39		P. E. Island.....	4,342 00	12,655 00	4,119 20	8,276 00	12,395 20	4,568 00	9,008 00	13,576 00	39				
40		Quebec.....	778 00	13,339 00	807 14	7,770 00	8,577 14	1,000 46	8,143 50	9,203 96	40				
41		Totals.....	4,420 00	28,632 75	4,472 01	15,468 00	19,940 01	3,929 93	24,075 00	28,004 93	41				
41		Totals.....	54,975 50	117,309 97	64,942 35	65,402 50	130,344 85	68,832 98	80,886 00	155,718 98	41				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing

Number.	1885.			1886.			1887.		
	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.
	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1	430 08	1,180 00	1,610 08	431 60	1,063 50	1,495 10	305 27	1,162 00	1,467 27
2	.....	982 50	982 50	.....	832 00	832 00	.....	924 50	924 50
3	210 00	4,012 50	4,222 50	392 00	3,765 00	4,157 00	374 14	3,600 00	3,974 14
4	74 00	.....	74 00	74 00	.....	74 00	74 00	.....	74 00
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	3,036 02	1,993 00	5,029 02	2,131 79	1,924 50	4,056 29	2,671 34	1,582 50	4,253 84
7	3,312 53	7,129 50	10,442 03	2,936 90	7,521 00	10,457 90	2,210 58	7,963 50	10,174 08
8	5,984 77	8,398 00	14,382 77	4,947 02	8,200 50	13,147 52	5,097 61	8,333 50	13,431 11
9	844 00	4,913 50	5,797 50	1,294 12	5,265 00	6,559 12	1,582 88	5,091 00	6,673 88
10	54 00	185 50	239 50	96 00	297 50	393 50	218 00	242 00	460 00
11	17,315 34	2,947 00	20,262 34	16,755 64	3,122 00	19,877 64	16,154 33	3,751 50	19,905 83
12	154 00	132 00	286 00	156 00	94 50	250 50	.....	130 00	130 00
13	1,854 00	1,190 50	3,044 50	1,814 60	957 00	2,781 00	1,650 00	1,212 50	2,862 50
14	3,164 49	7,046 00	10,210 49	2,650 00	6,941 00	9,591 00	2,762 86	7,704 00	10,466 86
15	9,198 00	3,201 50	12,399 50	7,880 67	3,072 00	10,952 67	6,678 62	3,687 00	10,365 62
16	166 00	4,487 00	4,653 00	222 20	4,599 50	4,821 70	88 00	4,600 50	4,688 50
17	9,415 50	968 50	10,384 00	8,513 60	829 00	9,342 60	8,539 40	1,230 50	9,769 90
18	55,252 73	48,767 00	104,019 73	50,295 54	48,494 00	98,789 54	48,407 03	51,215 00	99,622 03
19	2,508 25	3,937 00	6,445 25	2,579 67	4,246 00	6,825 67	3,292 65	4,681 50	7,974 15
20	452 00	5,876 00	6,328 00	516 00	6,462 00	6,978 00	618 75	7,136 00	7,754 75
21	184 00	1,309 50	1,493 50	206 00	1,473 50	1,679 50	370 00	1,728 50	2,098 50
22	180 00	80 50	260 50	592 00	80 50	672 50	445 00	229 00	674 00
23	.....	.....	.....	28 00	7 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
24	902 00	367 50	1,269 50	1,054 40	424 00	1,478 40	786 25	291 00	1,077 25
25	.....	111 50	111 50	.....	225 50	225 50	.....	121 00	121 00
26	4,226 25	11,682 00	15,908 25	4,976 07	12,918 50	17,894 57	5,512 65	14,187 00	19,699 65

Bounties Paid, from 1882 to 1890, Inclusive.

1888.			1889.			1890.			Grand Total.	Number.
Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.		
Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
217 01	1,153 50	1,370 51	182 31	1,044 00	1,226 31	234 58	799 00	1,033 58	14,869 85	1
...	1,063 50	1,063 50	...	1,012 00	1,012 00	13 75	882 00	895 75	7,832 25	2
423 33	3,618 00	4,041 33	307 47	3,470 00	3,777 47	455 19	3,896 00	4,351 19	37,566 13	3
85 50	...	85 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 50	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 50	5
1,696 68	1,749 50	3,446 18	1,721 61	1,608 00	3,329 61	1,381 05	1,727 00	3,108 05	39,169 49	6
1,289 71	8,274 50	9,564 21	974 57	8,093 00	9,067 57	500 44	8,349 00	8,849 44	86,266 11	7
3,809 99	7,806 00	11,615 99	4,367 08	7,789 00	12,156 08	3,950 57	9,268 00	13,218 57	118,502 35	8
1,247 90	5,432 00	6,679 90	1,037 96	5,170 00	6,207 96	732 67	5,094 00	5,826 67	53,851 53	9
123 45	272 50	395 95	112 50	212 00	324 50	147 38	361 00	508 38	3,062 83	10
13,893 81	3,794 00	17,687 81	17,184 42	3,577 00	20,761 42	15,957 09	4,606 00	20,563 09	179,649 40	11
...	110 50	110 50	33 00	120 00	153 00	...	146 00	146 00	1,980 26	12
1,495 82	1,174 00	2,669 82	1,524 06	1,499 00	3,023 06	942 00	1,825 00	2,767 00	26,583 38	13
2,390 65	8,108 50	10,499 15	2,825 92	6,534 00	9,359 92	2,963 30	8,008 00	10,971 30	90,324 95	14
5,193 59	3,842 50	9,036 09	4,127 80	4,240 00	8,367 80	3,087 27	4,680 00	7,767 27	93,295 22	15
36 00	4,963 50	4,999 50	21 00	5,030 00	5,051 00	...	5,477 00	5,477 00	42,263 70	16
5,661 46	858 50	6,519 96	5,428 81	896 00	6,324 81	4,771 35	1 005 00	5,776 35	78,468 21	17
37,564 90	52,221 00	89,785 90	39,848 51	50,294 00	90,142 51	35,136 64	56,123 00	91,259 64	874,084 66	18
2,113 50	4,447 50	6,561 00	2,127 16	4,803 00	6,930 16	1,678 07	4,644 00	6,322 07	59,876 30	19
537 46	8,212 50	8,749 96	590 95	9,822 00	10,412 95	812 15	10,811 00	11,623 15	67,004 31	20
244 48	1,770 50	2,014 98	71 50	2,177 15	2,248 65	76 50	2,235 85	2,312 35	16,054 48	21
155 34	73 00	228 34	414 37	85 00	499 37	216 26	77 00	293 26	2,927 47	22
28 50	...	28 50	21 00	7 00	28 00	...	...	...	171 50	23
487 64	312 00	799 64	487 66	377 00	864 66	274 50	249 00	523 50	10,252 65	24
...	72 50	72 50	...	43 00	43 00	...	37 00	37 00	777 00	25
3,566 92	14,888 00	18,454 92	3,712 64	17,314 15	21,026 79	3,057 48	18,053 85	21,111 33	157,063 71	26

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Fishing Bounties

Number.	1885.			1886.			1887.			
	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.
	Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
27	626 15	4,090 50	4,716 65	770 44	4,149 50	4,919 94	1,225 78	4,396 00	5,621 78	654 06
28	426 00	3,552 50	3,978 50	967 40	3,413 00	4,380 40	1,127 00	3,636 00	4,763 00	782 00
29	76 00	1,433 50	1,509 50	271 53	1,364 00	1,635 53	734 73	1,409 00	2,143 73	180 90
30	1,128 15	9,076 50	10,204 65	2,009 37	8,926 50	10,935 87	3,087 51	9,441 00	12,528 51	1,616 96
31	.....	8,005 00	8,005 00	.....	9,294 00	9,294 00	.....	8,862 00	8,862 00	.....
32	1,524 26	14,900 50	16,424 76	1,176 98	15,465 50	16,642 48	1,233 98	15,335 25	16,569 23	1,098 05
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	1,988 00	5,047 00	7,035 00	2,227 63	5,119 50	7,347 13	2,354 00	4,122 50	6,476 50	1,573 20
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	3,512 26	27,952 50	31,464 76	3,404 61	29,879 00	33,283 61	3,587 98	28,319 75	31,907 73	2,671 25

RECAPITU

37	55,252 73	48,767 00	104,019 73	50,295 54	48,494 00	98,789 54	48,407 03	51,215 00	99,622 03	37,564 90
38	4,226 25	11,682 00	15,908 25	4,976 07	12,918 50	17,894 57	5,512 65	14,187 00	10,699 65	3,566 92
39	1,128 15	9,076 50	10,204 65	2,009 37	8,926 50	10,935 87	3,087 51	9,441 00	12,528 51	1,616 96
40	3,512 26	27,952 50	31,464 76	3,404 61	29,879 00	33,283 61	3,587 98	28,319 75	31,907 73	2,671 25
41	64,119 39	97,478 00	161,597 39	60,685 59	100,218 00	160,903 59	60,595 17	103,162 75	163,757 92	45,420 03
	Less Refund..		58 00							Less
			161,539 39							

Paid, from 1882 to 1890, inclusive.

1888.		1889.			1890.			Grand Total.	Number.
Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.	Vessels.	Boats.	Total.		
Amount.		Amount.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
2,067 00	2,721 06	1,043 02	6,672 00	7,715 02	713 09	4,837 00	5,550 09	43,017 62	27
3,826 50	4,608 50	651 25	4,114 00	4,765 25	633 93	3,941 00	4,574 93	42,105 08	28
1,582 50	1,763 40	69 26	1,445 00	1,514 26	63 30	1,498 00	1,561 30	17,148 24	29
7,476 00	9,092 96	1,763 53	12,231 00	13,994 53	1,410 32	10,276 00	11,686 32	102,360 94	30
9,891 50	9,891 50	.....	10,689 00	10,689 00	51 76	11,894 00	11,945 76	76,986 76	31
16,527 50	17,625 55	856 34	16,597 00	17,453 34	376 51	16,914 00	17,290 51	149,215 62	32
27 50	27 50	.....	160 00	160 00	.....	145 00	145 00	332 50	33
3,741 00	5,314 20	1,600 87	3,459 50	5,060 37	1,287 45	3,542 00	4,829 45	51,536 09	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	35
30,187 50	32,858 75	2,457 21	30,905 50	33,362 71	1,715 72	34,495 00	34,210 72	278,085 97	36

LATION.

52,221 00	89,785 90	39,848 51	50,294 00	90,142 51	35,136 64	56,123 00	91,259 64	874,084 66	37
14,888 00	18,454 92	3,712 64	17,314 15	21,026 79	3,057 48	18,053 85	21,111 33	157,063 71	38
7,476 00	9,092 96	1,763 53	12,231 00	13,994 53	1,410 32	10,276 00	11,686 32	102,360 94	39
30,187 50	32,858 75	2,457 21	30,905 50	33,362 71	1 715 72	32,495 00	34,210 72	278,085 97	40
104,772 50	150,192 53	47,781 89	110,744 65	158,526 54	41,320 16	116,947 85	158,268 01	1,411,595 28	41
Refund...	7 00				Less Refund.....		27 00	92 00	
	150,185 53						158,241 01	1,411,503 28	

PART II

REPORT

ON THE

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

OF

CANADA

1891

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1892

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE REPORT

1891.

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REPORT

ON THE

FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE

OF

CANADA

1891

BY LIEUT. ANDREW GORDON, R. N.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1891.

The HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to report on the work of the Fisheries Protection Service under my command during the past season as follows:—

The vessels forming the fleet were as shown in the Table hereunder:

Vessel.	Officer Commanding.	Date of Commission.	Date paid off.
SS. Acadia.....	Lieut. Gordon, R.N.	June 1	October 24.
La Canadienne.....	Com. Wakeham.....	do 2	November 26.
Stanley.....	Capt. Finlayson.....	do 18	September 11.
Dream.....	do Pratt	Jan. 1	November 30.
Schr. Vigilant.....	do Knowlton.....	May 10	December
Agnes Macdonald..	do Kent.....	June 1	October 15.
Prince Edward....	do Rood		And men from Acadia employed during part of lobster season, June 10 to July 10.
SS. St. Nicholas	do Pratt.....	Nov. 25	December 31.

The "Acadia" was employed throughout the greater part of the season in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the coast of Cape Breton.

"La Canadienne" took her usual district on the Quebec shore and the northern gulf, and during the months of August and September was cruising off Miramichi Bay and west end of Prince Edward Island.

The "Stanley" was employed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Cape Breton coast, but was paid off on the 11th September at Halifax, going in the dock there for certain repairs.

The SS. "Dream" was employed in the Bay of Fundy up to the 30th November, when she was handed back to her owners, the charter having expired on notice given.

The SS. "St. Nicholas" was chartered on the 25th November to replace the "Dream," and was employed in the Bay of Fundy and on the north coast of Nova Scotia.

The "Vigilant" was principally employed on the Nova Scotian coast.

The "Agnes Macdonald" was built specially for the service by Mr. Joseph McGill, of Shelburne. She represents the newest type of fishing schooner and proved herself an exceptionally fast sailer. She was employed in the Gulf and on the Nova Scotian coast for the protection of the mackerel fishery.

The "Prince Edward" was officered and manned from the "Acadia," and was employed in Northumberland Straits in enforcing the provisions of the fisheries regulations in regard to lobsters.

In former reports I have drawn your attention to the advisability of retaining the services year after year of desirable officers of the force, and can add that each year's experience but strengthens my opinion on this point. It was, therefore, a matter of much satisfaction to me to be able to notify the officers under my command that a decision in their favour had been arrived at, and that they would be allowed half pay during the period that they were not employed on active duty. I feel sure that the liberality of the Government will be appreciated by these officers, and that as we shall now be able to retain the services of desirable and experienced men, great advantage will accrue to the service.

The scarcity of seamen at all the seaports in the Maritime Provinces raised the rate of wages in the spring so that we were compelled to pay an increased rate, A.B.'s getting nineteen dollars per month and ordinary seamen seventeen dollars for the season.

The desirability of retaining the services of experienced and reliable officers is readily admitted; but it is also of importance to retain the services of a certain number of the men who are familiar with the routine and with the discipline of the force; a few such men in each ship very soon leaven up the others and tend greatly to make things go smoothly. In my report for last year I recommended that A.B.'s be allowed to receive pay up to twenty dollars per month when they have been three years on the force, and I am still of opinion that the increase would be a most valuable aid to the working of the service.

SEIZURES.

The only seizure of a fishing vessel made during the season was that of the United States fishing schooner "F. D. Hodgkins," of Lemoine, Maine, a three-masted vessel of 169 tons. She was seized by Commander Wakeham, in the D. SS. "La Canadienne," for fishing in Fox Bay, at Anticosti. The master pleaded ignorance of the law, thinking he had the same rights off Anticosti as at the Magdalen Islands. Under the circumstances, the vessel was finally released on payment of a fine of two thousand dollars, and shipped a fresh crew for her homeward voyage. Capt. Pratt, in the D. SS. "Dream," also seized some small boats for fishing on Coffin's Ledge in Passamaquoddy Bay, but in consideration of the fact that the trespass might not have been intentional, the weather being thick at the time, the boats were all returned to their owners on their signing a release of all claims for damages.

LICENSES FOR FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS.

Parliament having sanctioned the continuance of the system of the issue of licenses commenced under the *modus vivendi* appended to the Treaty of Washington, 1888, similar licenses were issued for the year 1891, and the charge of one dollar and fifty cents per ton formerly made was continued unchanged. The following table gives a list of the vessels which took out these licenses during the year 1891.

SCHEDULE of United States Fishing Vessels to which Permits were issued under the Act entitled "An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America," during the year 1891.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Port of Issue.	Fee.
				\$ cts.
Ella M. Doughty.....	Portland, Me.....	71	Lockeport, N.S.....	106 50
John W. Bray.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	79	Barrington.....	118 50
Laura Sayward.....	do.....	65	Port Mulgrave.....	97 50
Lucille.....	do.....	99	Shelburne.....	148 50
Electa A. Eaton.....	do.....	73	do.....	109 50
A. A. Duncan.....	do.....	83	do.....	124 50
Mascot.....	do.....	77	Liverpool.....	115 50
Samuel V. Colby.....	do.....	95	do.....	142 50
Spencer F. Baird.....	do.....	74	do.....	111 00
Nellie Dixon.....	Boston, Mass.....	106	Arichat.....	159 00
James and Ella.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	86	do.....	129 00
Hereward.....	do.....	85	Canso.....	127 50
Willie M. Stevens.....	do.....	73	do.....	109 50
Hattie Evelyn.....	do.....	66	Port Mulgrave.....	99 00
Penobscot.....	do.....	85	do.....	127 50
Abbie M. Deering.....	do.....	96	Arichat.....	144 00
Rigel.....	do.....	107	Port Hawkesbury.....	160 50
Mabel Kenniston.....	do.....	78	Liverpool.....	117 00
Iolanthe.....	do.....	71	do.....	106 50
Elsie N. Smith.....	do.....	106	North Sydney.....	159 00
Lizzie J. Greenleaf.....	do.....	88	do.....	132 00
Henry Longfellow.....	do.....	78	Liverpool.....	117 00
Bertha Nickerson.....	Booth Bay, Me.....	136	do.....	204 00
Addie Emma.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	35	Shelburne.....	52 50
Lucy W. Dyer.....	do.....	78	do.....	117 00
Golden Hind.....	do.....	70	Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	105 00
William Matheson.....	Provincetown.....	105	Arichat.....	157 50
Bertha May.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	75	Yarmouth.....	112 50
Carrie E. Parsons.....	do.....	80	Magdalen Islands.....	120 00
Eliza B. Campbell.....	do.....	95	North Sydney.....	142 50
Flora Dilloway.....	do.....	77	Canso.....	115 50
Ellen M. Adams.....	do.....	85	do.....	127 50
Gladiator.....	do.....	107	do.....	160 50
Lotta Bell.....	Provincetown.....	91	Arichat.....	136 50
Jesse T. Matheson.....	do.....	130	do.....	195 00
Marsdale.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	76	do.....	114 00
Porter J. Roberts.....	do.....	72	Yarmouth.....	108 00
Addie Winthrop.....	do.....	73	Liverpool.....	109 50
William H. Oakes.....	do.....	67	do.....	100 50
Gardner W. Tarr.....	do.....	62	Yarmouth.....	93 00
Susie Hooper.....	do.....	73	do.....	109 50
Knight Templar.....	do.....	70	Arichat.....	105 00
John G. Whittier.....	do.....	99	Yarmouth.....	148 50
Abbie Dodge.....	do.....	56	do.....	84 00
Annie L. Sanborn.....	do.....	33	Barrington.....	49 50
Jennie B. Thomas.....	do.....	48	do.....	72 00
Mystic.....	do.....	78	Canso.....	117 00
Laurance A. Munroe.....	do.....	110	do.....	165 00
Mabel Leighton.....	do.....	71	do.....	106 50
Gladstone.....	do.....	97	do.....	145 50
E. F. Williard.....	Portland, Me.....	55	Liverpool.....	82 50
Blanche.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	79	Arichat.....	118 50
Farragut.....	do.....	48	Barrington.....	72 00
Flash.....	do.....	69	Yarmouth.....	103 50
David Sherman.....	do.....	68	do.....	102 00
Ada R. Terry.....	do.....	65	do.....	97 50
Vesta.....	do.....	75	do.....	112 50
Enma E. Witherell.....	Boston, Mass.....	109	do.....	163 50
Willie A. Jewell.....	Provincetown.....	67	do.....	100 50
Conductor.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	70	Shelburne.....	105 00
Parthia.....	do.....	105	Yarmouth.....	157 50
Annie H. Mason.....	do.....	29	do.....	43 50
Horace B. Parker.....	do.....	93	Arichat.....	139 50
Charles W. Parker.....	do.....	54	Yarmouth.....	81 00
Mary Story.....	do.....	60	do.....	90 00

SCHEDULE of United States Fishing Vessels to which Permits were issued, &c.—*Con.*

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Port of Issue.	Fee.
				\$ cts.
Daniel C. Baker.....	Salem, Mass.....	32	Yarmouth.....	48 00
New England.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	82	do.....	123 00
Octavia A. Dow.....	do.....	38	Barrington.....	57 00
D. A. Wilson.....	Beverly, Mass.....	87	Liverpool.....	130 50
Helen F. Fredick.....	Kennebunk, Me.....	37	do.....	55 50
Smuggler.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	64	Yarmouth.....	96 00
Augusta N. Johnston.....	do.....	62	St. Andrews, N.B.....	93 00
Alert.....	Portland, Me.....	24	Liverpool, N.S.....	36 00
Mary E. Daniels.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	64	do.....	96 00
Oceanus.....	do.....	45	Barrington.....	67 50
Ralph E. Eaton.....	do.....	66	Liverpool.....	99 00
Tubal Cain.....	do.....	60	do.....	90 00
Christie Campbell.....	do.....	52	Yarmouth.....	78 00
Fannie A. Spurling.....	do.....	81	do.....	121 50
Gertie Evelyn.....	do.....	81	Arichat.....	121 50
A. M. Burnham.....	do.....	60	Liverpool.....	90 00
Lizzie.....	do.....	68	Barrington.....	102 00
Rapid Transit.....	do.....	80	Yarmouth.....	120 00
Wenona.....	do.....	103	Liverpool.....	154 50
Annie Wesley.....	do.....	89	Yarmouth.....	133 50
Polar Wane.....	do.....	86	do.....	129 00
Eliza.....	Salem, Mass.....	44	do.....	66 00
Brunhilde.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	90	Shelburne.....	135 00
Henrietta.....	do.....	74	Liverpool.....	111 00
Albert Woodbury.....	Beverly, Mass.....	31	do.....	46 50
William H. Jordan.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	86	Lunenburg.....	129 00
Margaret Mather.....	do.....	91	Yarmouth.....	136 50
Edgar S. Foster.....	Salem, Mass.....	94	do.....	141 00
Nereid.....	Gloucester, Mass.....	92	Liverpool.....	138 00
Samuel R. Crane.....	do.....	74	North Sydney.....	111 00
Matthew Keany.....	do.....	66	Canso.....	99 00
A. T. Gifford.....	do.....	81	do.....	121 50
J. W. Campbell.....	do.....	79	do.....	118 50

SUMMARY.

Total number of vessels.....	98
Total tonnage.....	7,399
Total amount received in fees.....	\$11,098 50

The conditions attending the issue of these licenses have, owing to the action of the Newfoundland Government, very materially changed during the past year. During the years 1888 and 1889 Newfoundland and Canada reciprocated with each other, licenses issued being good either in Canada or Newfoundland. In 1890, on the plea that United States schooners had been supplying bait to French vessels which they had obtained in Newfoundland, thus rendering the operation of the Bait Act nugatory, *i.e.*, the Newfoundland Government declined to continue the system under the *modus vivendi* adopting in the early part of the season a license system almost equivalent to prohibition. In 1891, however, the colonists have apparently both forgotten and forgiven the injuries said in 1890 to have been inflicted on their well-being by United States vessels, and while Canadian fishermen were absolutely prohibited from getting bait, and at the close of the season Canadian commercial vessels from buying cargoes of frozen herring as an article of trade, at this very time United States schooners were welcomed to their shores, given free bait licenses and allowed to sell their small fish in Newfoundland ports.

Privileges such as these formed a tempting bait, and it was anticipated early in the season that the bulk of the United States fishing fleet would use the Newfound-

land shores as a base of operations for the season's work, thus avoiding the necessity of paying the license fee demanded by Canada.

The results however were as gratifying to Canada as they were unexpected, and the following statement shows that although the number of licenses issued was twenty-one less than that issued in 1890, it was still twenty in excess of the number issued in 1889, when Newfoundland and Canada were issuing reciprocal licenses.

1889—number issued.....	78—amount of fee.....	\$ 9,589 50
1890 do	119 do	14,461 50
1891 do	98 do	11,098 56

There has been in both the United States and Canada a steadily improving demand for fresh fish. This demand has been created by the increased facilities given by, and improved means of transportation of fish adopted by, the leading railway companies of both countries.

This demand will continue to increase; and as the shore fisheries of the United States are utterly inadequate as a base of supply, this fresh fish trade has been driven into decked vessels.

These vessels to be profitable have to make frequent trips and go home with smaller quantities of fish. They must therefore fish nearer home, and thus we find them scattered over George's Bank, Roseway, La Have, Brown's, and other shore banks of our Nova Scotia coast. During the summer they must have bait and ice, and thus Canada's geographical position is such that in order to successfully prosecute this business they must use our ports freely, and as they are unable to do this under the treaty of 1818 they take out licenses for the purpose of assisting them to successfully prosecute their calling. Whilst in no sense admitting that the license fee paid by United States vessels represents the full value to them of the commercial equivalent obtained, the system has proved successful to this extent, that it has in many cases lessened the friction which is unavoidable if the provisions of the treaty of 1818 are carried out rigorously.

Opinions still differ among Canadian fishermen as to the effect of the license system on their interest, many of the deep-sea fishermen contending that the licensed United States vessels compete with them for what has been lately a limited bait supply, and that they are otherwise greatly disadvantaged.

The shore fishermen and trap owners on the contrary consider that they are benefited by the competition of these men and get better prices for their bait fish in consequence of the system.

The number of licenses actually issued does not however show the extent to which our ports are made use of by United States fishing vessels. The appointment during the past summer of a special reporting officer at Sand Point, Shelburne county, has been fully justified, and has shown the necessity of paying special attention to the protection of the southern part of Nova Scotia. From 25th May to 31st December 232 visits were paid to this port by United States vessels either fishing or buying fish. (See Appendix B to this report.)

The returns for Canso were prepared by the late Mr. Young, the Collector of Customs there. They form Appendix A to this report, and are in the same form as they appeared in the report of 1890.

The table shows 183 visits paid, 114 by unlicensed and 69 by licensed vessels. I regret to have to record the death of this officer, and desire to bear public testimony to his ability and faithfulness as an officer; his never-failing tact enabled him to perform his duties in connection with foreign fishing vessels and to win at the same time the friendship and esteem of all who came in official contact with him.

In my last report I suggested that blank forms should be supplied, similar to that in Appendix A, to the collectors of Customs at certain ports. I am still strongly of opinion that these returns would be of great value, and would enable us to form a very accurate estimate of the use made of our ports by foreign fishing vessels. The

ports from which it is desirable information should be obtained are the following: Grand Manan, Westport, Yarmouth, Sandy Point (now obtained), Shelburne, Pubnico, Argyle, Barrington, Lockeport, Liverpool, Halifax, Liscomb, Isaac's Harbour, Whitehaven, Canso (now obtained), Crow Harbour, Port Malcolm, Port Mulgrave, Port Hawkesbury, Port Hood, Cheticamp, Aspy Bay, Ingonish, North Sydney, Louisburg, Arichat, Georgetown, P.E.I., Souris, Malpeque, Cascumpeque, Gaspé Basin, Que.

CUSTOMS.

The system of stamping the clearances of fishing vessels, instead of taking them up and issuing fresh papers each time they enter port, continues to work satisfactorily wherever tried and the practice should be made as general as possible.

PILOTAGE CHARGES.

In my last report I recommended that the Pilotage Act should be amended by extending the exemption from compulsory pilotage to vessels of 120 tons. This is the limit adopted by the Halifax Commission; it is broad enough practically to exempt the entire fishing fleet and its general adoption would do away with one of the questions which occasionally arises as to the liability of United States fishing vessels for pilotage. At the same time, it would not in any way affect the tariffs of the pilotage authorities in the cases where the pilot's services were sought or accepted.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY OF 1891.

The mackerel fishery of this year was, so far as Canadian waters are concerned, a very fairly successful one, and on the coast of the United States this fishery exhibited some signs of improvement, large numbers of small and immature fish having been taken there during the season.

Discouraged by repeated years of failure since Canada closed her inshore waters to United States fishermen, far fewer vessels fitted out in New England ports to prosecute the mackerel fishery this year than formerly. In fact, only 43 vessels in all were fitted out for this fishery. Of these, thirty-six visited either the Cape shore or North Bay, making a catch in the waters off the Canadian coasts of 6,824 barrels. This is 1,600 barrels less than the amount taken by the United States fleet last year, but as there were only thirty-six vessels this year as against sixty-four vessels last year, the amount per vessel has risen from 132 barrels per vessel to 190 barrels per vessel nearly.

The following table gives a list of the United States mackerel fishing vessels fishing off the Canadian coasts during the season of 1891:—

LIST of United States Vessels engaged in the Mackerel Fishery off the Canadian Coast during the year 1891.

Name of Vessel.	Port of Registry.	Catch.	Remarks.
		Brls.	
Alice Jordan.....	Gloucester.....	460	
Ambrose H. Knight.....	do.....	150	
Caroline Vooght.....	do.....	250	
Carl Schurz.....	do.....	290	
Carrier Dove.....	do.....	120	
Davy Crocket.....	do.....	210	
do second trip.....	do.....	15	
Emma W. Brown.....	do.....	200	
Ellen Lincoln.....	do.....	125	
Ethel B. Jacobs.....	do.....	305	And 75 brls. herring.
do second trip.....	do.....	92	
Enola C.....	do.....	6	
Eastern Queen.....	do.....	42	
Fredonia.....	do.....	205	
Governor Butler.....	do.....	180	
do second trip.....	do.....	42	
Geo. F. Edmunds.....	do.....	200	
Grayling.....	do.....	215	
Herald of the Morning.....	do.....	14	
Herbert M. Rogers.....	do.....	200	
Hattie D. Linnell.....	do.....	20	
do second trip.....	do.....	115	
Henrietta Francis.....	Portland.....	70	
Hattie M. Graham.....	Gloucester.....	125	
do second trip.....	do.....	20	
Jeanie Severns.....	do.....	150	
Lillie B. Fernald.....	Portland.....	Clean.	Reported 70 brls. by Port Mulgrave.
Laura Belle.....	Gloucester.....	do	
Lizzie Maud.....	Portland.....	380	
Lizzie M. Center.....	Gloucester.....	360	
do second trip.....	do.....	120	
Lizzie W. Hannum.....	do.....	350	
Laurel.....	do.....	35	
do second trip.....	do.....	No report.	
Marion Grimes.....	do.....	50	
Norumbega.....	do.....	500	
do second trip.....	do.....	100	
Notice (hooker).....	do.....	200	
Roulette.....	Boston.....	150	
S. F. Maker.....	Gloucester.....	206	
do second trip.....	do.....	150	
Two-Forty.....	do.....	140	
Uncle Joe.....	Portland.....	150	
W. M. Gaffney.....	Gloucester.....	150	
Yosemite.....	do.....	24	
Total catch.....		6,886	

The movements of this fleet were different this year from any year since the re establishment of a Fisheries Protection Service and the closure of our territorial waters to United States vessels. Upwards of thirty sail came down at the opening of the season 1st June, and in the first few weeks secured nearly five thousand barrels. The great bulk of this fleet returned home before the 1st of July, leaving only four or five vessels on the coast; these ultimately followed the others, and in September there were only one or two vessels fishing. Five more came down for the fall fishing in October, which, on account of the bad weather, was only partially successful.

The following table gives the catch of mackerel made by United States vessels in the waters off the Canadian coast for the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891 :—

1888—83 vessels take	10,418 barrels,	average	126 barrels per vessel.
1889—62 do	6,755 do	do	109 do
1890—64 do	8,443 do	do	132 do
1891—36 do	6,886 do	do	191 do

The total catch made in all waters by United States vessels was 35,528 barrels, being more than double the quantity taken last year, and if from this amount we subtract the amount taken off the Canadian coasts it leaves 28,704 barrels as the mackerel product of the waters off the New England coasts, which last year, though fished by a larger fleet, only produced 7,697 barrels, thus showing a marked improvement of the fishery in these waters.

The following table shows the catch by Canadian and by United States fishermen from 1885 to 1891 inclusive. As the Canadian returns are not yet available, the Canadian catch for 1891 is estimated, but that of United States fishermen is taken from the returns as published by the Boston Fish Bureau :—

Year.	Canada.	United States.	Total.
1885	148,450	330,000	478,450
1886	152,292	80,000	232,292
1887	131,653	78,000	209,653
1888	65,777	40,000	105,777
1889	65,849	17,794	83,643
1890	101,513	16,140	117,653
1891	125,000	35,528	160,528

The improvement in the fishery is quite marked, and an examination of the facts gives great strength to the contention that the temporary abolition of purse-seining has been very beneficial.

In 1888 the prohibition of purse-seining came into force on all the New England coasts. The prohibition continuing up to the 1st of June in each year, does, as I have shown in my former reports, protect the gravid fish on the coasts of New England, and, to a limited extent, also on the southern coasts of Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy. And now we find, co-incident with the expiration of the period when we might reasonably expect to meet with some effects from this prohibition, that a decided improvement has taken place in the fishery within the protected area. Another strong argument in favour of this theory is that a very large proportion of the fish taken in this area were immature, being either tinkers or small 3's, and it was to capture these fish that the fleet of purse seiners stayed off their own shore instead of coming down to the Gulf. In this fishing again the effect of the increased demand for fresh fish was felt; for in many cases small fares of these immature fish were landed fresh and sold, instead of being cured and salted, the small fish bringing proportionately a much higher price fresh than they would have done after being salted.

In view of the success which has apparently attended the suppression of the use of the purse-seine prior to the spawning season off the New England coasts, it is only reasonable to presume that a like benefit would accrue from similar action in other places.

In Canada we have a law which absolutely prohibits the use of the purse-seine within the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada, but to be an effectual protection for the fish the prohibition must extend beyond the conventional three-mile limit. I would again bring before your notice the need of international co-operation to secure the restoration of this fishery. I have always contended, and still maintain, that owing to the gradation of marine climate, due to latitude and to the physical characteristics of the areas, the spawning seasons are different, and therefore a period which gives ample protection to the southern or New England fishing ground will not give adequate protection to the Nova Scotian or to the Gulf fishery.

In my report of last year I dealt very fully with this question, and the events which have transpired during this season all point significantly to the correctness of the conclusions then arrived at. It will be observed that the only area where any noticeable improvement in the fishing has taken place is in the one where the prohibition of purse-seining extends to the high seas, and is of sufficient duration to protect the fish until after the spawning season is over. Couple with this the observed fact that a very large proportion of the increased catch in this particular area were young or immature fish, and the evidence is certainly remarkable enough to warrant the conclusion that in this case the prohibition and increase stand in the relation of cause and effect.

Under these circumstances, I feel justified in again urging on your notice the advisability of securing the co-operation of the United States Government to some such arrangement as that proposed in my report for last year, so that a similar degree of protection may be given to the fish in the northern waters to that which now prevails off the New England coast. The necessity for this will appear more evident when it is pointed out that the United States fleet of seiners alone took from our Atlantic coastal waters, before the 30th of June, nearly five thousand barrels of fish; this quantity, being taken just prior to the spawning season, must naturally affect the supply, which is admittedly much diminished. Perhaps the most striking way of regarding the capture of these fish is to invert the position and think what a triumph on the part of the pisciculturist it would be regarded if, towards re-stocking these depleted waters, he could say that there had been deposited no less than one million adult gravid fish just ripe for the process of natural reproduction; yet this quantity of fish in just that condition were taken off our shores as described above. Canada has shown her *bonâ fide* interest by the Bill prohibiting purse-seining which Parliament has passed, and I am convinced that the more enlightened, at any rate, among the United States fishermen, will not object to such protective legislation as may be necessary to restore and preserve this fishery.

The evil, which I have pointed out in former reports, of excessive gill-net fishing still continues unabated, and it is most desirable, in the interest both of this and other fisheries, that this means of fishing should be regulated. This question will, however, be dealt with in another portion of this report.

In Canada the increased demand for fresh fish has also been felt, and has considerably affected this fishery. Large quantities of mackerel are now forwarded fresh at all seasons of the year, which formerly were salted down; and in the fall fishing at Canso it was stated in the press that though the take of mackerel had been fair and of fine quality, the proportion forwarded to market fresh had been so large that probably not more than a hundred barrels of salted fish would be put up out of the fall run.

The following return, furnished by the courtesy of the Railway Department, is interesting as showing the growth of the fresh fish trade. And it must be remembered that a very large proportion of the fish exported fresh is shipped by sea to Boston—both from Charlottetown, Halifax and Yarmouth—so that the returns, whilst exhibiting the growth of the trade, in no wise represent its volume.

Statement showing the quantity of fresh fish carried over the Intercolonial Railway during the following years:—

	Tons.
1875-76.....	1,249
1876-77.	1,429
1877-78.....	2,176
1878-79.....	2,638
1879-80.....	1,802
1880-81.....	2,085
1881-82.....	2,033
1882-83.....	2,723
1883-84.....	3,375
1884-85.....	3,643

	Tons.
1885-86.....	5,987
1886-87.....	4,400
1887-88.....	3,739
1888-89.....	5,034

THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

The lobster fishery of 1891 was a great improvement over that of 1890, the increase being generally estimated at about forty per cent in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The success which attended the operation of the packers during the season of 1890 lead to a very considerable increase in the number of factories; and in many instances the older packers, in order to keep their ground, were obliged to add to the number of traps which they formerly used. The increased catch therefore while admittedly partly due to a partial restoration of the fishery is in my opinion largely the result of an increase in the fishing appliances used.

On the Magdalen Islands the sudden illness that swept down in a single night on the whole population put a stop to the fishing when at its height and caused great loss to the inhabitants. In order to enable them to get some benefit from this fishery an extension of the season was granted till 31st July; and it is worthy of note, as indicating the revolution of opinion on the part of those engaged in the business, that the extension, though granted under circumstances so extreme as to prevent the probability of it being considered a precedent, was protested against by many packers who but a short time since would willingly have signed a petition for the extension.

In my last report I went at length into the question of the regulations needed for the preservation of this industry, and at the conference of fishery inspectors the subject was fully discussed.

The first and most important question is that of the enforcement of the size limit. Notwithstanding the extra assistance given to the inspectors this provision was admittedly only partially carried out, and I am still firmly of opinion that the rigid enforcement of this law would close every factory in Northumberland Straits and would render many others unprofitable.

During the season of 1891 a very considerable demand for fresh lobsters for the Boston and New York markets existed. Large quantities were shipped in the ordinary course of trade by the Yarmouth steamers, but besides this quite a number of small United States sailing vessels, from twenty-five to forty tons, were engaged in the purchase of these live lobsters from our fishermen. These lobsters have all to exceed 10 inches in length and they are bought from the fishermen at so much each, and though the price varies it is always much in excess of anything which the packers could afford to give. From every point of view this is a desirable form of fishery and should be encouraged, because, since none but adult lobsters are taken, and these must be proper hard-shell lobsters not carrying exuded ova, the fishery practically protects itself. In this fishery a considerable advance has been made this year, and the lobsters are now carried alive for several days with but little risk or loss; and in spite of comparatively warm weather the sailing vessels were on our southern Nova Scotian shore up to the 18th of June. These small vessels carried from six to eight thousand lobsters each, and as the trade has increased it is reasonable to suppose that it is profitable. If profitable in Boston, it would be still more so if it were possible to deliver these lobsters alive in the English market, and with a fast line of steamships capable of going from Halifax to Plymouth in six days I believe that under the present system of carriage it would be possible to develop this trade.

The proposal to license all fishing boats and appliances used in the prosecution of the lobster fishery, and to license all canneries where lobster meat is put up in tins, has been discussed a good deal by the packers, and the license system considered generally will not, I think, meet with much opposition, though modification of several of the details is considered necessary. It does not seem to be desirable to

describe the boats in the license, because a fisherman may have to use different boats during the season; at many of the canneries the boats are anchored off in exposed situations all through the season, and they sometimes go adrift and receive damage which would prevent their use for a time. If, however, the trawl buoys are all marked, and it is made imperative to have two trawl buoys for every hundred traps on the ground line, and if this mark is registered in the license the enforcement of the law will be rendered much easier.

The two substantially protective measures of the regulations proposed in my report of last year are the enforcement of a special close season for packing, and the utilization of the ova taken at each cannery by means of hatching troughs or boxes, for a saving of a very small percentage of the colossal amount of ova now destroyed will represent quite a substantial addition to the crop of young lobsters.

During the past season a few experimental troughs were made and the system gave promise of considerable success. It seems that all the ova which are nearly ripe hatch out readily and a portion of the others, but the success or failure of the system will always depend largely on the intelligent work of the attendant. The ova must be carefully removed from the body of the female with sharp scissors, removing any damaged ova, the mass to be put in salt water immediately; then they must be worked over and the agglutinated masses of ova opened out, so that they may lie on the trays and move freely with the rocking of the trough.

Much difficulty was experienced this year in getting wire gauze that would stand the action of the salt water, but if an order is given for a large number of troughs it would cost very little to have a gauze made of the exact width of nickle-plated brass wire. This would stand the action of the salt for one season at any rate, and if any hole gets worn in the tray the whole thing could be temporarily covered with cheese cloth. Those packers who operated the troughs even for the few days at the close of the season were quite enthusiastic about the proposed system and volunteered to co-operate with the department in any way thought desirable.

I am myself firmly of opinion that this system when properly worked is capable of doing much to improve the fishery, and consider that we are now in a position to decide on making an experiment on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical benefit.

The inspectors should be instructed to endeavour to secure the co-operation of the larger packers and to issue the troughs to them at the rate of ten troughs to a factory whose pack last season was a thousand cases. I am of opinion that a thousand traps can be well made with brass screws, nickelled gauze, etc., for the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars. They are to be fitted complete with mooring slings, so that they shall be, when delivered, all ready to put in the water.

The packers could be supplied in the order of their application to the inspector, and should undertake to detail a man specially for the work of saving the ova and handling these troughs, the condition on the part of the department being that if the work is faithfully performed the law against the capture of female lobsters carrying exuded ova shall not apply to such canneries as the inspector certifies to have faithfully operated the hatching troughs during the season.

The lobster hatchery at Caribou Harbour was this year in operation for a portion of the season and successfully hatched out a large number of young lobsters. From the nature of the work it will be readily seen that the area over which the beneficial effects of the lobster hatchery can be spread is necessarily limited, and it would be impossible to erect such a number of hatcheries as would be necessary to save all the ova now destroyed; but this can be done to quite an appreciable extent at any rate by the trough system, and I would therefore urge on your notice the advisability of at once making preparations for the construction of these simple yet efficacious implements.

THE CLOSE SEASON.

Speaking generally, the close season is well observed on our coasts, though a few perhaps of the smaller packers or individual fishermen continued operations for a

short time after the season ended, but the great place where illegal fishing used to be carried on during the fall months was on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, between Halifax and Isaac's Harbour, and this region has during the fall been closely watched both by the inspectors and by the vessels of the Fisheries Protection Service, and it is safe to say that the amount of illegal fishing done this year will not be equal to one-tenth of that formerly carried on in this district. In this connection the proposed regulation for marking the cases is perhaps the only way in which it is possible to absolutely insure the observance of the close season. The people who break this law are not the respectable packers, but a few fishermen here and there who having secured from some merchant a supply of tins and cases, boil the lobsters in small tin pots round their houses or in the bush and put up the goods in an inferior manner. If the regulation is made that each case of lobsters shall be marked by a fishery overseer or special officer no great inconvenience could possibly be suffered by the packer, and it would be a positive guarantee that all cases so marked were put up in the proper season.

In other lines of business, such as the manufacture of illuminating oils, this system of marking each individual package by an inspector has been in force for years without any injury to the trade; and where it seems that no other measure can be devised to secure the absolute observance of this close season, the packers may fairly be asked in the interest of the fishery to adopt it, even if it at first caused some inconvenience; and as it will save the department a considerable expenditure in the way of travelling expenses and expenses connected with prosecutions, I think the department may fairly bear the cost of putting on the stencils or brands.

There is another system of protection which I have urged on your notice for several years, viz., the establishment of closed areas or nurseries for the lobsters, in which no person should be permitted to set any traps or pots whatsoever. This system was discussed at the conference of fishery inspectors held in Ottawa last winter and secured their warm appreciation. After discussion it was considered quite feasible to so arrange the closed areas as to give a fair proportion of protected breeding ground without unduly interfering with existing factories. This system of protected areas has many and great advantages over any other system that can be devised for the propagation of these crustaceans. They need not be in any absolute quantity, but can be selected here and there in the proportion approximately of five miles of protected coast line to twenty miles of that on which the fishing may be carried on. Convenient head lands and ranges of churches, etc., can be established as demarcating lines, so that no cost is involved when the system is first started.

Within this protected area the young lobster fry will be hatched out in great numbers, and then when in their free swimming state they will be carried up and down the coast by wind and tide, replenishing the waters where the fishing is carried on.

There is one unfortunate phase of the lobster business, so far as its regulation is concerned, and that is the small amount of capital which is required to start operations for a minor factory. The consequence is that the moment the fishing improves or prices rise a number of small factories start in every little cove and creek on the coast, and in order to meet their competition the larger packer, who is in the business to stay, increases the number of his traps and the ground is overfished, the business becomes unprofitable and the small packer drops out. This cycle of events will repeat itself with unfailing regularity, and is undesirable for many reasons, chiefly, perhaps, because the smaller packer as a rule puts up an inferior article, and thus by lowering the quality puts the price down and injures the reputation of the whole district.

Two methods of minimizing this evil have been presented. The first is one advocated by many packers, viz., the leasing to them of the right to fish lobsters in certain areas, and the second is to charge a license fee of a certain amount each year, not less than a certain fixed sum, say fifty or seventy-five dollars, and as the prepayment of the fee in cash would be a very considerable proportion of the total cash outlay, this latter system seems to commend itself as one likely to work advan-

tageously to the industry because it would deter many who now go into the business from making the venture, while at the same time the fund thus created would pay for the exceptional expenditure incurred on behalf of this fishery.

In conclusion I can only add that each year but confirms my opinion that without the license system, or a scheme of adequate penalties, it will always be impossible to enforce properly the provisions for the benefit of the lobster fishery. I therefore recommend the license system as being the one which could be enforced with least friction, it being clearly understood that a second offence would carry with it the forfeiture of the license to the premises where the illegal work was done.

This license must apply to both fishermen and canners, because on the Nova Scotian coast, especially to the westward where the trade is principally for export, the fishermen all own their own gear, and it is most desirable that the department should know how many traps are in use in each district.

The marking of the lobster trawl buoys is also a matter of great importance, as it is almost impossible at present to identify the property of any one fishing out of season.

THE SHORE FISHERY AND THE BAIT QUESTION.

This bait question lies at the root of the whole matter and simply means success or failure to the fisherman. Fish of one kind or another he can generally get, but often in the very height of summer bait will suddenly become scarce and the fisherman has to suspend his operations.

The extent to which this question affects the fishing on the coast may be judged from the fact that of fifty-two stations reporting to the Intelligence Bureau eleven of them gave scarcity of bait as the reason for the lightness of the catch. The reports were as under:—

English Bay, Anticosti—Few good catches were made during the season, owing chiefly to the great scarcity of bait.

Fox Bay, Anticosti—In August, when bait became available, the catch was on the average good.

South-West Point, Anticosti—The great obstacle to the fishery seemed to be want of bait.

Grand River, Que.—Rough weather and scarcity of bait seemed the great obstacles.

Paspebiac, Que.—In August and September fish seemed plentiful, but successful catches were prevented by want of bait.

West Arichat, C.B.—Fishing closed 10th October; scarcity of bait and inferior boats the principal cause.

Freeport, N.S.—Hundreds of quintals more would have been caught if the fishermen could have got bait during the summer.

Port Hood, C.B.—With the exception of a few fair stops of squid in traps, bait of all kinds since the spring herring left has been scarce.

Ingonish, C.B.—Great scarcity of bait reported during August, September and October.

North Sydney, C.B.—In spring, when codfish were plenty, there was no bait, and afterwards when bait was available the weather was unfavourable.

Port Medway, N.S.—Scarcity of bait and presence of dog fish interfered very materially with the catch.

Reports such as these speak for themselves, and amply confirm the statement that a continuous and reliable supply of bait is the secret of the fisherman's success.

In my report of last year I urged the advisability of the adoption of the freezing and cold storage system at each fishing centre, so as to carry over a supply of each kind of bait as it came into season.

During the winter Mr. Tardiff, at Newport Point, Quebec, adopted the principle, and adapted an old building for the work on an experimental scale. When the spring herring came in a fairly large quantity were put up and kept perfectly in the cold store.

At first the fishermen somewhat decried the use of this frozen bait, but they soon found its value. The system of fishing at this point is that two or three fishermen go off to the local banks together in a large boat carrying bait nets with them, and the day of their arrival on the bank is always wasted, because having no bait they could not fish until their nets had been set over night. The supply of frozen herring, however, which was given them just before leaving, enabled them to fish the moment they reached their ground; and experience showed that a few herrings wrapped in an ordinary canvas bag and kept under the bottom boards of the boat would on the second day out still have to be exposed or soaked to thaw completely out, so that they could be cut up for baiting the hooks. The bait was most successful, and lasted well on the hooks.

This bait was also used by small-boat fishermen, and it was found that a man fishing in a small boat close to his own door with this steady supply of bait to fall back on did almost as well as those who went further out in the large boats. When it is remembered that for a number of years past there has been practically no small boat fishery at this point, the significance of this success is very marked.

Another instance of the success during the past season of this system is at Canso, N.S. In this case Mr. Whitman travelled all over the lake region and carefully examined the system in force there for the preservation of fish by cold storage, which is that described in Bulletin No. 1 of the Department of Fisheries, mentioned later in this report. On his return to Canso Mr. Whitman erected an experimental apparatus and secured a quantity of squid, which were preserved.

The use of this bait proved most satisfactory. One vessel fishing on the Canso and Carouse Bank baited with it entirely, and late in the season managed to make a good fare. Other vessels bought small quantities, but all bore testimony to the excellent condition and killing power of the bait.

For the boat fishing, with which this paragraph more particularly deals, the benefit was even more more marked; the fishermen had a continuous supply of good bait and were able to take advantage of every favourable turn in the weather, and continued to fish up to the 16th of December, at which dates the boats were still fishing successfully each fine day. The bait supply being permanent the season was thus extended much beyond the usual period. On the other side of the bay from Canso to West Arichat, in a much more sheltered position, the reporter for the Fishery Intelligence Bureau gives the information that fishing ceased there on the 10th October. We thus see that the mere fact of having a plentiful bait supply extended the season for the Canso fishermen more than two months beyond that of their competitors on the opposite side of the bay.

During the early part of the season the spring herring were late in arriving on our shores, and the Magdalen Islands were for a time almost inaccessible from ice, just at this time, when the spring banking fleet all fitted out only waited for bait to make a start. The Newfoundland authorities absolutely refused to sell bait licenses to Canadian fishing vessels, thus causing a considerable delay and much inconvenience to our fishing fleet.

In this incident there lies an object lesson for our fishermen of the value of the anadromous fishes, for the gaspereaux are in the early part of the season a very good bait, and if the supply of these fish had not been so terribly reduced these very bankers could have baited easily on their own shores, as the La Have river alone in its natural condition would have supplied this whole fleet. As it was, many of the fleet did eventually bait with gaspereaux, but they were shipped from the New Brunswick shores of the Bay of Fundy and sent across by steamer to Annapolis and thence by rail to Lunenburg.

This incident in no sense indicates that Canada is dependent on any other country or colony for even a portion of her bait supply, but in order to retain our independence and to have a continuous supply of bait at all times the anadromous fisheries must be cared for, the mackerel fishery must be preserved and stores must be provided for keeping supplies of fish bait.

I have dealt at length in former reports on the question of the anadromous fisheries, and need only here repeat that obstruction of streams is more fatal than pollution. A gaspereau may swim up through water charged with rotten sawdust, and so long as it lies quiescent the fish gets up safely, but when that gaspereau arrives at the foot of the dam and finds no fish-pass, or perhaps one the entrance of which is 2 feet out of the water, then it is effectually debarred from reaching its natural spawning ground, and every such case acts injuriously on the fishery to an extent not readily conceived by those who have not carefully examined the subject.

The injury of this gaspereau fishing is not, however, entirely due to either the pollution or obstruction of streams, but to excessive net fishing carried on in the tidal waters and also in the estuaries up to the limit laid down in the regulation for the district. This excessive net fishing in some places must be seen to be realized; any description approaching actuality would appear like exaggeration. Habitant's Bay, Cape Breton, and several other points at certain seasons of the year simply contain serried walls of net in labyrinthine confusion, so that no school of fish, if the expression is permissible in regard to gaspereau, could possibly reach the waters of the lake or stream they sought.

The remedy must be drastic to be effectual, and I can imagine no better or more effectual method than the adoption of an old Prince Edward Island law which was also at one time the custom if not the law in Nova Scotia, viz., that prohibiting fishermen from setting their nets or leaving them set between certain hours of the day, say 7 a.m. and 5 p.m., and compelling all nets to be lifted on Saturday morning and not allowed to be set again till Sunday night, thus giving the fish ten hours of each day and one day of each week on which they may pass freely up to the spawning grounds.

This law though advocated here with special reference to its application to the protection of the gaspereau fishing, is almost as necessary for the preservation of the mackerel and herring fishing; and, as many of the fishermen already see the necessity for this reform, at the first enforcement of the law we should have a strong body of them active in its support.

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES.

I would again urge on your notice the value of properly-prepared and localized statistics of catch suggested in my report of last year. In regard to the movement of many of our deep-sea fishes, we are absolutely in the dark; in the case of others, such as the mackerel, apparent movements are often deceptive and give rise to erratic theories; but continuous and localized accurate records of catch form a sure foundation on which to build a conclusion. The system advocated in my last year's report is still in use on the coast of Scotland and has given many excellent and reliable results, and it cannot be doubted but that a similar result would follow from its adoption in this country.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW STEAM VESSELS FOR THE FISHERIES PROTECTIVE SERVICE.

During the past year the construction of two composite screw steamships for the Fisheries Protective Service has been authorized and one of them has been almost completed, but will, under arrangement, be cared for during the winter by the builders.

The contract for this vessel was let for the sum of forty thousand dollars, thirty-one thousand dollars in cash, and the builders agreed to accept the steam yacht "Cruiser" at the sum of nine thousand dollars, this being the amount at which her cost stood on the books of the department.

The design for both these new vessels is the same; they are small vessels, but staunch and able sea-boats. They are built of Siemens steel with a rock elm bottom, and have a high turtle deck forward, and the curved projecting stem of the torpedo

boat. All the deck-houses are of iron, and rigidly fastened to the beams of the ship. They are fitted aft with large towing bits, so that they can take hold of any vessel in danger or distress, and assist them to a place of safety. They are fitted with ordinary two-crank surface-condensing compound engines, and a steel boiler calculated for 110 lbs. working pressure. The contract speed is eleven knots, but it is expected that these vessels will make fully twelve knots over the measured mile. Their dimensions are: length, 125 feet; breadth, extreme, 19 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 in. Load—draught of water aft, 9 feet 6 in.; forward, 8 feet 6 in.; coal-carrying capacity, 60 tons—an amount which, for ordinary cruising speed at eight and a-half or nine knots per hour, will suffice for steaming a distance of nearly two thousand miles.

These vessels are specially designed to act as police and revenue cutters, and also to act as salvage tugs to vessels in distress, when no other assistance is available.

THE FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

This bureau was again organized at the opening of the season, and its operations were extended to the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Many fishermen and others have borne testimony to the practical usefulness of the system, and as a police measure I have also found it of great value in reporting to me promptly the movements of both fish and vessels.

The accompanying list gives the names and stations of the reporters, and shows the extent to which the system covers our coasts:—

List of Fisheries Intelligence Reporters.

Residence.	Name.	Residence.	Name.
Alberton, P.E.I.	J. P. Brennan.	Mabou, C.B.	W. Grant.
Arichat, C.B.	R. Benoit.	Margaree, C.B.	M. A. Dunn.
Arichat (West), C.B.	C. P. Le Lacheur.	Magdalen Islands	J. Labourdais.
Bayfield, N.S.	E. G. Randall.	Malpeque, P.E.I.	J. M. McNutt.
Beaver Harbour, N.B.	E. W. Cross.	Meat Cove, C.B.	Alex. B. McDonald.
Bloomfield, P.E.I.	Lawrence Doyle.	Musquodoboit Harbour.	George Rowings.
Canso, N.S.	J. W. Young.	Newport Point, P.Q.	Mrs. Meunier.
Campo Bello, N.B.	Wellington Parker.	North Sydney, C.B.	A. G. Hamilton.
Caraquet, N.B.	Miss Louise C. Blackhall.	Paspebiac, P.Q.	Miss Laura Young.
Cheticamp, C.B.	S. Aucoin.	Percé, P.Q.	Miss A. Beck.
Digby, N.S.	J. M. Viets.	Port Hood, C.B.	Edward D. Tremain.
Escuminac, N.B.	H. W. Phillips.	Port la Tour, N.S.	J. W. Taylor.
Freeport, N.S.	Isaiah Thurber.	Port Medway, N.S.	E. E. Letson.
Gabarouse, C.B.	R. McLean.	Port Mulgrave, N.S.	David Murray.
Gaspé, P.Q.	J. J. Annett.	Pubnico, N.S.	J. A. D'Entremont.
Georgetown, P.E.I.	Charles Owen.	Sand Point, N.S.	R. H. Bolman.
Grand River, P.Q.	Miss M. A. Carberry.	Salmon River, N.S.	J. N. Whitman.
Hawkesbury, C.B.	J. C. Bourinot.	Seven Islands, P.Q.	P. E. Vignault.
Ingonish, C.B.	E. B. Burke.	South-West Point, Anti.	Miss Grace Pope.
Isaac's Harbour, N.S.	S. R. Giffin.	Shippigan, N.B.	Mrs. A. Hamon.
L'Ardoise, C.B.	Wm. Brymer.	Spry Bay, N.S.	W. C. Henley.
Liverpool, N.S.	J. N. Dunlop.	Souris, P.E.I.	M. J. Foley.
Lunenburg, N.S.	W. M. Solomon.	St. Ann's, C.B.	D. McAulay.
Lockeport, N.S.	George Stalker.	St. Peters, C.B.	D. Urquhart.
Louisburg, C.B.	P. O. Toole.	White Head, N.S.	C. H. Feltmate.
Long Point, P.Q.	John Vibert.	Yarmouth, N.S.	F. L. Hatfield.

The total cost of the bureau is within the estimated amount, and I have the honour to recommend that its operation be continued during the fishing season of 1892 at an expenditure not to exceed \$2,500.

Mr. Alex. Fraser, B.A., who had successfully acted as officer in charge of the central office of the bureau from the spring of 1890, was, during September, 1891, offered a position in the United States, which he felt bound to accept. He was suc-

ceeded in his office by Mr. Hutchins, of Halifax, who carried on the work up to the close of the season.

Mr. Hutchins' report on the movements of the fish during the season forms Appendix C to this report.

THE WORK OF THE PATROL VESSELS.

The ships of the service are, during the fishing season, almost constantly at sea, and although they often anchor for the night, this gives no chance of relaxation for the men.

No better idea could be given of the work done by the service than can be obtained by a perusal of Commander Wakeham's journal of the SS. "La Canadienne." This gentleman, besides being a commissioned fishery officer in the service, is also the inspector of fisheries for the Gulf division of Quebec and a commissioner of police. His journal is printed as Appendix D to this report.

In former reports I have urged that our fishing vessels should carry some distinctive sail mark by which they could be readily distinguished at a distance from United States vessels. Our vessels, do what we will, cannot be induced to show their colours, and the cutters are occasionally taken unnecessarily much out of their way by carelessness in this respect. As these vessels all draw the bounty, there could be no hardship in insisting that all should carry some readily-defined sail mark.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW R. GORDON, Lieutenant, R.N.,
Commander of the Fisheries Protection Service.

APPENDIX A.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which visited the Port of Causo, N.S., during the Year, 1891.

Date of Arrivals	Names of Vessels.	Ports of Registry.			Whence Arrived.	If Licensed L, if Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
			Tons.	Men.			
1891.							
Jan. 2	Annie C. Hall	Gloucester....	84	14	Western bank.	U	Parted cable and went ashore.
do 9	Harry G. French....	do	95	7	Gloucester ...	U	For harbour, bound for herring, Newfoundland.
do 13	John H. Bray	do	79	7	do	U	do do
do 16	Mayflower.....	do	108	16	do	U	For harbour, bound for banks.
do 26	Fanny W. Freeman.	do	90	14	do	U	do do
Feb. 11	Abbie M. Deering ..	do	96	7	do	U	do herring, Nfld.
Mar. 31	Lizzie Griffin....	do	101	16	From fishing..	U	do
April 1	John G. Whittier....	do	97	16	do	U	do
do 8	Annie Wealey	do	88	16	do	U	do
do 8	D. A. Wilson.....	do	86	14	do	U	do
do 13	Susie Hooper	do	73	13	Gloucester....	U	do bound Magdalens, for bait.
do 13	Carl W. Baxter.....	do	70	13	do	U	do do
do 18	Gertie E. Foster....	do	83	16	do	U	do do
do 20	Triton	do	67	14	From fishing..	U	do do
do 20	Oresa.....	do	82	14	do	U	do do
do 20	Laura Sayward.....	do	68	12	do	U	do do
do 20	Saml. R. Crane.....	do	74	14	do	U	do do
do 20	Henry Wilson	do	88	16	do	U	do do
do 23	G. P. Whitman.....	do	89	14	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 25	Blue Jacket.....	do	110	16	do	U	do do
do 27	Willie M. Stevens..	do	76	16	do	U	do do
do 27	Hereward	do	85	11	do	U	Came in for license to ship men.

APPENDIX A.—List of United States Fishing Vessels, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrivals	Names of Vessels.	Ports of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed L, if Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
April 28	Ella M. Doughty...	Portland.....	71	14	From fishing..	L	Harbour and seeking bait.
do 29	Edith S. Whalen...	Gloucester....	78	13	do ..	U	do Magdalens for bait.
do 29	Porter S. Roberts...	do	72	14	do ..	U	do do
do 29	Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	18	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 29	Emma E. Wetherell.	Boston	109	18	From fishing..	U	do do
May 1	Sarah B. Putnam...	Salem	76	12	do ..	U	do do
do 1	Reigel	Gloucester....	107	17	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 1	Mascot	do	77	14	do ..	L	Seeking bait and ice.
do 1	Lucille	do	99	14	do ..	L	Bait and ice.
do 1	Carrie E. Parsons...	do	80	14	do ..	U	Harbour, bound Magdalens for bait.
do 2	Edgar S. Foster....	do ..	99	16	do	U	do do
do 2	Stranger	do	92	14	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Abbie M. Deering...	do	96	13	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Dora A. Lawson....	do	119	18	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Spencer F. Baird...	do	74	14	do ..	L	do ice, bait and repairs.
do 4	Mabel W. Walford...	do	104	18	do ..	U	do bound Magdalens for bait
do 4	Polar Wave	do	86	14	do ..	U	do do
do 4	John W. Plummer...	Portland	95	14	From fishing..	U	do do
do 4	Orient	Gloucester....	89	14	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 4	William H. Jordan...	do	86	16	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Nereiad	do	92	16	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Abbie F. Morris...	do	77	14	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Cecil H. Lowe	do	75	16	do ..	U	do do
do 4	Ada S. Babson....	do	146	20	From fishing..	U	do wood and water.
do 4	Procyon	do	107	18	do ..	U	do bound Magdalens for bait
do 5	Orpheus	do	105	18	do ..	U	do do
do 5	Harry G. French...	do	95	16	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 5	Margaret Mather...	do	91	16	do ..	U	do do
do 6	Joseph B. Maguire...	do	88	18	From fishing..	U	do and water.
do 8	Flora Dilloway...	do	77	16	do ..	U	do do
do 8	Ellen M. Adams...	do	85	16	do ..	U	do to land sick man.
do 8	Ella M. Doughty...	Portland	71	14	do ..	L	do wood and other supplies.
do 11	Willie M. Stevens...	Gloucester....	76	16	Georget'n, PEI	L	do bound to banks baited at Georgetown.
do 14	Electa A. Eaton....	do	73	14	do ..	L	do do
do 18	Mabel Kenniston...	do	78	16	Gloucester....	L	do bait and ice.
do 19	Iolanthe	do	70	12	do ..	L	do do and ship men.
do 21	Fredonia	do	109	17	Mack. seining.	U	do and repairs.
do 21	Emma W. Brown...	do	73	16	do ..	U	do do
do 21	Alice C. Jordan....	Gloucester....	81	18	do ..	U	Harbour.
do 21	Norumbega	do	121	17	do ..	U	do and water.
do 22	Gov. Butler	do	87	17	do ..	U	do do
do 22	Herald-of-the-Morn- ing	do	68	16	do ..	U	do do
do 23	Carrier Dove	do	82	16	do ..	U	do and water.
do 25	Marion Grimes....	do	58	10	From fishing..	U	do do
do 25	Jennie Severns....	do	106	17	Mack. seining.	U	do do
do 25	Arthur Clifford....	Provincetown.	80	14	From fishing..	U	do and repairs.
do 27	Enola C.	Gloucester....	62	15	Mack. seining.	U	do do
do 27	Ethel B. Jacobs....	do	125	17	do ..	U	do do
do 28	Emma W. Brown...	do	73	16	do ..	U	do water and medical treat-
do 28	Marion Grimes....	do	58	15	From fishing..	U	do [ment to master.
do 28	Jennie Severns....	do	106	17	Mack. seining.	U	do do
do 28	Ethel B. Jacobs....	do	125	17	do ..	U	do do
do 28	Herbert M. Rogers...	do	73	16	From fishing..	U	do do
do 28	Caroline Vaught...	Portland	79	17	Mack. seining.	U	do do
do 28	E. F. Willard....	do	54	12	From fishing..	U	do wood and water.
do 29	Gladiator	Gloucester....	107	17	do ..	U	In for license to get bait and ice.
do 29	Thetis	do	91	16	do ..	U	Harbour, wood and water.
June 2	Martha C.	do	75	14	Mack. seining.	U	do and water.
do 3	Eastern Queen	do	57	15	do ..	U	do do
do 3	Ambrose H. Knight.	do	87	17	do ..	U	do do

APPENDIX A.—List of United States Fishing Vessels, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Arrivals	Name of Vessels.	Ports of Registry.			Whence Arrived.	If Licensed, U, if Unlicensed, U.	What in Port for.
			Tons.	Men.			
1891.							
June 3	Uncle Joe.....	Southport....	63	15	Mack, seining.	U	Harbour and water.
do 3	Mantonamah.....	Portland.....	73	17	do	U	do do
do 8	Reub. L. Richardson	Gloucester....	92	18	From fishing..	U	do do
do 8	Marsala.....	do	76	14	do	L	do bait, ice and supplies.
do 8	Ella M. Doughty....	Portland.....	71	16	do	L	do do
do 9	Gladstone.....	Gloucester....	97	16	do	U	Came in for license, bait and ice.
do 10	Mabel Leighton.....	do	71	12	do	U	do bait, ice and
do 12	Enola C.....	do	62	15	Mack, seining.	U	Harbour.
do 12	Emma W. Brown.....	do	73	16	do	U	do
do 13	Fredonia.....	do	109	17	do	U	do
do 13	Lilla B. Fernald....	Portland.....	78	15	do	U	do
do 13	Gov. Butler.....	Gloucester....	87	17	do	U	do
do 13	Carrier Dove.....	do	82	16	do	U	do
do 13	George F. Edmunds..	do	141	18	do	U	do and water.
do 13	Lizzie M. Center....	do	77	17	do	U	do
do 13	Davy Crockett.....	do	80	17	do	U	do
do 13	Linnell.....	do	89	17	do	L	do water and tranship- ment of catch.
do 15	Mystic.....	do	78	16	From fishing..	U	For license, bait, ice supplies, &c.
do 16	Marion Grimes.....	do	58	15	Mack, seining.	U	For harbour.
do 18	Mystic.....	do	78	16	From seeking bait.....	L	For ice.
do 23	Marsala.....	do	76	13	From fishing..	L	For bait and ice.
do 23	Mystic.....	do	78	16	do	L	do
July 2	A. T. Gifford.....	do	81	14	do	U	For license, bait, ice, &c.
do 4	Nellie Dixon.....	Boston.....	105	18	do	L	For bait, ice and supplies.
do 4	A. T. Gifford.....	Gloucester....	81	14	From seeking bait.....	L	For ice.
do 4	Matthew Keany.....	do	66	12	From fishing..	L	For bait and ice.
do 4	Mabel Leighton.....	do	71	14	do	L	For transhipment of catch, bait and ice.
do 7	Gladstone.....	do	97	16	Gloucester...	L	For bait and ice.
do 7	Mystic.....	do	78	14	From fishing..	L	For transhipment of catch, bait and ice.
do 10	do	do	78	14	From seeking bait.....	L	For ice.
do 15	Willie M. Stevens...	do	76	14	From fishing..	L	For bait and ice.
do 15	Susan L. Hodge.....	do	77	14	From Gloucester	U	For license, bait and ice.
do 15	Gladstone.....	do	107	16	do	L	do
do 20	Winona.....	do	103	16	From fishing..	U	To land sick man.
do 20	Orient.....	do	89	16	do	U	For harbour.
do 22	Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	18	do	U	do
Aug. 1	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	do	U	do
do 1	E. R. Willard.....	Portland.....	54	10	do	L	For bait and ice.
do 1	Abbie M. Deering....	Gloucester....	96	14	do	L	do
do 1	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	14	do	U	For harbour and repairs.
do 1	Reigel.....	do	107	18	do	L	For bait and ice.
do 3	William H. Oaks.....	do	67	14	do	L	do
do 3	Mabel Leighton.....	Gloucester....	71	14	do	L	Bait and ice.
do 4	Augusta H. Johnson	do	69	14	do	L	do
do 4	Knight Templar.....	do	69	12	do	L	do
do 6	Flash.....	do	69	14	do	L	do
do 8	Ellen M. Adams.....	do	85	16	do	L	do
do 11	Henry Wilson.....	do	88	14	do	U	Harbour.
do 11	A. T. Gifford.....	do	81	16	do	L	Bait and ice.
do 12	Spencer F. Baird....	do	74	14	do	L	do
do 12	J. W. Campbell.....	do	79	8	do	L	Bait, ice and ship men.
do 13	Hereward.....	do	85	16	do	U	Harbour.
do 15	Flash.....	do	69	14	do	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 17	Emma E. Wetherell..	Boston.....	109	18	do	L	do do
do 17	Knight Templar.....	Gloucester....	69	14	do	L	do do
do 19	William H. Oaks.....	do	67	14	do	L	do salt.
do 19	Lucille.....	do	99	16	do	U	do supplies.
do 19	Marathon.....	do	65	14	do	U	Harbour.
do 21	Gardiner W. Tarr....	do	62	14	do	L	Bait, ice and supplies.

APPENDIX A—List of United States Fishing Vessels, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrivals	Names of Vessels.	Ports of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed U., if Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
Aug. 21	Edgar S. Foster....	Salem.....	94	16	From fishing..	U	Harbour.
do 22	Susan L. Hodge....	Gloucester....	77	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 25	Fanny A. Spurling..	do	81	16	do ..	L	do do
do 26	Electa A. Eaton....	do	73	14	do ..	L	do do
Sept. 3	J. W. Campbell.....	do	79	14	do ..	L	do do
do 8	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	16	do ..	L	do do
do 8	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	14	do ..	L	do do
do 11	Penobscot	do	85	16	do ..	L	do do
do 11	Gladiator	do	107	16	do ..	L	do do
do 14	Mist.....	do	68	9	Iceland.....	U	Homeward bound.
do 14	Porter S. Roberts....	do	72	16	From fishing..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 16	A. T. Gifford.....	do	81	14	do ..	L	do do
do 16	Bertha May	do	75	14	do ..	L	do do
do 16	Mabel Leighton.....	do	71	14	do ..	L	do do
do 16	Margaret Mathers..	do	91	16	do ..	L	do do
do 18	Annie Wesley	do	88	16	do ..	L	do do
do 21	Edward Perkins	do	86	16	do ..	U	Repairs.
do 23	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 23	Bertha May	do	75	14	do ..	L	Bait, ice, &c., and land sick man
do 28	Bertha Nickerson....	Booth Bay....	136	21	do ..	L	Water and supplies.
do 29	Susan L. Hodge	Gloucester....	77	14	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 30	Hereward	do	85	14	do ..	L	do do
Oct. 1	Samuel R. Crane.....	do	74	14	do ..	U	Harbour and water.
do 1	Penobscot	do	85	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 9	Senator Saulsbury....	do	102	18	do ..	U	Harbour and water.
do 13	Flora Dilloway.....	do	77	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 16	Gladstone	do	97	16	do ..	L	do repairs.
do 16	Stranger	do	82	14	do ..	U	Harbour, water and land sick man
do 19	Annie Wesley	do	88	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 22	Fanny Spurling.....	do	86	16	do ..	L	Bait, ice, anchor and others supplies
do 22	Mist.....	do	68	6	Gloucester	U	Harbour bound Nfd. for herring.
do 22	D. A. Wilson.....	Salem.....	86	16	From fishing..	L	Bait, ice, water and supplies.
do 24	Wm. H. Jordan.....	Gloucester....	86	14	do ..	L	do do
do 27	Fanny Spurling.....	do	86	16	do ..	L	do do
do 30	Magnolia.....	do	108	16	do ..	U	Harbour and water.
do 31	Orion.....	do	89	16	do ..	U	do
Nov. 2	Mary Storey	do	69	14	Fishing, Canso Bank.....	L	Bait, ice and water.
do 3	Zenobia	do	74	16	From fishing..	U	Harbour and water.
do 4	Electa A. Eaton....	do	73	14	do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 5	Knight Templar	do	69	7	From Sydney.	L	Ship men to replace deserters.
do 6	Mary Storey	do	69	14	do Canso Bk.	L	Harbour.
do 6	Henry Wilson.....	do	88	14	do fishing..	U	do
do 7	Samuel R. Crane	do	74	14	do ..	L	Bait and ice.
do 17	Concord	do	93	7	Gloucester	U	Harbour bound Nfd. for herring.
do 18	Minnesota.....	do	90	16	From fishing..	U	Shelter and repairs.
do 20	Mary Storey	do	69	14	do Canso Bk.	L	Bait and ice.
do 21	Knight Templar	do	69	10	do fishing..	L	do and supplies.
do 21	Annie Wesley	do	88	16	do do ..	L	do do
do 23	Porter S. Roberts....	do	72	14	do do ..	L	do do
do 23	Mary Storey	do	69	14	do Canso Bk.	L	Harbour.
do 23	Henry Wilson.....	do	88	14	do do ..	U	do
do 27	Knight Templar	do	69	12	do do ..	L	Bait, ice and supplies.
do 27	Porter S. Roberts....	do	72	14	do do ..	L	Harbour.
do 28	Mary Storey	do	69	14	do do ..	L	Bait and ice.
Dec. 3	do	do	69	14	do do ..	U	Harbour.
do 7	Hattie M. Graham..	do	134	8	Gloucester....	U	Harbour bound Nfd. for herring.
do 8	Chas. Levi Woodbury	do	100	8	do ..	U	do do
do 9	Mary Storey	do	69	14	Canso Bank	U	Ice, bait and supplies.
do 10	Dora A. Lawson.....	do	119	8	Gloucester....	U	Harbour bound Nfd. for herring.
do 14	Mary Storey	do	69	14	Canso Bank	L	do home.

*This schooner made up the best part of her trip on bait obtained from the freezer of A. N. Whitman & Son. The bait was squid frozen in metallic pans, and though somewhat costly at first, yet the fish caught thereon proved it to be a wise investment.

J. W. YOUNG.

APPENDIX B.

LIST of United States Fishing Vessels which Visited Sand Point, Shellburne County, between 25th May and 31st December, 1891.

Date of Arrivals	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed L, if Unlicensed U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
May 25	Davy Crockett.....	Gloucester.....	80	17	Gloucester. .	U	Shelter-bound ; east, seining.
do 25	Lilla B. Fernald.....	Portland.....	78	17	Portland.....	U	do do
do 27	Adeline Adams.....	Boston.....	26	3	Coast.....	*	Buying live lobsters ; has 6,000.
Jan. 3	Unique.....	do.....	75	16	La Have Bank	U	Shelter and water; 20,000 fresh fish
do 3	Ella M. Doughty.....	Portland.....	71	14	Portland.....	L	Seeking bait.
do 3	Nellie G. Davis.....	Boston.....	36	3	Boston.....	*	Buying live lobsters.
do 3	Sea Fox.....	Gloucester.....	105	22	Roseway Ridge	U	25,000 fresh fish ; gone home.
do 8	Volunteer.....	do.....	102	15	Cape North...	U	Medical aid ; 40,000 salt fish.
do 8	Reub. L. Richardson	do.....	92	15	Gloucester....	U	Shelter-bound to western bank.
do 8	Coremba M. Kinquo-						
	lant.....	New York.....	32	3	Greenport.....	*	Buying live lobsters.
do 16	Ambrose H. Knight.	Booth Bay.....	87	16	Louisburg, C.B	U	Seining ; bound west.
do 16	Coremba M. Kinquo-						
	lant.....	New York.....	32	3	New York.....	*	Buying live lobsters, 7,000.
do 16	Judith Ann.....	Boston.....	31	3	Boston.....	*	do 7,000.
do 16	Mary H. Smith.....	do.....	31	3	do.....	*	do 8,000.
do 22	Clara R. Harwoods..	Gloucester.....	55	14	Brown Bank..	U	Bait spoiled, no license, gone home
do 18	J. R. Atwood.....	Boston.....	41	3	Port Matoon..	*	Seeking live lobsters.
do 18	Mary H. Smith.....	do.....	31	3	Lockeport....	*	do
do 29	Nellie Dixon.....	do.....	105	17	Boston.....	L	Bound to western bank.
July 4	Willie M. Stevens..	Gloucester.....	76	17	Gloucester.....	L	Bound to Canso for bait.
do 7	Annie L. Sanborn..	do.....	33	11	do.....	L	Bound to Roseway.
do 7	Conductor.....	do.....	69	17	Eastport.....	L	Eastport, bait spoiled, seeking bait
do 8	Agnes E. Downs.....	do.....	80	17	Roseway.....	L	Bait spoiled ; seeking bait.
do 9	Gardner W. Tarr....	do.....	63	15	do.....	U	Fresh fishing.
do 10	Edith L. Conley.....	do.....	55	13	do.....	U	do
do 10	M. S. Ayer.....	do.....	76	17	Gloucester....	U	Bound to Roseway.
do 10	Rigel.....	do.....	107	17	Western Bank.	L	Tranship fresh fish & for ice & bait
do 13	Willie H. Oakes.....	do.....	67	14	Gloucester.....	L	Seeking bait.
do 14	Iolanthe.....	do.....	76	15	Quero.....	U	Landed a dead man.
do 20	Addie Winthrop....	do.....	75	15	Roseway.....	L	Seeking lost men.
do 24	Lizzie I. Greenleaf..	do.....	88	15	Gloucester....	U	Fresh halibut trawler bait.
do 27	Conductor.....	do.....	69	15	La Have Bank	L	Seeking lost men.
do 27	Addie Winthrop....	do.....	73	15	Roseway.....	L	Seeking bait.
do 27	Tubal Cain.....	do.....	60	15	do.....	U	Water.
do 29	Laurel.....	do.....	119	17	North Bay....	U	Seiner, bound home.
do 29	Augusta H. Johnson.	do.....	62	7	Gloucester....	L	Seeking men.
do 29	A. M. Burnham.....	do.....	60	13	Roseway.....	U	Shelter.
do 29	Ella M. Doughty....	Portland.....	71	14	La Have.....	L	Fresh halibut ; in for water.
Aug. 8	Eliza B. Campbell..	Gloucester.....	95	15	Gloucester....	L	do seeking bait.
do 10	Mathew Kenny.....	do.....	66	14	do.....	L	do do
do 10	Golden Hind.....	do.....	70	16	do.....	L	do do
do 10	Gladiator.....	do.....	107	16	do.....	L	do do
do 11	Sea Fox.....	do.....	105	22	Eastport.....	U	Water.
do 17	John Smith.....	do.....	62	12	Gloucester....	U	In for lost dory.
do 24	Conductor.....	do.....	69	9	do.....	L	Bait, ice and men.
do 24	Flora Dilloway.....	do.....	77	15	do.....	L	Bait.
do 28	Blanch.....	do.....	79	15	do.....	L	Bait ; fresh halibut.
do 29	Sea Fox.....	do.....	105	22	do.....	U	To buy kerosene oil.
Sept. 2	Susie Hooper.....	do.....	73	15	do.....	L	Bait, ice, fresh fishing.
do 3	Mary Storey.....	do.....	60	13	do.....	L	do do
do 3	Conductor.....	do.....	69	13	Liverpool....	L	Bait and ice.
do 5	Penobscott.....	do.....	85	16	Gloucester....	L	Bait and man.
do 7	Lucy Devlin.....	do.....	44	11	do.....	U	Shelter ; fishing on Roseway.
do 7	Annie Wesley.....	do.....	88	15	do.....	L	Seeking bait.
do 7	Sarah B. Putnam....	Salem.....	76	12	Grand Bank..	U	Shelter and water.
do 9	Susie Hooper.....	Gloucester....	73	13	La Have.....	U	Repairs.
do 7	Paul and Essie.....	do.....	63	13	Cape Negro...	U	Wrecked and got off ; wanted permit to tranship fish.

APPENDIX B.—List of United States Fishing Vessels which visited Sand Point, Shelburne County, between 25th May and 31st December, 1891—*Continued.*

Date of Arrivals	Names of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed, L, if Unlicensed, U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
Sept. 11	Ernest F. Vonwood.	Gloucester....	70	15	Gloucester....	U	Repairs.
do 12	Gardner W. Tarr ...	do	62	13	Western Bank	U	do
do 12	Tubal Cain.	do	60	13	Gloucester....	U	Bait and ice.
do 14	Polar Wave.....	do	86	15	La Have.....	L	do
do 14	Sarah	do	69	13	Gloucester....	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 16	Grace L. Fears.....	do	84	15	do	U	do do
do 18	Lizzie M. Stanwood.	do	100	15	Gloucester....	U	Fresh halibut; has 50 tons ice.
do 22	N. E. Simmonds. . .	Bucksport, Me	125	18	Grand Bank..	U	To land sick man.
do 23	Smuggler.....	Gloucester....	46	15	Western Bank	L	Bait and ice.
do 25	Elsie M. Smith	do	107	18	do	L	To buy oil.
do 28	Blanch	do	79	13	Gloucester....	L	Bait and ice; fresh halibut.
do 28	Polar Wave	do	86	14	La Have Bank	L	Bait and ice.
do 29	H. B. Griffin.....	do	117	18	Flemish Cap..	U	Water; has 275,000 lbs. green fish
do 29	Harry L. Balden....	do	117	22	Gloucester....	U	Fresh fisher.
do 30	Smuggler.....	do	64	13	La Have.....	L	Shelter.
Oct. 1	Conductor	do	69	14	do	L	In to land and pay off men; fresh fishing.
do 1	Brunhilde	do	90	15	do	L	Seeking ice.
do 3	Norumbega.....	do	120	17	Gloucester....	U	Shelter; mackerel seining.
do 5	Martha A. Bradley..	do	72	13	do	U	do fresh fishing.
do 6	Willie M. Stevens...	do	76	13	do	U	do
do 6	Caviare	do	59	13	do	U	do fresh fishing.
do 8	Polar Wave.....	do	86	14	La Have Bank	L	do
do 8	Willie H. Wellington	do	81	17	La Have	U	Fresh-fisher.
do 13	Wm. E. Macdonald	do	93	6	Gloucester....	*	Seeking cargo of herring.
do 13	Sarah	do	69	15	Roseway.....	U	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 14	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	12	La Have.....	U	Repairs.
do 14	Wm. H. Wellington	do	85	15	do	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 13	A. R. Crittenden....	do	81	15	Gloucester....	U	do
do 14	Midnight.....	do	62	13	do	U	Repairs.
do 12	Ethel P. Boynton...	do	76	14	do	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 12	Rigel.....	do	107	18	La Have.....	L	do do
do 12	D. D. Winchester...	do	79	7	Gloucester....	*	do Bay of Isld's salt herring.
do 12	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	13	La Have.....	U	do and water.
do 12	Sigfrid	do	72	14	do	U	do fresh fishing.
do 12	Governor Butler....	do	87	15	Gloucester....	U	Mackerel seining; shelter
do 12	Ethel B. Jacobs....	do	125	18	do	U	Shelter; mackerel seining.
do 12	Commonwealth....	do	81	6	do	*	do to buy Nfld. salt herring.
do 12	W. H. Wellington	do	85	15	Roseway	U	do
do 12	Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	17	La Have.....	U	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 17	Grace L. Fears.....	do	84	15	Western Bank	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 17	Ada M. Hall	do	95	16	La Have.....	U	do salt and fresh.
do 19	Henry G. French....	do	95	15	Home.....	U	To land sick man;
do 19	Helen F. Whittier..	do	127	22	La Have.....	U	Shelter; fresh codfish.
do 19	James G. Blaine....	do	98	17	do	U	do fresh fishing.
do 19	Puritan	do	85	16	Gloucester....	U	do western bank.
do 21	Gertie Evelyn.....	do	81	13	La Have.....	U	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 21	Quickstep.....	do	99	19	Gloucester....	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 22	Bluejacket	do	110	15	Grand Bank..	U	do and water.
do 23	Helen F. Whittier..	do	127	22	La Have and Roseway	U	do fresh fishing.
do 23	Bessie M. Wells....	do	92	15	La Have.....	U	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 23	Carrie E. Parsons...	do	80	15	do	U	do
do 23	Thos. F. Bayard....	do	95	15	do	U	do
do 23	Caviare	do	59	13	Gloucester....	U	do
do 24	America.....	do	118	19	do	U	do
do 24	Annie C. Hall	do	84	13	do	U	do
do 24	A. R. Crittenden....	do	81	13	do	U	do
do 24	Quickstep.....	do	99	19	Roseway	L	do
do 24	James and Ella....	do	85	17	Shore	L	do
do 24	Sea Fox	do	105	22	do	U	do
do 26	Grace L. Fears.....	do	84	15	Gloucester....	U	do

*Trader.

APPENDIX B.—List of United States Fishing Vessels which Visited Sand Point, Shelburne County, between 25th May and 31st December, 1891—*Continued.*

Date of Arrivals	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed, L, if Unlicensed, U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
Oct. 26	Brunhilde	Gloucester	90	15	La Have Bank	L	Repairs and stores.
do 26	Robert J. Edwards..	do	80	14	do ..	U	Shelter.
do 26	James and Ella.....	do	85	17	do ..	L	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 27	Sea Fox.....	do	105	22	do ..	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 27	Frank A. Rackliff....	do	99	17	Flemish Cap..	U	do water and stores for home
do 27	Hattie Evelyn.....	do	66	13	Gloucester....	L	Fresh fishing; shelter.
do 27	Thos. F. Bayard.....	do	95	15	La Have.....	U	do do
do 27	Champion	do	64	13	Shore	U	do do
do 28	Sea Fox.....	do	105	22	do	U	do do
do 28	Champion	do	64	13	do	U	do do
do 28	Gerty Evelyn.....	do	66	13	do	U	do do
do 28	James and Ella.....	do	85	17	do	L	do do
do 28	Thos. F. Bayard....	do	95	15	do	U	do do
do 28	Robert J. Edwards..	do	80	14	La Have Bank..	U	Repairs.
do 28	America	do	118	19	do ..	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do 28	O. A. Whitten.....	do	127	22	do ..	U	do do
do 29	Susie Hooper.....	do	73	15	Brown's Bank..	L	do and supplies, fresh fishing.
do 29	Bertha May	do	75	13	Canso Bank ..	L	do wood and water.
do 30	Margaret Mather....	do	91	15	Quero Bank....	L	do do
do 30	Mystery	do	114	18	Grand Bank....	U	do and stores, for home.
do 30	Annie R. Woods.....	do	84	15	Brown's Bank..	U	do and repairs.
do 30	Golden Hind	do	101	18	Grand Bank....	U	do and stores, for home.
do 31	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	13	La Have.....	U	do fresh fishing.
do 31	Nellie G. Thurston..	do	81	13	Shore	U	do do
Nov. 2	James and Ella.....	do	85	17	Roseway	L	do do
do 2	Champion	do	64	13	do	U	do do
do 2	Carrie E. Parsons....	do	80	15	La Have.....	U	do do
do 2	R. J. Edwards	do	80	14	Shore	U	do do
do 2	Thos. F. Bayard	do	95	15	Roseway	U	do do
do 3	A. R. Crittenden....	do	81	15	Gloucester....	U	do do
do 3	Margaret Mather....	do	91	15	Shore	U	do do
do 3	Howard Holbrook....	do	92	16	Grand Bank....	U	do salt fisher.
do 3	David A. Story.....	do	86	13	La Have.....	U	do do
do 3	H. B. Griffin	do	117	7	Gloucester....	*	Nfld., to buy frozen herring.
do 3	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	13	Ridge	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 7	Reporter	do	79	15	Flemish Cap..	U	do salt fisher.
do 7	Howard Holbrook....	do	92	16	Shore	U	do do
do 7	Penobscot.....	do	?	?	do	U	Only in port for a night.
do 11	Caviare.....	do	59	13	Shore	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 12	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	13	La Have.....	U	do and repairs, fresh fishing.
do 13	Electa A. Eaton.....	do	73	14	Scattarie	L	Came in to land men.
do 16	Ada M. Hall.....	do	95	15	Gloucester....	U	Land, sick man.
do 16	Caviare.....	do	59	13	La Have.....	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 17	American.....	do	118	19	Cape Negro....	U	do do
do 17	Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	19	La Have.....	U	do do
do 18	Sam. R. Crane.....	do	74	14	do	L	Seeking medical aid.
do 18	Nellie G. Thurston..	do	81	13	Gloucester....	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 21	Joseph Rowe.....	do	127	7	do	*	Nfld., for frozen herring.
do 21	Nellie Dickson	Boston	105	7	Boston	*	do do
do 23	Mildred V. Lee.....	Gloucester	102	7	Gloucester....	*	do do
do 23	Maria Theresa.....	Boston	52	6	Boston	*	do do
do 23	Fred P. Frye.....	Gloucester	81	7	Gloucester....	*	do do
do 24	Roulette	do	79	15	La Have.....	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 26	A. R. Crittenden....	do	81	15	do	U	do do
do 27	Davy Crockett.....	do	80	14	Cape Breton..	U	do mackerel seining.
do 27	Norumbega.....	do	120	8	Gloucester....	*	Bound to Nfld., for herring.
do 28	A. R. Crittenden....	do	81	11	La Have.....	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.
do 29	Sea Fox.....	do	105	22	Roseway	U	do do
do 29	Abbie F. Morris.....	do	77	13	La Have.....	U	do do
Dec. 1	Edith M. Prior.....	do	105	19	Roseway	U	do do
do 1	Roulette	do	79	15	Little Hope..	U	do do

*Trader.

APPENDIX B.—List of United States Fishing Vessels which visited Sand Point, Shelburne County, between 25th May and 31st December, 1891.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrivals	Name of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Whence Arrived.	If Licensed, L, if Unlicensed, U.	What in Port for.
1891.							
Dec. 2	Sea Fox	Gloucester...	105	22	Roseway	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	2 Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	19	do	U	do do
do	2 Procyon	do	107	18	Brown's	U	do do
do	5 Caviare	do	59	13	La Have	U	do do
do	5 Thetis	do	92	18	do	U	do do
do	5 Hattie M. Graham..	do	133	7	Gloucester....	*	Newfoundland for frozen herring, to buy lumber here.
do	5 C. Levi Woodbury..	do	100	7	do	*	Bound to Nfld. for frozen herring.
do	5 Nellie W. Davies ..	do	89	18	La Have	U	Fresh fishing.
do	7 Nellie G. Thurston..	do	81	13	do	U	Land a sick man; fresh fishing.
do	7 Caviare	do	59	13	do	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	7 Thetis	do	92	18	do	U	do
do	9 America	do	118	18	do	U	do
do	9 Edith Walen	do	78	15	Roseway	U	do
do	9 Edith M. Prior	do	105	20	Gloucester....	U	do
do	11 Grace L. Fears	do	84	15	Western Bank	U	do
do	12 John M. Plummer ..	Portland, Me.	95	18	Gloucester....	U	do
do	12 James and Ella	Gloucester....	85	17	Little Hope....	L	do
do	14 Nellie G. Thurston..	do	81	13	Western Bank	U	Repairs; sailed for home.
do	14 Oresa	do	82	15	do	U	Shelter; fresh halibut.
do	14 Sarah	do	69	15	Gloucester....	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	14 America	do	118	19	do	U	do
do	15 James and Ella	do	85	17	do	L	do
do	16 Oresa	do	82	15	Western Bank	U	do
do	16 Bertha May	do	75	15	Shore banks ..	L	Fresh and salt, shelter, ice and supplies.
do	16 S. F. Maker	do	104	17	Roseway	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	16 Edith M. Prior	do	105	20	La Have	U	do
do	16 Sarah	do	69	15	Shore banks ..	U	do
do	16 Lucy W. Dyer	Portland	78	15	Roseway	L	do
do	16 Reub. L. Richardson	Gloucester....	92	18	La Have	U	do
do	17 Laura Belle	Portland	77	17	do	U	do
do	17 Sylvester Whalen ..	Boston	111	21	Gloucester....	U	do
do	17 Mabel Kenniston ..	Gloucester....	78	14	Roseway	L	do
do	18 Reub. L. Richardson	do	92	18	La Have	U	do
do	18 Lawrence Murdoch..	do	63	12	Ridge	U	Salt fishing; found fish and squid plentiful, was hand lining from the deck.
do	19 Sylvester Whalen ..	Boston	111	21	Shore	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	20 Thetis	Gloucester....	92	18	Gloucester....	U	Medical aid.
do	24 J. H. Carey	do	95	17	Roseway	U	Shelter and water.
do	25 James and Ella	do	85	17	Shore	L	do fresh fishing.
do	25 Thetis	do	92	18	do	U	do do
do	25 A. R. Crittenden ..	do	81	17	La Have	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	25 Thurston	do	81	13	do	U	do
do	28 Gov. Butler	do	87	17	do	U	In to land a sick man.
do	28 Lillie Vorwood	do	78	15	do	U	do
do	28 Mabel Kenniston ..	do	78	14	do	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	28 Sussie Hooper	do	73	15	do	L	do
do	29 Nellie M. Davis ..	do	89	17	do	U	Shelter; salt and fresh fishing.
do	29 Abbie F. Morris ..	do	77	13	do	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	29 A. R. Crittenden ..	do	81	15	do	U	do
do	30 W. E. Macdonald ..	do	98	5	Bay of Islands	*	1,025 brls. salt herring; shelter.
do	30 Gov. Butler	do	87	17	La Have	U	Shelter; fresh fishing.
do	30 Susie Hooper	do	73	15	do	U	do
do	30 Mabel Kenniston ..	do	78	14	do	L	do
do	30 M. S. Ayer	do	76	15	do	U	do
do	31 Ernest Vorwood ..	do	70	13	Gloucester....	U	Bound to Western Bank; repairs.
do	31 Edith M. Prior	do	105	20	do	U	Shelter, fresh fishing.

APPENDIX C.

FISHERIES INTELLIGENCE BUREAU,
HALIFAX, N. S., 17th December, 1891.

Lieut. A. R. GORDON, R.N.,
Department Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for the season 1st May to 31st October, 1891.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISH—LOBSTERS.

ANTICOSTI.

Reporters were not secured for this district until the latter part of June, about which time a heavy storm prevailed, and the first report received indicated great destruction of traps all over the coast, and entire suspension of fishing operations.

In the first week of July, however, fishermen began to repair their fishing gear, and a few good hauls were made during the first part of the month at Fox Bay and Ellis Bay.

QUEBEC.

Percé.—Lobsters seemed, as a rule, plentiful during the whole month of May; fair the first half of June, but none the latter, owing to very stormy weather.

A few appeared again, however, about 1st July.

Grand River.—Very much the same as *Percé*, excepting that the fish were not taken in July.

New Port Point.—Reporter not secured until June, during the first half of which month lobsters were reported fairly plentiful. None afterwards.

Paspebiac.—None reported during the season.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Caraquet.—The first appearance of lobsters reported was on 14th May, from which date until the end of the month they remained fairly plentiful. In the first week of June they were very plentiful, but owing to damage to gear by the storms in the latter part of the month, but few were subsequently taken.

Shippigan.—First appearance about 16th May, and continued very plentiful until about the middle of June, when they began to fall off daily. In the last week of June, all the traps being destroyed by the storm, the fishing was suspended.

In July a few factories repaired their traps, and some fair catches were made on the 17th, 18th and 19th.

Escuminac.—Appeared first about 11th May, and remained in abundance until the middle of June—especially about the latter part of May and first of June, when many of the factories were reported over-stocked.

Campobello.—Fair catches reported from 15th May to 30th.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The first appearance of lobsters on this coast was on 6th May, when a few were taken at Miminegash, North Cape, Tignish and Alberton. From 9th May until the end of the month the lobster fishery was very successful from Miminegash round the coast to Alberton, especially at the former, where it was reported better than it had been for ten years. In the first week of June the catches at these stations were only poor, and after that time almost nothing was done.

In the vicinity of Malpeque the first appearance noted was on 16th May, the average catch being about 700 lobsters per boat, at which it continued until 20th May, when it rose to about 1,200 per boat, and remained so until the end of the

month. In the month of June and the first two weeks in July the catches only poor, excepting the week ending 20th June, in which they averaged 1,200 per boat.

During the last two weeks of the season the average haul was 800 per boat.

Some good hauls were made off Panmure and Boughton Islands from 1st to 10th June, and a few were taken each day throughout the month of July in the vicinity of Georgetown.

On the whole, reports go to show that the Prince Edward Island lobster catch for this season has been the most successful of any season for the past ten or twelve years.

CAPE BRETON.

Port Hood.—Lobsters first reported on 11th May, and continued fairly plentiful until the 25th, after which date until the end of the month they were quite plentiful.

During the months of June and July the catch was regular and constant, but small.

Mabou.—Some good hauls were made in the last week of May and first two weeks of June. In July the average catch was fair.

Margaree.—Very few reported in May, but in the former part of June and latter half of July the fishing was quite successful.

Cheticamp.—Good hauls were made in the first week of June, but after that date the catch was irregular and only fair.

Meat Cove.—No fishing in May owing to presence of ice. Some good hauls of lobsters were taken in the first part of June and first and last weeks of July.

Ingonish.—First appearance of lobsters on 20th May, and fair catches were made during the remainder of the month. In the first and third weeks of June the catch was fair, but in July poor and irregular.

Englishtown.—Lobsters were very plentiful throughout the whole of June, but none were taken in May and very few in July.

North Sydney.—None reported.

Louisburg.—First appearance of lobsters about 12th May, and until the 21st the catch averaged about 400 per boat, after which it became somewhat larger and continued so the rest of the month. During the first half of June, also, it was pretty good but afterwards only poor.

L'Ardoise.—None reported in May. In the first week of June the catch was quite good, but latterly, though regular enough, was rather small.

St. Peters.—Lobsters were reported plentiful throughout the whole month, of May, although during the former part the catch was often poor, owing to want of bait. In the first week of June the catch was sometimes good, and in the second week of July fair; but on the whole, during these months, it was very irregular and rather poor.

Port Hawkesbury.—First appearance of lobsters reported on 11th May, from which time until the last of the month they were reported fairly plentiful.

Arichat.—The lobster catch for the whole season is reported fair. From 1st to 13th May it was quite good, and for the remainder of the month varied from fair to good.

West Arichat.—It is generally agreed that lobsters have been more plentiful this season than for the past eight or nine years.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bayfield.—The catch of lobsters for the season good.

Canso.—First appearance on 8th May, and until 10th June good catches were made. None reported afterwards.

White Head.—Lobsters first appeared about 6th May and remained in fair quantities until 22nd May; but after this the catch was irregular and poor.

Isaac's Harbour.—There was an abundance of lobsters throughout the whole month of May; also some fine hauls were made in the first and third weeks of June, but none reported taken at any other time.

Spry Bay.—First appearance reported on 13th May. From 15th May until the last of the month they were taken each day in fair quantities. Throughout the first half of June the catch was constantly good, but very few were taken in the latter half, and none in July.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Some very good hauls were taken in the first and third weeks of June. No further reports.

Lunenburg.—No lobsters reported, excepting a few about 19th and 20th June.

Port Medway.—Lobsters reported plentiful on 12th May, but since that time the reports have been remarkably few. In the third week of June the catch was from fair to good.

Liverpool.—First report received 9th May indicated lobsters plentiful in this vicinity; but during the remainder of the month the catches reported were only fair. From 11th to 18th June the catch was again reported good.

Lockeport.—Throughout the whole season lobsters were found in large numbers, the catch for this season being estimated as larger than that of any previous year.

Sand Point.—Lobsters, as far as reported, were generally plentiful.

Port la Tour.—Reports received indicate a good quantity of lobsters for the first week of May, and fair for the last. A few good catches also in June.

The catch for the whole season is estimated at about 25 per cent over that of last season.

Pubnico and John's Island.—First reports received indicate an abundance of lobsters in the last week of May. They were also very plentiful for some time about the middle of June.

Yarmouth.—During the whole month of May and the first of June lobsters were reported very plentiful.

Digby.—First appearance reported on 9th May, after which time they continued exceedingly plentiful until about 18th June, when they began to fall off at Digby, but were still reported very plentiful from Briar Island to Black Rock.

On the whole, the reports seem to indicate that in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia the success of the lobster fishery for this season has been much above the average, and in Cape Breton not below. Especially does this seem true in the case of those fishing districts in the vicinities of Point Escuminac, Miminegash, and the counties of Shelburne, Yarmouth and Digby, where it is claimed that the catch is the largest that has been for ten or twelve years, the oldest fishermen in the districts having no recollection of the time when lobsters were so plentiful or of so large a size.

CODFISH.

ANTICOSTI.

English Bay.—First appearance reported 25th June, and fair catches were made until the 30th.

The fish appeared scarce from this date until 11th July, when they swarmed in great numbers but would not take the hook.

Few good catches were made during the season, owing chiefly to the great scarcity of bait.

Fox Bay.—In July the cod fishery was very unsuccessful, the good catches reported being on the 17th and 18th. In August, when bait became available, the catch was on the average very good. None reported in September and October.

South West Point.—A few good hauls were made in the second week of August, and poor ones regularly during the first two weeks of September. The great obstacle to the fishery seemed to be want of bait.

QUEBEC.

Reports were not secured for the more northern districts of Quebec until late in June.

Thunder River.—Codfish were reported quite plentiful from 30th June, which was the first report until the last of August.

In September the catch was very irregular and on the average small.

River St. John.—Very much the same as Thunder River, excepting that the fish continued quite plentiful until 17th September.

Long Point.—Codfish were reported *very* plentiful throughout the whole of July; plentiful 1st to 21st August, fair 21st August to 18th September, and scarce from that date until 2nd October, when the fishing season was reported closed.

Seven Islands.—First appearance on 7th July. From 9th to 18th July the catch each day was very good; but after that it began to be irregular and at best only fair.

Sheldrake.—In the second and fourth weeks of July the catch was very good, and throughout August on an average pretty good; but in September it was much more irregular and only fair.

Moisie.—During the latter half of July and the first week of August the catch was very good, but was only fair during the remainder of August and up to September 10th, when the fishing ceased.

Maggie.—Good catches reported in the latter part of July and first week of August; during the remainder of August and the whole of September only fair.

Nothing done in October.

Percé.—First appearance about 1st June, and for the first half of the month continued fairly plentiful. In July and first half of August the average catch was fair.

In September it was fair and in the first week of October, good; but at all other times, though quite regular, was rather small.

Grand River.—From 1st to 15th June the cod fishing was fair, but from that out very little was done either inshore or on the Banks. Rough weather and scarcity of bait seemed a great obstacle.

Newport Point.—In the first week of June the cod fishery was a success, but for the remainder of the month a failure.

From 1st July until about the middle of October the catch was on an average fair.

Paspébiac.—Some good catches from the 11th to the 17th June, but poor for the rest of the month and throughout the whole of July.

In August and September the fish seemed plentiful, but successful catches were prevented by want of bait. From 10th to 20th October the catch was good.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Caraquet.—During the first half of June the Caraquet fishermen as a rule did fairly, having made two or three extra good hauls. In July the catch was unusually poor. From 8th to 15th August cod were reported abundant off Caraquet, and in September the fishermen made some good fares off Prince Edward Island.

Shippigan.—The average catch is reported at about one-fourth in excess of that of last season.

Escuminac.—The fishermen here being devoted to mackerel the cod fishery was not prosecuted to any extent, in consequence of which the catch was only small, although it is not doubted that the fish were on the grounds.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Miminegash.—Codfish reported very scarce throughout the whole season.

Alberton.—Some good catches were made about the middle of June. In July the fishery was poor and in September it varied from fair to poor.

Malpeque.—The catch for the whole season was unusually small. The best catches, which were only fair, were made in the last week of July and throughout August. In October, the month on which the cod fishermen for the most part depend, the fishery was a total failure.

Souris.—Codfish reported scarce up to 24th June, when they appeared in great numbers and remained so until about 9th July. After this very few were reported.

Georgetown.—Codfish struck in on 3rd June, but none reported taken until July, for the first week of which the catch was very good, but for the remainder of the month and for the whole month of August poor. Throughout September the catch was usually better.

CAPE BRETON.

Port Hood.—First appearance about 25th May, from which date until about the middle of September the catch was fair. In the last part of September and in October the rough weather prevented fishing.

Mabou.—The catch, as reported, much below the average, but probably due to the great amount of bad weather and the fact that the fishery was not attended to.

Margaree.—The catch of cod was on the whole poor, yet the fishermen say that most of the time the fish were plentiful and that good catches would have been made had the weather been favourable.

Cheticamp.—First catch of cod on 19th May. Average catch for the season poor.

Meat Cove.—Cod fishery very poor throughout the whole season.

Ingonish.—Here, also, it was very poor; one great drawback reported being great scarcity of bait in August, September and October.

St. Ann's.—Cod fishing poor all season.

North Sydney.—The cod fishery a failure, owing to these two facts: In the spring bait was not obtainable, and again, when bait was obtainable, the weather was unfavourable.

Louisburg.—First appearance about the first of June, during which month fair catches were made, but poor afterwards.

L'Ardoise.—The catch of cod for the whole season is reported a failure. It was good from the 11th to 19th of June, and 1st to 8th of July; fair the remainder of July, but very poor afterwards.

St. Peter's.—The cod fishery in this locality poor, but vessel fishermen from this place report themselves to have done as well as, if not better, than last year.

Arichat.—Reported struck in on 8th May, but few were taken until the month of June, the first half of which the catch was fair. In July, August and September the catch on the whole averaged fair.

West Arichat.—The catch, though not large, compares favourably with that of last year.

In June and July, if the fishery could be attended to, it would be good; but during these months the fishermen are busily engaged in the lobster and net fisheries.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Canso.—During June and the former half of July the cod fishery was fair; from the middle of July to last of August good; and throughout September fair.

White Head.—From the 1st June until the middle of August the catch averaged between poor and fair, but after that it was impossible to get fish, on account of the rough and changeable weather.

Isaac's Harbour.—Some codfish taken for the first time in the last week of May. Throughout the whole season the catch was very irregular and at best only fair.

Spry Bay.—Some fair catches were made in the latter part of May and first half of June. In the latter half of July and throughout August the catch averaged a little better, but during the intermediate and remaining parts of the season very few were taken.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—Cod appeared in the latter part of May, and fair catches were made throughout the season when weather permitted.

Lunenburg.—The shore cod fishery was poor from 1st June to 26th, when for a week it was good. In July, again, it was poor, but throughout August and September good. The total catch of bankers is reported below that of last year, although some of them did remarkably well.

Port Medway.—Fish seemed plentiful most of the season, especially 18 to 20 miles off shore; but scarcity of bait and presence of dogfish interfered very materially with the catch.

Liverpool.—The inshore fishery was only fair; but in June the fish were reported very plentiful 18 to 20 miles off shore.

Lockeport.—Codfish appeared early, about 6th May, and were taken in fair quantities until the end of the month; but for the remainder of the season were very scarce, excepting in September, when they were more plentiful. The large vessels of the Banking fleet have made the best returns for the past three seasons, and the smaller ones engaged in the shore Bank fishery did fairly, their catches being fully as good as that of last season.

Sand Point.—The cod fishery did fairly up to the end of August. In September and October, with the exception of very good hauls on the 8th, 9th and 10th of the latter, the catch, as far as reported, was very poor.

Port la Tour.—Codfish appeared early in May, and small catches were made throughout the season. The catch for the whole season is estimated as very poor, not being over two-thirds of the average; and particularly noticeable was the lack of large fish.

Pubnico.—The average catch of cod and scale fish for the season is reported at about 1,100 quintals for each vessel.

Cape Fleet.—Fair catches of cod reported first in last week of May. In June, July and first week of August the catch was on an average very good.

Yarmouth.—The catch of cod throughout the whole season was very irregular and very poor.

Digby.—First appearance on 8th May and small catches were made throughout the season.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

The first appearance was about the middle of June; but owing to the prevalence of "la grippe" the fishermen were unable to attend to them. In July the fish struck in again in very large numbers, but the catch was not correspondingly large, owing to rough weather.

The catch for the whole season is estimated as fair.

HADDOCK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Small catches reported quite regularly in August at Georgetown.

CAPE BRETON.

Fair catches for the whole season at Port Hood, Margaree, Arichat and West Arichat.

At Ingonish, out of the school which generally arrives in June, only half of the average catch was made.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The haddock fishery has been reported good at Dover Bay, Whitehead, Lunenburg, Lockeport, Port la Tour and Digby, especially at Digby, where throughout the months of July and August excellent hauls were made.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The haddock catch for the season is reported good at Campo Bello and Beaver harbour.

HAKE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Hake were reported abundant at both Souris and Georgetown during the latter half of July, and at Georgetown from 10th to 23rd September.

NOVA SCOTIA.

At Digby hake were very plentiful from the middle of May until the last of August; but in September the catch was much more irregular though perhaps quite as large.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

At Campo Bello and Beaver harbour the catch of hake for the season was good.

HERRING.

ANTICOSTI.

Some very good catches were reported at English and Fox Bays, 9th to 16th of July, and some small ones 1st to 7th of August.

QUEBEC.

The only stations in Quebec from which the reports of herring were regular enough to be noted are the following:—

Percé.—The fish were reported present as early as 1st May, but good catches were not made until the 5th, from which time until the end of the month the fishery was quite successful. In the months of June and July the herring were usually scarce, excepting from 18th to 21st of the latter, when they were both very plentiful and very large; and during the remainder of the season the catches were exceedingly few.

Grand River.—Much the same as Percé, excepting that the good catches were fewer.

Paspebiac.—Small catches were made pretty regularly from 1st May to 7th August. A very large school struck in again on 13th October and excellent catches were made each day for about a week.

Newport Point.—Fair catches were made in the first week of June and first part of July, but as a rule the fishery was poor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Caraquet.—Herring were reported plentiful throughout the first half of May, scarce the latter and none afterwards.

Shippigan.—A few herring appeared for the first time on 30th April; but no good catches were made until the 10th of May, from which time until the end of the month, with the exception of a few stormy days, fairly large quantities were taken. None reported afterwards.

Escuminac.—From the 10th to the last of May the average catch was fair.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Miminegash.—Herring struck in here about 25th April. Good catches were made round the coast to Alberton during the first half of May, but in the latter only poor. None reported afterwards.

Malpeque.—Herring appeared about 10th May, and during the month the fishermen obtained all they required for bait and home use. None exported.

Souris.—The only catches reported, which were very good, were from the first to last of July.

Georgetown.—Herring were reported plentiful from the 1st to 22nd of May. On 8th May and for some time after, the quantity was unprecedented; over 150 sail of vessels in the harbour being unable to take half the herring bait offered for sale. Again, from 1st to 10th June herring were reported quite plentiful off Panmure and Boughton islands, and small catches were made each day throughout July.

CAPE BRETON.

Port Hood.—The catch of spring herring which struck in about 10th May is reported good.

Mabou.—Catch for the season poor.

Margaree.—The catch of herring this season reported about 10 per cent over that of last year.

Cheticamp.—The only reports of herring received were of small catches each day during the first half of July.

Meat Cove.—The first herring of the season were taken 16th May. The whole catch is reported below the average.

Ingonish.—Here also the herring fishery, for this season, is reported a failure.

St. Anne's.—Good catches 5th to 17th May; poor, 17th to 30th. From 26th June to 6th July the catch was fair; 20th to 25th July, very good; poor 25th to 31st.

North Sydney.—Very few herring reported during the season; about the only reports being:—Struck in 4th July and good catches for a few days; struck in again 20th July and fair catches for a few days.

Louisburg.—Herring catch for the season poor; all net fishing having been prevented after 15th August by the presence of dogfish.

L'Ardoise.—Herring catch for the season a total failure.

St. Peter's.—Catch for the season considerably below the average. During the month of May herring were reported quite plentiful in Bras d'Or Lake.

Arichat.—Herring struck in early in May and fair catches were made all along until the end of July. In August the catch was quite as large but very irregular. In the first three weeks of September again the fishery was more successful, especially 10th to 17th, when some fishermen occasionally took as many as 20 barrels per boat.

West Arichat.—The catch of herring as a rule ranged from 10 to 30 barrels per boat, according to the gear used. The summer herring reported not so plentiful as some years ago. In September none reported here, but large quantities reported taken four or five miles south.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Canso.—Herring appeared about 29th May and good catches were made about that date, but throughout June very few were reported. In July good catches of large fat herring were made at Canso and Dover Bay. During the first three weeks of August the fishery was fair; last week of August and 10th to 17th of September very good.

White Head.—Herring first taken about 15th May, and light catches were reported throughout the season.

Isaac's Harbour.—During the latter part of July fair catches of herring of very fine quality were reported, but otherwise the catch was very light.

Musquodoboit Harbour.—The catch of herring for the season is estimated at about the same as that of last season.

Lunenburg.—The total catch for the season is large. The fish appeared about the last of May and remained in greater or less quantities until the last of September. The best catches were made:—1st to 14th June, 1st to 16th July, 7th to 14th August, and 12th to 28th September.

Port Medway.—Herring reported struck in for the first time 3rd July, and good catches were made for the first half of the month. Again, very good catches were made 10th to 17th September.

Liverpool.—Herring reported plentiful inshore on 30th May, but during June there were no reports. Some good hauls were made during the latter half of July and former half of August with drag seines.

Lockeport.—From June, when the fish first appeared, up to date, which finds them still running in the bays plentifully, the herring fishery has been excellent, the catch being reported in excess of that of any season since 1885.

Sand Point.—Herring, as far as reported, seemed plentiful; but dogfish prevented the success of the fishery to a great extent. On 5th August, the day after dogfish struck off, 1000 brls. were taken, and very good catches were made throughout the remainder of the month.

Port la Tour.—Herring seemed fairly plentiful, but the catch has been very irregular and uncertain, as the fish seemed to be continually shifting about. Some attribute this to the excess of lobster bait fouling the grounds, and others to the fact that nets are left in the water both day and night for weeks in succession, which drive the fish from their haunts and prevent them from entering the harbours in large schools.

Yarmouth.—Herring struck in about 19th May and small catches were made at times throughout the season.

Digby.—Struck in 28th May, and until the end of September fair catches were pretty regularly secured.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Herring struck early in May and pretty good catches were reported throughout the season.

MACKEREL.

The most northern district from which reports of mackerel were received was New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Caraquet.—The only period during which mackerel were reported here was 18th to 25th July, when they were reported schooling in the harbour in large numbers, but not taking hooks freely, owing to strong currents.

Shippigan.—The first good appearance of mackerel was noted on 7th July. On the 10th they struck in abundantly and lined the shores in swarms, from which excellent hauls were taken daily until the end of the month. In the second week of August again fair catches were reported. Few reports were received after this; but the whole season's fishing is estimated as having been better than for many years, large quantities having been pickled and shipped to the United States, while the freezers remain full for winter shipment.

Escuminac.—Struck in 14th July and continued to take hooks freely up to the middle of September. The total catch here also is reported extra good, all the freezers being full and a large number salted.

Campo Bello.—Mackerel struck in on 27th July and good catches were reported up to October.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Miminegash.—Mackerel appeared as early as 23rd June, but did not take hooks freely until 6th July, from which time until 25th July good catches were reported daily. In the last week of July and during the greater part of August the catch was reported very poor, but throughout September and up to 10th October it was much better. The total catch is estimated as fair.

Tignish.—Along the coast from Miminegash to Tignish the mackerel hooking was much the same as at the former place, excepting at these stations it was more successful in August and that the fish did not remain so late, having left the shores about the middle of September.

Alberton.—Here also the mackerel fishing comes under the same description as that of Tignish, excepting perhaps that the fish appeared earlier—about 18th June.

Malpeque.—First mackerel appeared about 8th July, from which time until the close of the season, about the middle of September, the daily catch was usually poor. The total catch for the season is reported up to the average, but the fish of much smaller size.

Souris.—Mackerel first struck in 13th June, but no good catches were made until July, during the first half of which the fishery was quite successful. In the latter part of July, throughout August and first week of September, very few were reported; but from 10th to the 18th August, which was the end of the season, the catch was good.

Georgetown.—Mackerel struck in about 1st July and light catches were reported daily throughout July, August and September.

CAPE BRETON.

Port Hood.—Mackerel appeared in the first week of June, and small catches were reported pretty regularly until the 8th August. Again, during the first two weeks of September light hauls were taken daily. Total catch not up to the average.

Margaree.—A mere sprinkling of mackerel was taken during the season.

Meat Cove.—The mackerel fishery here has been a total failure, notwithstanding the fine weather and the earnest endeavours of the fishermen.

Ingonish.—Mackerel appeared about 1st June, but continued very scarce throughout the whole season.

St. Ann's.—First appearance in last week of June. Very few taken during the season.

North Sydney.—Exceedingly few mackerel reported.

Louisburg.—Light catches reported daily throughout the month of June.

L'Ardoise.—Very few reported.

St. Peter's.—The first run of spring mackerel passed outside in deep water and few were taken. In July the daily catch was fair up to the 28th when the fish all left. They returned again somewhere about 3rd August, and small catches were reported throughout August and September.

Arichat.—Mackerel struck in on 29th May. Fair catches first and third weeks of June and first week of July; but with the exception of a few schools of small fish occasionally there were no further reports.

West Arichat.—No spring mackerel visited this district and the summer mackerel were scarce, only about 150 barrels having been taken.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Canso.—On 1st June good stops were reported in the traps at Dover Bay; also some thousands reported taken between Canso and Guysboro'. Throughout the month of July the traps at Dover Bay were usually quite successful. At Canso light catches were occasionally reported in August and September.

Whitehead.—From the 1st of June until the middle of July light catches of small mackerel were reported, but none afterwards.

No reports of mackerel worthy of mention were received from any stations between Whitehead and Lunenburg.

Lunenburg.—From 1st June up to the end of the first week in October mackerel were, as a rule, very plentiful, and the total catch for the season is consequently very large.

Port Medway.—The catch here has been irregular and only fair. The fish were reported very plentiful in the latter part of June, but they would not mesh.

Liverpool.—Mackerel taken for the first time 12th June, and good catches were reported throughout the remainder of the month, the chief catches being by drag seines, as follows:—80 barrels on the 16th, 50 barrels on the 20th and 100 barrels on the 22nd. Throughout July the catch was fair; but in August, although schools were reported in the first week, there were no reports of any taken.

Lockeport.—Mackerel did not appear in the bays and harbours in any quantity this season, and the catch in consequence is small.

Sand Point.—The catch of mackerel, as far as reported, is light.

Port la Tour.—Mackerel were reported schooling quite frequently, but the catches were usually light.

Pubnico.—First mackerel taken 1st June. The traps at Pubnico and John's Island have averaged about 900 barrels each; and in Lobster Bay the hookers' catch is estimated at about four barrels per boat.

Yarmouth and Digby.—At Yarmouth and Digby the season's catch of mackerel was light.

SQUID.

ANTICOSTI.

Heath Point.—Reported very plentiful 20th August.

English Bay.—A few taken from 4th to 24th August.

Fox Bay.—A few taken from 4th to 15th August, and reported very good from 15th to 22nd August.

QUEBEC.

Percé.—Taken in small quantities from 30th July to 12th August. Fair fishing 12th to 17th August. Poor from 17th to 25th August. Fair from 25th to 30th August. Poor from 1st to 13th October and fair from 13th to 20th October.

Grand River.—A few taken from 5th to 11th August and good from 12th to 14th; scarce from 15th to 17th August, improving to fair until 21st September; scarce again from last date until end of month. Fair from 1st to 23rd October.

Newport Point.—Poor catches from 3rd to 14th August, fair from 15th to 17th, and poor from latter date up to 22nd September; improving until 29th, and good 10th October. From 10th to 14th October few were taken.

Paspébiac.—A few appeared on 31st July, after which no reports were received until 1st October, when they were reported fair.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Miscou.—Very plentiful from 17th to 19th August.

Campo Bello.—Very plentiful from 31st July to 5th August, after which they remained scarce until 3rd October, when they were reported plentiful.

CAPE BRETON.

Port Hood.—Reported fair 3rd to 8th August.

Margaree.—Good 5th to 26th August, and reported fair on latter date.

Cheticamp.—A few taken from 4th to 25th August and on 15th October.

Meat Cove.—A few reported on 25th July.

Ingonish.—Rather scarce from 21st to 23rd July. Good 24th July. Poor and irregular from 25th July to 15th August. Poor 21st and 22nd September. Very good 23rd to 29th September. Fair from 29th September to 17th October.

St. Ann's.—A few taken from 22nd to 31st July, and on 28th August.

Sydney.—Good 23rd July.

Louisburg.—Very plentiful 25th to 28th August. Fair 28th August to 18th September.

Arichat.—A few taken 25th July to 10th August.

Hawkesbury.—A few taken 8th August.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Canso.—A few taken 3rd to 17th July. Plentiful on the 17th and poor from 18th to 27th, when they became plentiful until end of month, 200 brls. being taken in traps and jigging freely, a large fleet of bankers was baited at this time. 7th to 10th August fair fishing, improving up to 14th; fishing extending to Crow harbour, where a number of bankers were baited. Poor from 14th to 25th August.

Crow Harbor.—Reported plentiful 1st August.

Salmon River.—Fair 3rd August, good 4th, fair 15th and poor 20th.

Lunenburg.—Good appearance reported 20th and 21st July.

Lockeport.—A few taken from 7th July to 18th August.

Shelburne.—A few taken on 24th July.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HUTCHINS,

Clerk in charge Fisheries Inspection Bureau.

APPENDIX D.—1891.

SYNOPSIS OF JOURNAL OF DOMINION FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LA CANADIENNE."

13th May, Wednesday.—Left Quebec at 10.30 a.m. Proceeded slowly down the river, filling ballast tanks with fresh water, at 2.30 p.m., above Crane Island, lubricator on high pressure cylinder gave out; being unable to repair it on board, put about and returned to Quebec, where anchored in stream at 7.30 p.m. Sent engineer ashore to get new lubricator and leave old one to be repaired as a stand by; engineer returned with Mr. Hunter, who fitted new lubricator by 10 p.m.; night smoky—held on here.

14th, Thursday.—Left Quebec at 3.30 a.m. Passed Bic at 7.30 p.m. Strong N. E. wind with swell; no chance of landing at Matane; stood on down.

15th, Friday.—At 5 a.m. called at Pointe des Monts and landed supplies at the light for the Marine Department; all well at light; poor fur and seal hunt; a few herring; no salmon nets will be set for three weeks yet; 5.30 a.m. left Point des Monts for West Point Anticosti; strong N.E. with cold. Anchored and landed at West Point at 4 p.m.; gave bounty cheques for English Bay and Strawberry Cove to Father Thibault. Winter had been mild on the island; Fox Bay people had been badly off during winter, owing to non-arrival of the trader who usually supplied them; he was not heard of since leaving Halifax last fall. At Strawberry Cove, also, the people, as is usually the case with them, had run short; some of them for a month past have been living on potatoes alone. Eight lobster canneries are to be opened on the island this season. One of them, that of McMillan and McQuinn, has a steamer to collect the lobsters from the fishermen along shore and carry them to the cannery at Fox Bay. Returned on board at 9 p.m.; blowing fresh from the eastward, with appearance of dirty weather; decided to hold on here; all well at the light.

16th, Saturday.—Left at 4 a.m. for South West Point; strong east wind at 10.30 a. m.; making no headway against wind and sea; decided, as weather is freshening, to stand over to south shore; ship too light, having only taken coal enough with us to take us to Gaspé, to make good weather. Shaped course for Ship Head; heavy sea, increasing all day to a gale; made Cape des Rosiers at 6 p.m., rounded Ship Head at 10 p.m., and anchored in Gaspé at midnight—blowing a gale.

17th, Sunday.—Gale continues, with rain and fog; first salmon taken in the nets on Friday.

18th, Monday.—At 6 a.m. hauled in to Eden's wharf and began coaling; gale moderating; rain and fog continue. Met Overseer Annett, he reports lobster fishing began early, and promises well.

19th, *Tuesday*.—Finished coaling at 5 p.m.; hauled into stream, and washed down; took Overseer Annett on board; received this p.m. instructions from Ottawa by wire to proceed with usual work. Had no reply from Collector Joncas, to whom I wired as to state of affairs at the Magdalen Islands.

20th, *Wednesday*.—Left Gaspé at 5 a.m.; at 6.30 a.m. anchored and landed at Cape Ozo Cove; at O. R. Logie's lobster cannery saw no small or berried lobsters. Cannery opened on 11th May; 800 traps out; have done much better than last year. On board again at 7.30 a.m.; left and stood over to Seal Cove, where anchored and landed at 8.30 a.m. J. W. Windsor's cannery opened on 8th May, 900 traps; began well, but many traps lost in Saturday's gale; fishermen for this cannery are in dispute with those from O. R. Logie's cannery at Bois Brulé; rowed down along shore to Bois Brulé, sending ship down to lay off and on and wait; got disputing fishermen together, and ordered them to fish east and west of a line across the bay, running from Leggo's Brook to St. George's Cove; all traps now set on the wrong side of this line to be removed. Overseer Annett had already been down here and gave them the same orders; but they had not obeyed him. A. R. Logie's cannery at Bois Brulé had opened on 13th May with 650 traps; 25 per cent of his traps were destroyed on Saturday during the gale; instructed the foremen of these factories to see that their fishermen obeyed the instructions given, as all traps found on the wrong side of the line would be confiscated. Returned on board at noon; continued to Malbaie, where anchored and landed at 12.45 p.m.; E. W. Hoegg's cannery opened 8th May, 450 traps, lost many traps; on Sunday last; traps not fished since Friday last; before that had been doing well. Returned on board at 1.30 p.m., and continued to the Corner of the beach, where anchored, and landed at 2.30 p.m.; landed at Maybe Bros' cannery, 500 traps; began fishing 4th May; fair run of lobsters; have done better than for years. On board at 3.45 p.m., and stood over to Percé, where anchored and landed at 4.45 p.m., called at LeBas' cannery; opened 1st May; 1,300 traps; have done well, with same outfit last year; in whole season put up 213 cases; this year to date have put up 245 cases. At all the canneries visited to-day with Mr. Annett have found no illegal lobsters; no cod yet, and no salmon outside of Gaspé Bay. Put Mr. Annett on board steamer "Admiral" at 6 p.m., to return to Gaspé; instructed him to keep on the move constantly until close of lobster and salmon fishing; we put up to-day in all canneries the printed notices of the law, and all managers have promised, in return for the extra half inch in length of lobster granted them this season, to see that the law is fully and carefully carried out. Received this p.m. telegram from Deputy Minister, 20th May, *re* United States vessels at Magdalen Islands; wired Captain Gordon for instructions; returned on board at 7.30 p.m. no answer received when office closed; held on here for the night.

21st, *Thursday*.—Landed at 10 a.m. visited cannery; boats doing well. Received instructions from Captain Gordon at 10.45 a.m.; wired department that I would proceed direct to Magdalen Islands; returned on board and left at once for the islands; wind S.S.W.; 3.30 p.m. came on thick.

22nd, *Friday*.—Made the Deadman rock at daylight; rounded Entry Island at 7 a.m. and stood into Pleasant Bay; under Entry Island came too and boarded U.S. fishing schooner "Arequipa," Gloucester, in for bait; continued to Amherst, where anchored; and landed at 8 a.m.; some 30 fishing schooners off here looking for herring. Called at Custom house; all quiet; most of the fleet have left; a number of United States fishermen are reported to have bought bait and ice, without having taken out licenses. Most of the United States bankers take their own bait, which they have a right to do here as this, however, often means delay, they both take bait in their own nets and buy it from the natives. A number of vessels are here from Eastport, Maine, buying herring for smoking; these vessels are traders and not fishermen, the Eastport and Bay of Fundy herring fishery having failed. These vessels have no United States fishing licenses; they call themselves registered vessels, by which they mean that they are merchantmen, and not fishermen. The spring herring fishery here has been poor. The herring struck in early, and did not remain long in the bay. Most of the vessels bound here for the fishery got jammed in the ice off

the east point of Prince Edward Island, and were late in getting here; a number have gone on to Fox Bay, Anticosti, and others to St. George's Bay, Newfoundland. Boarded all the vessels in the Bay.

Names of Vessels.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	No. of Crew.	Where Boarded.	Remarks.
Arequipa.....	Gloucester, U. S.	68	12	Pleasant Bay...	Banker in for bait.
F. D. Hodgkins.....	Lamoine, Maine do	170	11	do	Trader buying herring to smoke.
Golden Ball.....	Gloucester do	272	9	do	Fishing—one seine.
Etta.....	Eastport do	63	6	do	Trader buying herring.
West Side.....	Gloucester do	147	6	do	do
Andrew Burnham.....	Boston, do	86	7	do	do
Rattler.....	Eastport do	78	6	do	do
Teresa D. Baker.....	Provincetown do	87	14	do	Fisherman—banker.
John M. Ball.....	do do	82	14	do	do
Longwood.....	do do	62	13	do	do
S. E. Nightingale.....	Eastport do	65	5	do	Trader buying herring.
Venilla.....	do do	62	6	do	do
Huntress.....	Lubec do	75	5	do	do
Clara Jane.....	do do	118	6	do	do
G. P. Whitman.....	Gloucester do	89	14	do	Banker in for bait.
Annie Wesley.....	do do	88	16	do	do
Margarett.....	Beverly do	131	18	do	do

In the afternoon called at R. J. Leslie's cannery; only now putting out traps; as long as herring seines are being drawn it is not possible to put out the traps, nor possible to get hands to do so, as all are engaged at the herring fishery. The lobster fishery all round the islands has begun late, partly owing to the ice and partly to the difficulty in getting men. This spring herring which a few years ago only brought from 5 to 8 cents a barrel in bulk from the seine now bring 45 cents, while small quantities have been sold to the bankers at as high as \$1.65 per brl. On board again at 5 p.m. At 6 a.m. wind chopped to N.E. with rain and fog. At 6.15 got in anchor and stood over to find shelter under All Right Island, where anchored at 7.30 p.m. All the fleet followed suit.

23rd, Saturday.—Had a dirty night; strong N.N.E. Boarded this a.m. the United States bankers "George P. Whitman," "Annie Wesley" and "Margarett"; they report fish scarce on the banks; they all have baited before this in Newfoundland, where they get a free license, but are obliged to give bonds not to sell their bait to the French; they are only allowed enough for a baiting at one time. They had to give a bond of \$3,000 each; this bond is given for them by a Newfoundland merchant; in return for this they have to buy their bait from the merchant who gives the bond. This has placed the supplying of the bait entirely in the hands of the merchants, and taken it quite away from the actual fisherman, who formerly used to supply the bait directly to the vessel and be paid in cash for it. The fishermen are naturally annoyed at this, as it takes away from them their only cash revenue.

24th, Sunday.—Blowing fresh all day; moderating towards evening; the fleet got under weigh and stood over for St. George's Bay, Nfld., the herring run being over here.

25th, Monday.—Left at 4.30 a.m. for Grand Entry, where anchored and landed at 6.45 a.m. A United States banker was off here trying to buy bait as we steamed in, but he got under weigh and sailed right away from us; we could not get his name. He got no bait, as it is scarce here, not enough having been taken to supply the local fishermen for the lobster and mackerel fishery. Called at the canneries; Portland Packing Company, 4,000 traps; Neil McPhail, 2,800 traps; Alfred Rankin, 1,600 traps; Claude Duclos, 700 traps, and Wm. McPhail, 750 traps. They only began fishing on Thursday last, and on Saturday quite a lot of traps were destroyed in the gale. very few traps are out yet. Lobsters appear plenty. People all approve of the change to 9 inches, and say that with this size limit the fishermen will be less

likely to violate the law. Several United States bankers have called here for bait, and offered as high as \$1.60 per brl.; they did not get any, as the people have not enough for themselves. At 9 a.m. left for South Beach, where anchored, and landed at Ballantyne factory; 2,000 traps; lobsters very plenty. Continued to Arseneau's cannery at Point Bossé; 1,000 traps; only began fishing this a.m.; appearances good. Rejoined ship and continued to House Harbour, where anchored and landed at noon. Vessels from here did poorly at seal fishery; only 6,000 in all taken, and of these 4,000 were taken from the shore. Visited here Binet and Chiasson's cannery, 2,000 traps, and Nelson Arseneau's, 2,500 traps; continued to Cap aux Meules. Herring bait for traps is scarce here and at House Harbour. Rejoined ship at 2.45 p.m. and left for Amherst, where anchored and landed at 4 p.m. Called at Custom house; no vessels here. Nothing new. The vessels that left here on Saturday have not returned, but have kept on to Anticosti or St. George's Bay, Nfld. Wired to Ottawa and Capt. Gordon; saw here Overseer Chevrier; gave him full instructions for the season; returned on board at 6 p.m.

26th, Tuesday.—Left at 5.30 a.m. for Fox Bay, Anticosti, intending to call at Etang du Nord, but a 8.30 a.m. came on thick off the West Cape, decided to continue direct to Anticosti, and not attempt to make Etang du Nord in the fog; thick all day; at 8.15 p.m. made fog gun at Heath Point.

27th, Wednesday.—At 12.10 a.m. laid the ship to, to wait for daylight to make Fox Bay; at 3 a.m. stood in for the bay, but at 4 a.m. came on to blow hard from north north-west; sea making; no chance to anchor and land at Fox Bay; ran back and at 5.30 a.m. anchored under the land in Wreck Cove; blew hard all day; landed at Heath Point Light; all well; weather moderated towards evening.

28th, Thursday.—Left anchorage at 5.30 a.m. and proceeded for Fox Bay; anchored off the reef and landed at 8.15 a.m.; rowed in among the vessels, and warned the United States vessels not to do any fishing here, as they had no right to fish within the limits of Anticosti, as they had at the Magdalen Islands. Rowed over to the lobster factory and enquired if any of the vessels had been fishing; was informed that they had, but no one could say which. Lobster fishing is fairly under way. The steamer collects the lobsters from Cormorant Point and East Bay, and brings them daily to the cannery here. Notified them not to expect any extension of the fishing season. Rowed in to head of the bay and called at telegraph office; was informed here that some of the United States vessels had been fishing, but no one would tell me which. Proceeded to board the vessels; boarded Canadian vessels first. Had information that the "F. D. Hodgkins" had a seine and had been fishing; boarded the following United States vessels:—

Name.	Port of Registry.	Tons.	Men.	Remarks.
Sea Foam	Eastport, U.S.	75	5	Trader, buying herring to smoke.
Sea Spray	do	76	5	do do do
Rattler	do	78	6	do do do
F. D. Hodgkins	Lamoine, U.S.	170	13	Fisherman, fishing and buying herring.

Found that this last vessel, the "F. D. Hodgkins," George A. Thompson, master, though cleared as a trader or merchant ship, and without a United States fishing license, had a seine boat alongside, with her seine in the boat prepared to fish; examined her papers; questioned the Captain; and found that he had been fishing; called the seine master, and found him to be one Alcide Cormier, of the Magdalen Islands; he admitted having fished for herring in the seine boat of the "F. D. Hodgkins" in the waters of the harbour of Fox Bay, Anticosti. Called the master's attention to the fact that he was supposed to be a trader, under register and without a fishing license; that after clearing from his home port as a merchant vessel he had engaged men in the Gut of Canso, and at the Magdalens, together with their

boats. That if he were simply a merchantman with the right to trade, he has no need to have as strong a crew as he now has, nearly twice as strong as he left home with; that as a merchantman he has no business to have a full fishing outfit of seine, seine-boat, &c., fishing boats, 3 dories, 5 on board and alongside in the water prepared to fish. On the other hand, if he is a fisherman he should have the United States fishing license that most United States fishermen have, but he would have no right without a Canadian license to buy fish, as he did at the Magdalen Islands, and as he had tried to do here, nor to engage men, nor to be found within the prohibited limits in a harbour, prepared to fish as he now is, and admitting that he had fished within the three-mile limit. That he is either trading or fishing under false pretenses. That on all these counts, but particularly for being now found, by me, within the harbour of Fox Bay, Anticosti, prepared to fish, and for having fished on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, instant, and again on the 27th day of May, instant, within the harbour of Fox Bay, Anticosti, I seize his vessel, which I then did, taking from him his ships' papers. I then ordered eight of his crew on board "La Canadienne," sending eight of my crew, armed, on board the "F. D. Hodgkins," in charge of my first officer, Mr. Bélanger, with orders to get in the boats and seine, take the vessel out of harbour and proceed direct to Gaspé. Gave them a pilot to take them out of the harbour; proceeded to the telegraph office and reported to Ottawa and to Captain Gordon at Halifax. I took Captain Thompson to the office with me, that he might wire his owners and the United States consul. Returned on board "La Canadienne" and got under weigh for Gaspé at 5.30 p.m. At 6.30 p.m. off Sand Capes; wind having calmed off, steamed alongside the schooner and gave her a line, took her in tow and proceeded.

29th, *Friday*.—Anchored in Gaspé at 1.30 p.m.; took Captain Thompson with me, and introduced him to his consul, which gentleman I notified of the circumstances, asking him to take charge of the schooner's crew, which he at once did. Reported our arrival, and deposited the schooner's papers in the Custom house. The "F. D. Hodgkins" had on board 700 barrels of herrings in bulk, all of which she had taken or bought at the Magdalen Islands.

30th, *Saturday*.—Unbent the schooner's three main sails and placed them in safe-keeping; detached her steering gear, taking part of it away. Put our coxswain and carpenter on board the vessel as guardians. At 12.30 p.m. despatched "La Canadienne" to Pictou to fill up with coal, and return here at once. Received myself orders to proceed to Quebec with the "Hodgkins'" papers, and place the case in the hands of Messrs. Casgrain, Angers and Laverie, agents of Department of Justice.

31st, *Sunday*.—Left Gaspé in steamer "Admiral" for Quebec.

1st *June, Monday*.—Arrived at Dalhousie.

2nd, *Tuesday*.—Arrived in Quebec, and called on Messrs. Casgrain, Angers and Laverie; remained in Quebec until Friday, the 5th June, when left Quebec to return to Gaspé.

6th, *Saturday*.—Rejoined "La Canadienne" at Gaspé. She had returned to Gaspé on 3rd, Wednesday.

7th, *Sunday*.—Met Overseer Annett; he reports lobster good, salmon a failure; cod fishing well begun. Left Gaspé for Baie des Chaleurs at 10 p.m.

8th, *Monday*.—Anchored in Paspebiac at 7.30 a.m.; cod fishing begun; herring fairly abundant; reports from rest of coast, say cod fishing good all over. On board again at 11 a.m., and left for Carleton, where anchored at 4.45 p.m. Then left "La Canadienne" to return to Quebec, giving Captain Bélanger instructions to visit all the lobster canneries between here and Newport.

9th, *Tuesday*.—Captain Bélanger landed and visited the cannery of Bernard Leclaire; opened 23rd May, 225 traps; fifteen cases to date; lobsters large, but scarce; salmon fishing poor. Steamed round to Maria; anchored and landed; visited here cannery of J. W. Windsor; opened 5th May; 1,000 traps; seventy cases packed to date; no small lobsters, but lobsters scarce; salmon fishing poor. Continued to Capelin, where anchored; landed and visited cannery of J. W. Windsor;

opened 5th May, 809 traps; to date 228 cases packed; lobster fishery good. This cannery had already been visited by Mr. Smith, the local overseer. On board, and continued to Capelin East, where landed and inspected cannery of Joseph Cyr; opened 1st May, 600 traps; packed to date 284 cases; fishing good. Overseer Smith had already visited this cannery. Continued to New Carlisle, where landed, and inspected cannery of Wm. Fauvel & Co.; opened 1st May, fishing 1,000 traps; canned to date 230 cases; fishing good. Overseer Smith has already been here four times.

10th, Wednesday.—Steamed down to Nouvelle; landed at cannery of D. W. Hoegg & Co.; opened 7th May; 3,000 traps; canned to date 400 cases. The run of lobsters here is smaller than anywhere else on the coast. Overseer Phalen has visited this cannery. Capelin stuck here and at Pasbebiac; this morning continued along coast to Shigawake, where landed, and called at boiling-house belonging to D. W. Hoegg & Co. The lobsters taken are boiled here and taken up to Nouvelle to be canned. The run of lobsters here is small. Continued to Port Daniel West, where landed, and called at cannery of Alexander Bros.; opened 26th May, 400 traps; canned to date 90 cases. Lobsters good size. Overseer Phalen has been here. Continued down to Port Daniel Bay, where called at cannery of D. W. Hoegg & Co.; opened 8th May, 600 traps; canned to date 350 cases. Lobster fishing good; fair cod fishing; salmon fishing poor. Mr. Phalen has been here four times. Continued to L'Anse à la Barbe, where landed, and called at cannery of D. W. Hoegg & Co.; opened 5th May; 600 traps; canned to date 284 cases; closing down to-day. Steamed on down to Mahy Islets, Newport, where landed at cannery of Wm. Allis; opened 27th April, 900 traps; canned to date 300 cases. Overseer Jones has been here four times. Lobsters plenty and of fair size. Cod fishing good. Continued down to cannery of J. W. Jessop, Newport; opened 1st April, 600 traps; canned to date 175 cases. Overseer Jones has paid five visits here. Lobsters of a good size. Cod fishing good. Steamed up the coast to Bonaventure, where called at cannery of D. W. Hoegg & Co.; opened 10th May, 750 traps; canned 300 cases to date. Lobsters plenty and of good size. Overseer Smith had already paid several visits here.

11th, Thursday.—I rejoined "La Canadienne" at Dalhousie at 7 a.m. Met here Overseer Verge. He reports salmon net-fishing poor. The nets have all been shortened up without any trouble. Fly fishing is poor; there has been no flood in the river yet, and until there is heavy rain the fish will not run in, as the water is now too low and clear. The net fishermen on the Quebec side complain about having to pay fees on both bar net and winger, while on the New Brunswick side most of the stations only pay on the bar net.

12th, Friday.—At 5 a.m. left for Nouvelle, where anchored, and landed at 6 a.m. Met Overseer Cyr; instructed him to collect his salmon fees at once and remit to the department. The Indians do not now spear in the Nouvelle River, but they troll for trout in the estuary; this they have a right to do. The farmers at Carleton complain that by preventing them from seining near the gully at Carleton we are preventing them from taking coarse fish for manure. Mr. Cyr has instructed the guardians of Messrs. Way & Maitland to watch the seines, and if they find trout in them to set them free; this is only fair to the people. Instructed Mr. Cyr to visit the lobster factories. Returned on board at 8 a.m. and continued to Carleton, where anchored, and landed at 9 a.m. Called at Leclaire's cannery. This is a small concern, run by two men; they fish one day and can the next. Their lobsters are large, but not plenty. Met here Auguste Bernier, Mr. Maitland's guardian, and Narcisse LeBlanc, fisherman; took them out to the gully, and, after hearing what they had to say on both sides, fixed limits on either side of the mouth of the gully within which no seining would be allowed. Herring were not as abundant as usual this spring. Capelin also were scarce. The trout run into this gully to feed on the capelin and herring spawn; they run in between the 24th May and 24th June. Returned on board at 11 a.m. and left for Maria, where anchored, and left at 12.15 p.m. Salmon net-fishing poor here and at Carleton. Called at Windsor's cannery.

Lobsters not abundant, but the few taken are of large run. Returned aboard at 2.15 p.m., and left for New Richmond, where anchored, and landed at 3.15 p.m. Visited steam saw-mill belonging to Mr. H. Montgomery. The slabs are built into wharves or cribs, and the sawdust either run into them or carted into a pile on shore. Lady Stanley and party arrived this morning for the fly fishing on the Big Cascapedia. A number of American gentlemen are also on the river fishing.

13th, *Saturday*.—Left at 5 a.m.; at 8.30 a.m. landed at Carlisle West, and saw Overseer Smith; he reports salmon fishing a failure. Lobster and cod fishing good. Rowed down along shore to Fauvel's cannery; they have had to give up taking lobsters at Nouvelle, as the run was too small; they had been advised by the overseer to do this, as the lobsters were getting dangerously small. The lobsters taken off Carlisle are all of a good run, but off Nouvelle, only eight miles below, they have always been small. Capelin have been more abundant than usual, and cod have been taken in quantities well up into the head of the bay. Rejoined ship off Carlisle at 11.45 a.m.; ran down to Paspebiac, where anchored; and landed at 12.15 p.m. Cod fishing returns just in from Sheldrake to Natashquan on the north shore report fishing commenced with good prospects. Anticosti fishing poor. A splendid week's fishing on this coast from Paspebiac to Point St. Peter.

14th *June, Sunday*.—At anchor in Paspebiac roadstead; crew attended church on shore.

15th, *Monday*.—Left at 5.45 a.m. for Port Daniel; called at canneries of Hoegg and Windsor at Shigawake and Port Daniel. They have both done much better than usual, but it is difficult to keep the fishermen at the lobster fishing, as the cod fishermen are all doing well, and hauling lobster traps is heavier and more monotonous work. Called on Overseer Phalen; he reports the lobster fishing as the best, both with regard to quantity and size, of the last ten years. Salmon fishing so far is everywhere poor. Saw millers are more careful about letting sawdust and slabs go adrift. Boarded here the schooner "Louise," of Yarmouth, banker, in for bait; reports fish plenty on the inside banks. Left at 1 p.m. for Pabos; off L'Anse aux Gascons at 1.45 p.m.; sighted a schooner making across from Miscou for Port Daniel; stood over to her and found her to be the new cutter "Agnes Macdonald" looking for water and ballast. Advised Capt. Kent to run to Grande Grève for ballast. Continued for Pabos, where anchored; and landed at 4.30 p.m. Called at Messrs. King Bros'. saw-mill; slabs and sawdust are not allowed adrift. Salmon fishing poor; cod abundant. On board at 6 p.m.; steamed down to Little River, west, where landed at Overseer Jones'; he is away visiting the canneries at Newport; left instructions here for him. Rowed down to Grand River; none of the salmon nets are out here, Mr. Cabot, the owner of the fly fishing rights, having leased the salmon nets, so that all the fish may run in the river. Cod fishing here is twice as good as at the same date last year. Herring, for bait, still plenty. On board at 9.45 p.m.; held on here all night.

16th, *Tuesday*.—Left at 6 a.m.; fog and rain; stood down by the lead to Cape Despair, where anchored in 6 fathoms and landed at Windsor's cannery. Lobsters getting scarce; fishing has been good; will close down in a few days, as fishermen are all going into the cod fishing; now that the lobsters are getting scarce the cod fishing pays better. On board at 9 p.m.; stood down to Percé; off Percé at 10 a.m. Strong south-east with rain and fog. Boarded here schooner "Bona Fides," of Lunenburg, banker, in for bait; has 200 cwt.; prospect good on inner banks. Wind freshening; stood into Gaspé, where anchored at 2 p.m. Overseer Annett reports lobster fishing been good; most of the canners intend closing down next week; he reports the size limit to have been well observed. Cod fishing good. Boarded "F. D. Hodgkins"; herring are beginning to smell bad; ordered them to keep hatches open at night to let in cool air.

17th, *Wednesday*.—Removed our own officers from the vessel and put Wm. Fingleton in charge; set crew to re-salt the herring and pour pickle round the wings; the bulk of the herring are keeping well enough; only a few that have escaped the salt are turning bad.

18th, *Thursday*.—Left Gaspé at 5 a.m. for Grand Grève where anchored at 7.15 a.m. Cutter "Agnes Macdonald" came in and made fast to us, and began taking in shingle for ballast; salmon fishing poor; cod fishing has been good; but bait is getting scarce. "Agnes Macdonald" cast off at noon and stood into Gaspé; we got up anchor and left for Magdalen Islands; strong south wind.

19th, *Friday*.—Had strong southerly breeze crossing; anchored in Pleasant Bay off Amherst at 7.15 a.m. "La Grippe" has been very bad at the islands; most of the canneries have either been closed down, or only working with a few hands, for the past three weeks. The man Cormier who had been shipped as seine master on the schooner "F. D. Hodgkins" has died of the grippe; no cod fishing has been done yet, and not a schooner left for the fishing grounds, as whole crews are yet down with the sickness. Mackerel struck in for about a week; just now only a few small ones about. Visited Leslie's cannery; only about half his traps have been put out, and the greater part of his crew are still unfit for work. Lobsters seem to be very abundant; large quantities of lobster meat ready for the cans have had to be thrown away, as it was impossible to find hands to can it. The people are poorly off, as many of them have not been able to get their crops in. The canneries at House Harbour, Grand Entry, South Beach and Etang du Nord are all either closed down or just about resuming work, after having been closed for two or three weeks. Called at the telegraph office and reported condition of affairs to Ottawa: returned on board at 1.15 p.m. and left for Grand Entry, where anchored; and landed at 3.10 p.m. Same state of affairs here as at other stations. Visited a number of the sick and prescribed for them; there has been 15 deaths here. Met here Overseer Chevrier; he informs me that in all there has been about 75 deaths within the last three weeks. Returned on board at 6 p.m. and left for Anticosti; passing between Bryon Islands and the Bird Rocks.

20th, *Saturday*.—Made Heath Point Light at 4 a.m.; anchored off Fox Bay and landed at 7.30 a.m. Visited McMillan and McQuin's cannery; they are doing fairly well now, having put up about 800 cases. Though they opened in May, yet they report that the fishing only fairly began on the 10th June. They lost 75 per cent of their traps at Cormorant Point in a southerly gale last week. They are fishing in all about 3,000 traps, and have not done as well in proportion as last year. Cod fishing has begun. The three United States schooners we left here on the 28th May left the next day; they got no herring. No others have been here since. Wrecking schooner "Florence," Captain Brown, of Quebec, is here working at the wreck of the SS. Brooklyn. Three Nova Scotian bankers are now here looking for bait. No herring here now, but plenty capelin. Returned on board at 9.30 a.m. and left along the north side of the island for Salmon Bay; at 11 a.m. thick fog; lost the land; at noon closed up enough to see the land; stood in for shore; found we were a little below Salmon Bay; stood up, and at 1 p.m. anchored and landed at Innis, and Hemions' cannery; they are not doing well; they landed here on the 10th May; only began to get traps out on the 24th, but did nothing worth while until the 10th June. They have out about 2,000 traps fished by 20 boats, and have packed about 375 cases. The lobsters here run about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to the lb. can. Allison doing badly with salmon; says fishing lobster pots in the bay shies the salmon off. Here, as well as at Fox Bay; all hands have had the grippe, and are only now getting well. Continued at 3 p.m. to Mauzerole, where anchored, and landed at 5 p.m. Called at Dawson's cannery; this man came here this spring from Margaree, in Cape Breton; he has 500 traps out, fished by 4 boats, and so far has only packed 35 cases. This is evidently poor ground for lobster fishing, as the water deepens too suddenly. Cod fishing boats here from Douglastown are doing badly. Dawson intends to pull down his building and go back home as soon as his schooner comes for him. On board at 6 p.m. and left for Cow Point, where anchored; and landed at 7.20 p.m. Called at Hubert and Theriault's cannery; these people came here from Esquimaux Point; have 1,300 traps out, 7 boats; 40 hands employed in all; they began fishing 1st June; did nothing until the 12th, and now have only 80 cases canned; the water here goes right down from the shore and is not shoal enough for lobster fishing. There are cod fishing on the north side

of the island at Cow Cove, 2 boats; Potatoo River, 2 boats; Capelin Bay, 2 boats; Macdonald's Cove, 11 boats. These boats are all from Douglstown, on the south shore. Returned on board at 8.20 p.m.; held on here all night.

21st, *Sunday*.—Left at 3 a. m. for Esquimaux Point, where anchored at 7.45 a.m.; vessels all here yet; the crews are all down with "la grippe," which has been bad here; 13 deaths in the village; by this delay the vessels have very likely missed the cod at Natashquan, which is usually their first stopping place below here. The fish are known to have been abundant there for the past two weeks. The seal fishery has been a failure; the vessels did not get out as early as they should have, and when they got out they took the wrong direction and missed the seals. The schooner "Marie Arsenie," wrecked on St. Charles' Island last fall with a full cargo of contraband from St. Pierre Miquelon, became a total wreck; the cargo was all landed and stored on the island. Her owner, who passed the winter here, bought the schooner "Busy." With this last craft he has, in two voyages, removed all his contraband, and is reported to have successfully run it in. Crew attended mass here at 11.45 a.m.; wind veered to the east, with fog and rain; left at once for Mingan, where anchored at 1.45 p.m. Mr. Dennistown and party landed here to-day from the steamship "Otter" to fish the Mingan River. The steam yacht "Nooya," of New York, is in here; she landed her party, Messrs. Scayler, Cadwallader and De Forrest, at the St. John River, and has come down here to harbour while these gentlemen are fishing. Both the Mingan, Romaine and St. John Rivers are rather high for good fishing. The Indians are mostly out of the woods; they have made a poor hunt; the grip has not touched them yet. Père Arnaud, the Indian missionary, says that at Betsiamits they had it before he left, but that they had it lightly. Saw Overseer Duguay; he has been ill ever since his arrival on the coast, and will not likely be fit for duty this season. Hills still covered with snow; weather cold and raw; strong east wind.

22nd, *Monday*.—Left Mingan at 7 a.m.; at 8 a.m. landed at Long Point; people here still down with the sickness; three deaths; cod fishing poor; on board at 9.30 a.m., and left for Magpie, where anchored and landed at 11.30 a.m. Cod fishing poor; people only recovering from "la grippe"; three deaths here; salmon fishing in Magpie River poor; attended a number of sick here, and left for Sheldrake, where anchored and landed at 3.15 p.m. Plenty of cod, but it will not bite, being full of capelin; many sick here, among the others three families of Indians. Returned on board at 4.45 p.m. and left for West Point, Anticosti, where anchored, and landed at 8.30 p.m.; fishing poor. Cannery opened in Ellis' Bay by Dogget & Co., of Liverpool, N.S.; 900 traps; 19 hands in all; canned to date 500 cases; lobsters abundant about Ellis' Bay; they began on 4th June; no herring; salmon net-fishing poor. Returned on board at 10.30 p.m.; strong south-east wind with heavy sea; held on here this a.m. at Long Point. Appointed, as instructed by Captain Gordon, John Vibert, fisherman and telegraph operator, agent for that section of coast for the Fishery Intelligence Bureau, to send daily reports to Halifax; gave him code and instructions as to his duties.

23rd, *Tuesday*.—Left at 3 a.m. for South West Point, where anchored, and landed at 10 a.m.; wind south-east, with heavy sea. Appointed Miss Pope as agent for the island of Fishery Intelligence Bureau; gave her code, etc., as ordered by Captain Gordon. At West Point light last evening I found all hands down with "la grippe." Keeper Malouin being very ill; reported here this morning that all are somewhat better; left South West Point at noon; no chance to land with this wind at Goose Point, where is another lobster cannery belonging to Messrs. Innis and Hemion, which is the only one not visited. Stood over for south shore, and at 7 p.m. anchored under the land at Little Gaspé; blowing fresh from east with rain and fog.

24th, *Wednesday*.—At 8 a.m. ran up to Three Runs, with the view of filling tanks with fresh water, but no chance to do so, as there was too much sea on. At 12.30 p.m. got in anchor and ran into Gaspé; received orders to release "F. D. Hodgkins" on being notified by Messrs. Casgrain, Angers and Laverie that the fine had been paid.

25th, *Thursday*.—Strong east wind with fog; went out again to-day to take in fresh water, but had to give it up; still a heavy sea on.

26th, *Friday*.—Same weather continues; managed to fill tanks to-day; had notice from Messrs. Casgrain & Co. that fine was paid; had also permission from Ottawa for "Hodgkins" to ship a crew here, as her original crew had been sent home.

27th, *Saturday*.—Set hands to rebend sails on "Hodgkins," and refit steering gear at 4 p.m.; handed her over to her captain before the United States consul; strong south-east gale.

28th, *Sunday*.—Gale continues with rain and fog; at anchor in Gaspé.

29th, *Monday*.—Same weather; gale moderating; left Gaspé at 5 a.m., but fog closing down again, had to come to anchor inside of Sandy Beach at 6.30 a.m.; 5 p.m. weather cleared; stood out of the bay; still heavy sea from north-east; no chance to land on the river shore; anchored under land at Indian Cove at 7 p.m. Boats report nothing whatever done for past week, owing to constant rough weather; same report all over south coast.

30th, *Tuesday*.—5 a.m. got in anchor and stood round Cape des Rosiers; sea too heavy to land along this shore; stood up the river at 9 a.m.; off Fame Point came on thick; hauled off shore and continued up; clearing at 1 p.m. stood in under Cape Magdalen; anchored and landed at Cap à l'Ours; fishing here for salmon and cod both poor. Gentlemen fly-fishing in the Magdalen River have done nothing—given it up and gone home; the river has been too low; after last week's rain the fishing will improve, as now the salmon will run in; on board at 2 p.m., and left for Mont Louis where anchored at 4.30 p.m.; landed and saw Overseer Lemieux; fishing poor all along this shore. On board at 7 p.m.; held on here all night.

July 1st, *Wednesday*.—Left at 4.30 a.m. for Ste. Anne's where anchored and landed at 8 a.m. called at Overseer Letourneau's, he reports that Mr. LeBoutillier had put out a salmon net in the river without a license; the net was at once taken out. The owners of two small saw-mills had been fined \$20 each for allowing saw-dust to escape. Salmon fly-fishing so far a failure, there are on the river now Col. Edgerton, General Taylor, and Messrs. Bonner, Gooderham and Hogan. There are only two salmon nets fished in this division and neither of them have done anything. Visited several of the saw-mills, and urged the owners to be careful of their slabs, and saw-dust. Returned on board at 1.10 p.m. and left for Godbout. When off Point des Monts, keeper signalled boat pilot (want immediate assistance), bore up for the light and landed, found all hands down with la grippe, and the ex-keeper Mr. L. F. Faffard in *extremis*; did what we could for them, returned on board and continued for Godbout, taking up with us Overseer Comeau, who had come down from Godbout to help them at the light; anchored in Godbout Bay at 8.30 p.m. Salmon fishing good both in nets and in the river, where are now fishing Messrs. Law, Robertson and Manuel. Enquired here as to complaints made by Bilodeau of Trinity. Mr. Comeau visited the division as often as he could. If Bilodeau knew of anything wrong he should have warned Comeau at once, they are both keepers of telegraph offices and could easily communicate.

2nd, *Thursday*.—Left Godbout at noon, at 2 p.m. landed at Point des Monts light. Mr. L. F. Faffard died this a.m.; others are better. Continued at 3.30 p.m. for Trinity Bay where anchored at 4.30 p.m. Salmon fishing good; cod fishing just beginning; called at Trinity River and saw Mr. Bilodeau, the river guardian, he did not himself know of anyone that had not tied up his salmon nets on Sundays, but says, it was reported that some fishermen had not done so. Instructed him that as fishery guardian, officer of customs and a justice of the peace, it was his right and duty to look after these things himself, and to make seizures whenever he saw the law violated; and that in future whenever he found nets illegally set he should seize them and report to Overseer Comeau or myself. Met at Trinity River Messrs. McNaughton, Gibb and Fitch, who are fly-fishing, they are not doing much as the water is too low. On board at 9 p.m. Tugs "Conqueror," "Florence," "Dauntless" and "Lake" at anchor here waiting for tows.

3rd, Friday.—Strong eastwind. Left at 5 a.m. for eastward; no chance to land along the shore; stood right on for Seven Islands Bay where anchored at 2.30 p.m. Called at Telegraph office and instructed P. E. Vigneault, operator, to act as agent, for the coast from Sheldrake to Godbout, for the Fishery Intelligence Bureau; gave him the code and forms sent me by Captain Gordon. Many yet down here with la grippe (five deaths). Indians out, poor hunt, all badly off. Pere Arnaud here to begin the mission. Indians not yet taken the grippe. Cod fishing fair, no mackerel.

4th, Saturday.—Fog in early morning. At 6.30 a.m., cleared; got under weigh for Moisie where anchored and landed at 8.30 a.m. Saw Overseer Migneault who reports good salmon fishing, now nearly over; some of the nets are being taken in to-day. Indians here badly off and threatening to spear salmon. Got them together and warned them not to attempt to do so or they would be severely punished; advised them to petition the Indian Department showing how badly off they were and ask for help. They killed no deer during the winter and were short of food, and unable to hunt, many of them had to eat Beaver skins on the way out. The salmon net fishery in the estuary has been one of the best ever made. The owner of the estuary fishing, Mr. Holliday, is here seriously ill. Five people have died here of the grippe. Cod fishing is fair, but the currents just now are too strong. Returned on board at 11.30 a.m. Sea made again and had trouble to reach the ship. Left for Sheldrake. Strong S.E. off Sheldrake at 5 p.m., no shelter here with this weather, stood on down, passed inside Perroquet Light at 9 p.m. and anchored inside Bald Island in 15 fathoms at 10.20 p.m. Fog.

5th, Sunday.—Blowing half a gale with fog, no chance to land at Long Point at 8.30 a.m., ran into Mingan and anchored. Landed at Hudson Bay Post. Indians all down with la grippe, about 150 sick in all. Dr. Fiset, of Rimouski, has been sent down by the Local Government to attend the white population of the coast. He has been up from Esquimaux Point to visit these Indians. There have been five deaths among them. Dr. Fiset was called back to the Point yesterday. Captain Pitts, trader from Halifax, is up from Blancs Sablons, he reports the whole population down with the influenza. He also reports that the ice has backed in through the Straits with the constant east wind and is jammed on shore all the way up to Meccatina, putting a stop to all fishing. Overseer Duguay still ill, having had a relapse. Visited all the Indians with Mr. Scott, Chief of the Hudson Bay Post. Blowing half a gale all day with fog at intervals.

6th, Monday.—Still the same weather. Visited the Indians twice to-day with Mr. Scott, another death last night; others improving.

7th, Tuesday.—Fog all a.m. Indians and Duguay all better to-day. Left for Esquimaux Point at 11.30 p.m. where anchored and landed at 2.45 p.m. Vessels all left for the cod fishing below, except two, for which no crews could be had. Some of the people have returned here from Hubert and Theriault's lobster cannery at Cow Point, Anticosti, the cannery is being closed down as lobsters are scarce. Called on Monseigneur Bossé. The sick here are all getting better. Dr. Fiset has gone on down to Natashquan. Dr. Tremblay appointed as Stipendiary Magistrate here by the Local Government, has arrived; obtained from him a further supply of medicine for use below, as all that I had belonging to the ship has been given away. The codfishing vessels had been delayed three weeks by the sickness, and when they did leave most of the crews were not thoroughly recovered. On board at 6 p.m. and left for Puffin Bay, where anchored at 8 p.m. for the night.

8th, Wednesday.—Left at 2.45 a.m. for Anticosti, but finding it thick along the Anticosti shore with strong S.E. wind, bore up for Natashquan, distance run at 9 a.m., slowed down and went in slowly by the lead to make the land. 10 a.m. fog lifting a little; made English Point; found SS. "Otter" which had left the Point yesterday close by us in the fog. Anchored in Natashquan at 11 a.m. Dr. Fiset here, people getting better, one death. Codfishing good, fish struck at end of May and has been very abundant ever since. Some of the best boats have already over 150 cwt., the average being to-day 100½ cwt., boats that came in this afternoon after

six hours fishing had from 12 to 14 drafts. There is an enormous school of fish off this place, and had it not been for the sickness the catch would have been very much larger. Salmon fishing about same as last year. The fly-fishermen have done well. There are on the river General Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Senator McPherson of New Jersey and Messrs. Hawk, Chapman, Hodges and Pyke of New York. The seal fishery made by the four small vessels from here was good. Two United States bankers called here for bait, "Elsie M. Smith" and "Essex," both of Gloucester, they did not get any. The vessels from the Point passed here without calling. Overseer Gaudin reports all quiet and correct.

9th, Thursday.—Left Natashquan for the eastward at 3 a. m.; strong N.E. at 10 a. m. ran into Romaine and anchored, met Overseer Mathurin; he, as well as every one else here, has been laid up, all recovering gave medicine to some of the worst cases. The Indians who had been up for the mission have all gone back, they were warned by Père Arnaud to get back into the woods as quickly as possible. They were all well when they left here. Cod has been very abundant. The Esquimaux Point vessels had been here since the 2nd July; they left for the eastward this a.m. They took an average of about 30 cwt. each. Two Nova Scotia vessels from Jeddore of about the same tonnage and the same number of crew had taken here during the same time 250 cwt. each. Salmon fishing only began this week. There are no lobster factories on the coast, this year. Those formerly in this division have been removed to Anticosti. On board at noon and left for the eastward, passed outside two large Nova Scotia bankers, who are fishing on the banks or shore, the "Beulah," of La Have, and the "Eureka" of Lunenburg, they are fishing on banks about 6 or 8 miles of shore. At 4 p.m. anchored in Yankee Harbour, St. Mary's; found here the following vessels, all of which were boarded.

Vessel's name.	Where from.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	How fishing.	Remarks.
Sea Gem	Halifax	30	10	Hand and line..	250 cwt.
Royal Charlie	do	31	11	do	250 do
Amélia	Esquimaux Point.....	50	8	Float line	30 do
Marie du Sacré-Cœur.....	do	46	8	do	20 do
Acara	do	30	8	do	50 do
Eugénie	do	48	10	do	22 do
Ste-Marie	do	37	7	do	25 do
Marie Anne	do	35	8	do	20 do
Gleaner	do	41	8	do	20 do
Elizabeth	do	27	5	do	15 do
Phoenix	do	28	4	do	40 do
Stella Maris	do	51	10	do	30 do

The two first of these vessels are six weeks out from Halifax, they have never been on this coast before, usually fishing off the North Cape of Prince Edward Island, they want about 100 cwt. each to load. They have taken all their fish during last 10 days at Romaine. They were induced to come down to-day by the Esquimaux Point men who led them to expect better fishing to the eastward, but as they find fish scarce here they are going right back to Romaine where they hope to fill up in a few days more. There is on board the "Royal Charlie" Dr Morris, of Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, who came over for a holiday and to get some fishing and shooting. He has attended all the sick between St. Mary's and Kegashka, and all are recovering. The Esquimaux Point vessels left home on the 27th June, this is their second stopping place; they did not stop at Natashquan, where the fish is abundant. When asked the reason why, they say that the harbour is too far from the fishing ground (3 to 6 miles) for them to go in their boats, and that their vessels not being fitted with cables they cannot anchor on the ground. Held on here.

10th, Friday.—The Esquimaux Point vessels all left for the eastward at 5 a.m. The Halifax vessels stood back west. I advised them to go back to Natashquan if they found the fish gone at Romaine. We left for the eastward at 6 a.m. and anchored in Harrington at 9 a.m. All down here with the sickness—one death—others getting better; nothing done with the fish; first school passed down while the people were ill; not much fish since; gave them medicine; boarded here.

Vessels name.	Where from.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	How fishing.	Remarks.
Marcelia.....	St. George's Bay, N.F....	31	8	Hand and line..	Been here two
Louie.....	Burgoe.....	32	8	do ..	weeks, done
Extenuate.....	Fortune Bay.....	24	5	do ..	nothing, fish
Bertha M.....	do	20	5	do ..	won't bite.
Rowland	Burgoe.....	23	6	do ..	

These vessels are new to this coast, having been formerly engaged in supplying bait to bankers and taking it over to the French. They have lost their occupation, and have come here to fish. They say the supplying of bait has been taken out of the hands of the small fishermen, and is now altogether controlled by the big merchant who gives the bond. This tallies quite with all that the United States bankers, who had baited in Newfoundland, told me at the Magdalen Islands on the 23rd May last. Left at noon for Little Meccatina where anchored off Havre à la Croix at 1 p.m., boarded line.

Name.	Where from.	Tons.	Crew.	How fishing.	Remarks.
Notice.....	Burgoe, N.F.....	47	8	Hand and line....	With one exception these were all in the bait business. They complain bitterly of the action of the New foundland Parliament, and merchants.
Eagle.....	"	15	4	"	
Brothers.....	Placentia.....	21	6	Cod seine.....	
Challenge.....	"	18	6	"	
You and I.....	"	28	6	"	
Three Brothers.....	Bonne Bay	21	6	Hand and line....	
Parsee	Green's Pond	21	8	Cod seine.....	

These as well as most of the Newfoundland vessels that I boarded on this coast, fully expected to be driven off, in return for the action of their own Government towards our fishermen in refusing us bait, and making us pay duty on salt and barrels, carried on board purely fishing vessels, for use in curing fish, and not for trade. On board at 3 p.m. and stood round the Island, but found no vessels in the Eastern Harbor; continued on to Whale Head, where anchored off Sloop Harbour at 5 p.m.; found here the following vessels:—

Name.	Where from.	Tons.	Crew.	How fishing.	Remarks.
Garland.....	Petite Rivière, N.S. .	51	11	Hand and Line and Trap.....	Here two days.
Magic.....	Lunenburg	45	11	"	
Bismark.....	Green's Pond, Nfld. .	53	10	Trap and Seine....	

The Esquimaux Point fleet which left Yankee Harbour this a.m., are all now in this harbour. I found that the schooner "Bismark" George Hand, master, from Green's Pond, was fishing a cod trap without license. Captain Hand had fished this way last year in Rocky Bay and escaped without paying any fee; in fact he had laughed at Overseer Whitely when told that he could not put out a trap without a license. The people also complain that with his seine he has disturbed the hand line boats. I seized his trap which he values with its gear at £60, and warned him that if I had any more trouble I would take his seine also. I had to give him some of the lines attached to his trap, as he had nothing left to tow his seine boat with. A good spurt of fish here to-day, 50 boats are fishing close off the point of the harbour, all doing well with the float line. Our own boats busy getting up the traps and moorings. Attended here to a number of sick.

11th, *Saturday*.—Left in boat at 6 a.m., to visit sick at Isle au Chat, where a number are down; sent ship round to Whale Head to meet me, where I rejoined her at 9 a.m., and left for Mutton Bay, where anchored outside at 10 a.m. Boarded here the "Olive," Wm. Courtney, Rose Blanche, Nfld., 23 tons, 6 hands, hook and line, the "Bertha M." and "Rowland" before spoken to the westward. Had to visit here a number of sick. They have all been down with the "grippe"; one death. They were fortunately attended to and nursed by Dr. Have, of Halifax, who is spending the summer on the coast in search of sport. Dr. Have has been all along the coast from Harrington to Blancs Sablons with the missionary and has visited and prescribed for all the sick. So that the people from Natashquan down have been fortunate in having skilled medical attendance where it was most needed. The cod-fishing here has been poor, and the people are only now getting fit to fish, they did nothing at all during the first run. Rowed down to Meccatina Harbour—at Léandre Michel's, all down here. Michel has within the last few days taken 200 cwts. of cod in his trap. Joined the ship off here at 4 p.m., and stood over to Big Meccatina Island where anchored in Big Island Harbour at 5 p.m. Strong south-west wind; cod fishing poor here. Boarded here—

"Manitoba," Coady, Fortune Bay, Nfld., 80 tons, 10 hands, H. and L. and trap; "Polar Bear," Wakely, Bonne Bay, Nfld., 50 tons, 10 hands, H. and L. and seine; "Louise" and "Rowland" before boarded at Harrington. These vessels will go on to eastward.

12th, *Sunday*.—At anchor in Big Island Harbour; strong south-west wind; at 8 p.m. wind veered to eastward with fog and rain.

13th, *Monday*.—Left at 6 a.m., and stood down the lead to Poacoachoo, where anchored at 9 a.m.; met here Overseer LeGouvé, who reports cod plenty from here to Chicatica; salmon fishing only beginning; more Nova Scotia vessels about than we have had for some years; they are all doing well; boarded—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	No. of Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Cymbeline.....	Lunenburg, N.S.	103	20	H. and L. and trap.	500 cwt. on board.
Beauty.....	La Have, N.S.	71	16	do ..	380 do
Capio.....	do	64	14	do ..	420 do

The two first arrived here on 25th June, the last on the 5th July. If the cod holds on, they will load by Saturday. On board at noon and continued to St. Augustin, where anchored at 1.30 p.m.; boarded here—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	No. of Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Ovando.....	Lahave, N.S.....	87	20	H. and L. and trap.	500 cwt
Nicanor	Lunenburg, N.S.....	78	16	do	500 do
West-side.....	do	53	13	do	400 do
Florence	Bonne Bay, Nfld....	17	5	H. and L.....	
Martyr.....	Cape Frail, do	15	5	do	
Young Brothers	Bonne Bay, do	15	5	do	
May Queen.....	do do	23	6	do	

The Nova Scotia vessels hope to load and get away in a week; all doing well to-day; also boarded again here the "Parsee" "Gleaner" and "Elizabeth" before boarded to the westward. Was called to attend Capt. Westhaver, of the "Nicanor," who is seriously ill. Left in boat at 3 p.m. to go in by Sandy Island and board some vessels seen inside where vessels do not usually anchor; boarded—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	No. of Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Guiding Star.....	Green Bay, Nfld....	39	9	H. and L. and seine.	These vessels have all loaded in here among the islands in shoal water, and are getting cleaned up to leave for home.
Lady Ridout.	Bonavista do	22	8	do	
Mayflower.....	do do	29	12	do	
Lilly.....	do do	34	12	do	
Hiawatha.....	Cape Frail do	40	12	do	
Olivette.....	Bonavista do	43	11	do	
Romeo.....	do do	44	11	do	
H. F. Green.....	Cape Frail do	15	7	do	

They will, when home, land their fish, and return at once to continue a second voyage on the "Northern Labrador." Rejoined ship off Pointe à Giroux at 6 p.m.; at 6.30 p.m. rowed into Cumberland Harbour and boarded the "Escort," St. George's Bay, Nfld., 59 tons, 9 hands, H. and L.; she has been fishing to the westward; has only 10 cwt. on board; rejoined ship at 7.30 p.m., and ran down to L'Anse à Portage, anchored for the night at 8.30 p.m. Two Nova Scotian vessels had been in here and left to-day for St. Augustin; no other vessels about here. Fresh south wind all day with showers.

14th, Tuesday.—Fog in early morning—clearing at 8.30 a.m., ran down to Chicatica where anchored 9.30 a.m. Boarded here—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How fishing.	Remarks.
Virgesco	Halifax, N.S.....	57	10	Hook & line & traps...	Has been a good deal of fish here but not much at present.
Valliant	La Have, N.S.....	87	20	do do	
Hunter	Notre Dame Bay, Nfld.	45	11	do do	
Minnie E. Strong..	do do	58	8	do do	
Sea Bride.....	Green Bay, Nfld....	28	6	do seine.....	
Elizzie.....	do do	19	6	do do	
Stella.....	do do	36	11	do do	

On board again at 11 a.m. and continued to the eastward, at noon ran into Rocky Bay, when boarded the "Jabez," Bonavista, Nfld., 50 tons, 12 hands; a good deal of fish about here yet though the main school has passed. Left at 2 p.m., and at 3 p.m. came to anchor inside the Dog Islands, and rowed out to outer harbour when boarded—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Ella Maud.....	Shelburne, N.S.....	54	14	Hook and line	They average about 300 cwt., having neither traps nor seines they have not done well.
Mayflower.....	La Have, N.S.....	59	14	do	
Vanilla.....	do	102	20	do	
Bessie A.....	do	99	21	do	

No fish about here now; these vessels propose to go north to continue the voyage, but having no twine they are not likely to do much. Returning to the ship met the "Valiant" coming down from Chicatica; she will try her trap at the Dog Islands. Left at 5 p.m. for Bonne Esperance, where anchored and landed at 7.30 p.m., rain and fog, still a few pieces of ice outside. Met Mr. Whitely; he reports good fishing though the ice has seriously interfered with the fishing; the last of the ice only left a week ago. There was a good deal of fish inshore before the ice backed up the last time, but now the fish are all out in deep water and nothing more will be done with the twine or the float line. Except at Bras d'Or where the ice spoiled the fishing, the spring sedentary seal fishing has been good. Returned on board at 9 p.m. Still a few sick about here, though the majority are well again.

15th, *Wednesday*.—Boarded here the following vessels:—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Elizabeth	Cape Frail, Nfld ..	29	12	Hook, line and seine..	These vessels are all on their way east, they have been fishing up to the westward, and with the exception of the Jewel have all done well.
C. R. Ayer.....	Bonavista do	48	12	do do ..	
Brave	Catalina do	40	8	do do ..	
Lilly Joyce.....	Trinity do	20	7	do do ..	
Excel	do do	39	11	do do ..	
Rose Glee.....	do do	52	11	do do ..	
Island Bell.....	Bonavista do	49	12	do do ..	
Starlight.....	Trinity do	27	9	do do ..	
Mary Grace.....	do do	41	11	do do ..	
Larkspur.....	Pinder's Island, Nfld..	45	12	do do ..	
Maid of Valley....	Bonavista do ..	41	10	do do ..	
Green Leaf.....	do do ..	53	12	do do ..	
Mary	Trinity do ..	68	12	do do ..	
Elizabeth	do do ..	57	12	do do ..	
Susanna	do do ..	50	11	do do ..	
Jewel	Lunenburg, N.S.....	52	11	do trap.....	Found no one on board.
Velox	Trinity, Nfld.....				

Also "Romeo," "Parsee" and "Lilly," boarded to the westward.

Too thick outside to venture down among the ice to Bras d'Or. Set hands to-day with brushwood and brushes to try and clean the ship's bottom which is becoming rapidly foul and cutting down our speed.

16th, *Thursday*.—Left at 5 a.m. for the eastward; at 7.30 a.m., anchored off Long Point; paid the bounty cheques for here and L'Anse des Dumas. The action of the ice here has greatly interfered with both the spring seal and cod fishery. The vessels that usually carry on codfishing at the Gulch Cove here all left and gone on

North ; at 9 a.m. ran into Big Bras d'Or and anchored. Thick all day; paid out the Bounty checks. Boarded here—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
O'Leander.....	Carbonnear, Nfld ...	64	14	Seine.....	Small hookers with no registers, only partly decked.
Henry West	do do ...	67	17	do	
Francis	Bonavista do ...	12	6	H. and L.	
A. W. Dodd.	Carbonnear do ...	75	18	Seine and trap..	
Pandora	Bonne Bay do ...		6	H and L	
Jessie	do do ...		5	do	
Penelope	do do ...		5	do	
Amie Laurie	do do ...		5	do	
Feronia.....	do do ...		6	do	

The ice came back up the straits on the 12th June and had been about the coast until the 8th July, so that in reality no fishing could be done. There was plenty of fish on the coast, but it only came in shore on the 12th July. The fish taken is of an unusually small run. Most of the vessels now on the coast will at once proceed to the outer Labrador, between St. Charles and the Moravian settlement. Had to visit a number of sick here, there was seven deaths, even the well ones are miserable and half-starved. These people at Long Point are the poorest and most enervated of the inhabitants of the Labrador, the most of them are actually imbecile.

17th, Friday.—Fog clearing. Left at 8 p.m. for Greenly Island, where anchored at 8.45 a.m., and boarded the following vessels:—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Royal Arch	Trinity, Nfld...	50	11	Seine.....	Nearly all these have just came up from the eastward, where they were jammed in the ice. The seiners did well this week, but the trawlers and hand and line men nothing. The fish now going is of a very small run.
Bay State.....	Harbour Grace do ..	50	13	Trawler.....	
Aaron Perkins.....	Burin do ..	43	7	Seine.....	
Jessie.....	Bonavista do ..	42	12	do	
Wm. Mitchell.....	Fortune Bay do ..	41	5	Trawler.....	
Esther Thibault.....	do do ..	51	5	do	
Lady Thorburn.....	Trinity do ..	60	10	Seine	
Nellie.....	do do ..	47	10	do	
Billow.....	do do ..	65	12	do	
Seaway.....	do do ..	50	10	do	
Water Lily.....	do do ..	40	10	do	
Jessie.....	Carbonnear do ..	48	12	do	
Maude.....	Harbour Grace do ..	35	13	Hand and line ..	
Orange Lily.....	Trinity do ..	10	5	do	
Here I Am.....	No one on board			Trawler.....	
City Point.....	Carbonnear, Nfld...	48	12	Seine.....	
Jim.....	Hans Harbour do ..	38	9	do	
Mary Jane.....	Fortune Bay do ..	31	5	Trawler.....	
Little Jem.....	Burin do ..	44	6	do	
Mervyn.....	do do ..	33	5	do	
Forrest Belle.....	Trinity do ..	40	10	Seine.....	
Kestrel.....	do do ..	38	11	do	
Starlight.....	do do ..	40	9	do	
M. Florence.....	Fortune Bay do ..	36	8	Trawler.....	
Olivia.....	Conception do ..	48	11	do	

Also here the "Rosina," "Elizabeth," "Brave," "Parsee," "Excel," "Mary," "Rose Clare," "Susanna" and "Island Belle" before boarded to the westward; landed on Greenly Island on Messrs. Jobb Bros. room; fishing poor to date; saw lighthouse-keeper, all well at light, looking daily for the "Alert;" crossed to Isle au Bois where I had been sent for to settle some trouble among Penny Bros.' fishermen who have been

in a state of mutiny; landed and had a talk with the men, advising them to keep order and return to duty. As this is in Newfoundland territory I could do no more. Crossed to Blancs Sablons and called at fishing rooms and on Collector of Customs, to enquire what the Newfoundland customs authorities intended doing this season with our fishermen. The collector says his orders are to collect duties on salt and barrels as usual. Returned on board at 4.30 p.m.; found a message from the keeper of the Forteau Light, saying they wanted medical assistance, as all hands were sick; ran down to Forteau where anchored and landed at 6.40 p.m.; found one dead, others mending; gave them medicine and returned on board at 8.30 p.m.; held on here for the night.

18th, *Saturday*.—Left at 5 a.m. for the westward; called at Blancs Sablons for mails and telegrams which we deliver at the nearest telegraph office. Continued to Belles Amours where anchored at 8.30 a.m.; boarded here—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Ernest.....	Trinity.....	45	8	Seine and trap..	They have done well last two days; will leave on Monday for outer Labrador.
Ocean Queen.....	Bonavista.....	38	11	Seine.....	
Delta.....	Green Bay.....	67	9	do.....	
Queen of the Fleet.....	Green Pond.....	56	11	do.....	
Violet.....	Bonavista.....	25	11	do.....	

Also here "Bismark," "Hiawatha" and "Dash" boarded to the westward; continued to Middle Bay where anchored at 12.15 p.m.; boarded here the—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Pearl.....	Trinity, Nfld.....	40	11	Seine.....	Done well last few days; no fish to-day; vessels will all go north on Monday.
Druid.....	do.....	70	14	Seine and trap..	
Annie.....	do.....	68	14	do.....	
Speedy.....	Burin, Nfld.....	33	6	Trawl.....	
Flying Cloud.....	do.....	18	5	do.....	
Ruby.....	Trinity, Nfld.....	30	9	Seine.....	
Sweet Briar.....	Burin, Nfld.....	30	7	do.....	
Juliette.....	Bonavista, Nfld.....	38	9	do.....	
Constance.....	Green's Pond, Nfld..	49	13	do.....	

Also here the "Maid of the Valley" before boarded. Local fishermen have done fairly well though greatly bothered by the ice; on board at 2 p.m. and left for Stick Point where anchored at 3.30 p.m. Went round in boat to Stick Point, Salmon Bay, Pidgeon Island and Bonne Espérance, where rejoined the ship at 6 p.m. At Stick Point and Pidgeon Island fishing has been poor, but at Salmon Bay the fishery is the best since 1881, it was all made with the seine. Salmon fishing has been good lately, but when the ice came in all nets had to be taken up. Landed at Mr. Whitely's at 7 p.m.; no fish to-day; the capelin school has passed; fishing after this will all be done off shore, by boats in deep water with the hook and line with launce for bait; vessels all gone from here.

19th, *Sunday*.—At anchor in eastern harbour of Bonne Espérance all day.

20th, *Monday*.—Half a gale from south-west with thick fog and heavy sea; had to let go a second anchor.

21st, *Tuesday*.—Same weather continues this a.m.; at 1 p.m. cleared up, got in anchors and left for westward. In the run, at 2 p.m., met the "Valiant" bound for outer Labrador, she had done nothing since we passed down on the 14th. All the schooners at Dog Islands are going on down to the Big Labrador; advised them all

to call at the Custom-house at Blanes Sablons and settle with the collector; getting proper papers so as to have no further trouble below; collected their mails and continued west; stood in behind Chicatica. Some vessels here have caught some fish lately, but the capelin run is over and there will be no more fishing in-shore. Continued to St. Augustin where anchored at 6 p.m. All the Esquimaux Point fleet are now here, they have an average of about 80 cwt. They will take no more cod as the float fishing is over; they all intend going down to Bras d'Or and holding on for the herring fishery; boarded the "Lottie," S. E. Teel, Port Medway, N.S., 81 tons, 18 hands, hand and line, and cod trap, has 550 cwt. The rest of the Nova Scotia fleet here have done fairly well, having from 600 to 850 cwt. They will hold on here a little longer. The "Garland" and "Magic" which I boarded at Whale Head are now here. Several of the vessels have men down with the grippe; Captain Westhover, of the "Nicanor" is no better, the vessel will go home at once (Captain Westhover died after reaching Halifax). A few herring have been taken in nets here lately; collected the mails from the Nova Scotia and Esquimaux Point vessels; held on here all night.

22nd, Wednesday.—Left at 5 a.m. for Poacoachoo where called at 7 a.m.; landed a party here with a coffin which we had made on board to rebury the body of a man which was exposed on one of the islands. Report on the coast says that this is the body of a man who escaped after the rebellion in '37, and came down here to avoid arrest. Same Nova Scotia schooners here as we saw on the way down, they have about 800 cwt. each. Overseer Legouv  reports fair salmon fishing in the inside nets; the outer ones have done badly. Continued 9 a.m. for Big Meccatina, where called at noon; no vessels here and none now to the westward of this. A few herring taken the last few days. Continued to La Tabati re where anchored at 1 p.m.; not much fishing done here, people only getting fit to be about again; on board at 2 p.m. and left for Mutton Bay, where anchored and landed at 3.30 p.m.; all getting better; boats now average 55 cwt. on the hook and line alone, most of this taken in deep water; would have made a big fishing here had it not been for the sickness. Arrested George Mainsbridge and tried him here for theft, sentenced him to six months in Perc  jail. Left at 6 p.m. for Whale Head, where anchored at 7.30 p.m.; a few herring seen here lately; no cod or capelin; sick all recovering.

23rd, Thursday.—Left at 5 a.m. for Harrington, where anchored at 7 a.m.; no vessels about; sick all better; a school of large herring seen here yesterday; a few cod still on the reef, but after this the fishing will be all in deep water with herring or clams. Left at 8.20 a.m. for the west. At 4 p.m. sighted a large schooner, not a fisherman, standing out of Washeecootai Bay. She was sailing too fast for us to overhaul, decided to run into Washeecootai and see if any one else was in there, this being one of the seldom visited bays where the smugglers from St. Pierre are said to transfer their cargoes to the local vessels. While going into the bay slowly with the lead going, touched slightly on a rock where we expected to find 12 fathoms; the ship did not strike hard but simply rubbed sideways against it; we had been going slowly, the lead giving 10 fathoms; no bottom. Came to anchor inside at 5 p.m., when Captain Belanger went back in the boat to look for the rock. We had often passed in and out here before and never got shoal water. He found a point of rock with only six feet of water, and 10 fathoms; no bottom all around it; took the bearings and returned on board at 7 p.m., when we moved further into the bay for the night, as the weather looked threatening; no vessels in the bay.

24th, Friday.—Strong south-east wind with heavy sea, saw the rock break plainly; built a beacon which should bear north-east to clear the rock. Held on here all day.

25th, Saturday.—Left at 5 a.m.; strong south-south-east wind with rain and fog; made English Point, and at 11.30 a.m. ran into Natashquan and anchored. Fishing over, all the men on the room gone home; they did well, but should have remained here longer as the local boats are still catching fish; 10 south shore boats in 28 days' fishing cleared over and above all their advances and charges, \$2,426, while 17 Esquimaux Point boats, averaging 22 days fishing, under similar circumstances,

cleared, \$2,640. The best of the Esquimaux Point boats made 160 cwt. of fish, the average being 120 cwt. This, in boats fished by two men, or often only a man and a boy. While the boats have been making this good fishing, the vessels that passed here nearly a month ago, and which we left in St. Augustin on Tuesday last, have an average of only 80 cwt. with crews of 8 or 10 men. If the fleet of schooners had remained here and fished with any energy they might all have loaded easily. Re-built the beacon on Beacon Island, which had fallen down this spring, and at the request of the local fishermen, put a beacon on American Island; rain and fog all day, with strong south-east wind.

26th, Sunday.—Same weather, thick all day.

27th, Monday.—Thick in the early morning, clearing at 8 a.m.; when left for Esquimaux Point; came on thick again as soon as we got outside; ran our distance at 4:30 p.m.; stopped ship; sounded in 35 fathoms; stood in slowly for the land; shoaling the water gradually; at 5:10 p.m. anchored in 13 fathoms; calm with thick fog.

28th, Tuesday.—Fog lifted at 5 a.m.; ran into Esquimaux Point and anchored at 5:30 a.m.; landed at 7 a.m.; all the people from here that have been working in the lobster canneries, at Anticosti, have returned. Except at Fox Bay and on the south shore of the Island, the lobster fishing has been a failure. The boats from here, that fished at Natashquan, are all back here, and have been out fishing off here for the first time here to-day. There is a good show of fish. Sick all getting better; delivered here, telegrams and letters that we had brought up from below; heard here of the wreck of S.S. "Circe," at East Point, Anticosti. At 9 a.m. left for Mingan, where anchored at noon; Indians all well again; anglers all left the rivers; cod-fishing to the west, reported good everywhere; Overseer Duguay better and gone up the coast; on board at 1 p.m.; left for West Point, at Anticosti, where anchored and landed at 5 p.m.; all well; poor fishing; found here one whaler which the "Albert" had brought down from Quebec for us; found her here with her bottom stove in, and damaged in several places. She was in good order when we left her in Quebec. We have no explanations here as to what has happened to her. The damages have been clumsily patched, and daubed over with putty and different colored paint. Returned on board at 6 p.m., and left for Sheldrake, where anchored off the river, in 8 fathoms, at 9:45 p.m.

29th, Wednesday.—Landed at 6 a.m.; called on all the fishing rooms; boats average 80 draughts; fish plenty; traps have done nothing this year, as the fish did not come inshore; on board at 9:15 a.m. and left for Thunder River, where came to anchor at 10:10 a.m.; on letting go the anchor the chain parted at the 15-fathom shackle; buoyed the spot and let go the other anchor; set two boats to drag for chain at noon, got fast to the anchor and got it and the chain on board; fishing good here; the trap net set by Messrs. LeBoutellier Bros. has taken 323 draughts; the trap is supplied by the firm; the fishermen take three-quarters of the fish, one-quarter goes to the trap, and the fishermen pay their proportion of the fee. On board at 1:15 p.m. and left for Magpie, where anchored and landed at 3 p.m.; doing well here; if fishing holds on as at present for another 10 days, will make a big fishery; also doing well with cod at River St. John's. The salmon net fishermen who fish the estuary of the St. John's have gone home, they only took 27,000 lbs, having been two weeks too late in getting over. Left at 4 p.m. for Long Point, where anchored and landed at 6 p.m.; fishermen doing well here; called at telegraph office, operator says he reports regularly to the Intelligence Bureau at Halifax—he says the cod fishing is good all the way west to Godbout. On board at 8 p.m., and left for north and east coast of Anticosti.

30th, Thursday.—Made the land abreast of Mauzerolle at daylight, anchored and landed at 5:30 a.m. Lobster cannery has been pulled down and taken away; Dawson only put up 47 cases; he closed on the 23rd June. At Cow Point above, Hubert and Thériault closed during the first week of July; there are no lobsters worth fishing for about this part of the Island. At Ellis' Bay, Dobbett & Co. did well, with only 19 hands in all canned 500 cases; unfortunately, on the night of the 18th July

the cannery was burned and only 150 cans saved. The other canneries are all closed. The one at Salmon Bay has not done well; that at Fox Bay has done very well. About 75 per cent of the traps fished have been lost, owing to rough weather and want of shelter. On board at 6.30 a.m., and left for Salmon Bay; 6.45 a.m. wind veered to S.E., with fog and rain; had to haul off shore; stood on down, intending to call at wreck of SS. "Circe" at noon; distance run to clear East Point; stood to the south, sounding at intervals; at 4.45 p.m. had crossed the East Point bank into deep water; shaped course for south shore at Percé; did not hear Heath Point gun.

31st, Friday.—Anchored in Percé Roads at 4.45 a.m.; landed at 8 a.m.; fishing slack; bait scarce; a few squid taken last few days; all along south shore bait is scarce. At Newport the Messrs. Robin put up last winter a freezer, in which to keep frozen spring herring; when other bait is not to be had this herring will be served to the boats; those who have tried it find it answers well, and some boats have done fairly fishing with no other bait. Landed here prisoner and turned him over to the gaoler; on board at 10.30 a.m. and left for Grande Grève, where called at 1.30 p.m.; fishing from here, up the south shore to Ste. Anne's, is poor; bait everywhere scarce; weather has been cold and rough; on board at 2 p.m. and ran into Gaspé, where anchored at 4 p.m.; at 6 p.m. blew off the boilers; a few mackerel being taken here.

August 1st, Saturday.—Scaling boilers and cleaning bottom of ship.

2nd, Sunday.—At anchor in Gaspé; began work on boiler at midnight.

3rd, Monday.—Refilled boilers and began getting up steam; steam up at 4 p.m.; was here ordered to report to Capt. Gordon for the month of August; wired Capt. Gordon on Saturday, but had no answer; 4.25 p.m. left Gaspé and anchored off Little Gaspé at 6.10 p.m.; poor cod fishing; no bait; a good many mackerel taken with the hook in the Bay to-day; "Agnes Macdonald" has been here twice; D. S. "Acadia" once since we left; no United States mackerelers seen about.

4th, Tuesday.—Left at 6 a.m. for Percé where anchored at 10 a.m.; fishing poor; no bait; on board at 12.20 p.m. and left for Malbay where anchored and landed at 1.45 p.m.; fishing poor; over 50 boats from this part of coast here gone over to the wreck of the "Circe" to pick up wrecked goods. The customs officer from Percé is here watching their return; on board at 4 p.m.; at 6 p.m. left for Douglastown where anchored at 8 p.m.

5th, Wednesday.—Went into Gaspé and anchored at 6 a.m.; crew took part here to-day in the annual regatta; received orders from Capt. Gordon to proceed to Pictou and coal, and meet him at Georgetown, Monday.

6th, Thursday.—Left Gaspé at 7 a.m. for Pictou; crossing over Orphan and Buadel banks; saw no fishermen.

7th, Friday.—Rounded East Point, P.E.I., at 7 a.m.; a few fishing vessels off East Point; spoke cutter "Agnes Macdonald" in company; stood on for Pictou, where anchored at 3.30 p.m. Called on Messrs. Noonan and Davis; we are to get coal to-morrow.

8th, Saturday.—Steamed down to Acadia mine dump at 7 a.m.; took in 63½ tons Acadia coal and 54 tons Albion; finished coaling at 6.35 p.m.; hauled out into stream and anchored at 7 p.m. Strong N.E. wind with rain.

9th, Sunday.—Same weather at anchor in Pictou.

10th, Monday.—Washing down and cleaning; "Acadia" arrived at noon; received orders from Captain Gordon to cruise from River St. Lawrence, south along New Brunswick shore to Richibucto, including the west coast of Prince Edward Island. Headquarters for mails, Gaspé. Telegrams at Port Daniel. Left Pictou at 1.30 p.m.; at 4.30 p.m. appearance of dirty weather ran into Georgetown and anchored at 5.20 p.m. "Acadia" and "Agnes Macdonald" ran in at 8 p.m.

11th, Tuesday.—Fog in early morning; clearing at 7.10 a.m.; left for north side of Island; rounded East Point at 10.40 a.m. No large fishing vessels in sight; at noon come on thick; at 1 p.m. stood inshore; at 1.10 p.m. come to anchor in 10½ fathoms; thick all day; at 9 p.m. fog lightened a little, made out a steamer; anchor lights a few miles west of us.

12th, *Wednesday*.—Steamer to west of us is D. S. "Stanley;" 4.10 a.m., steamed alongside of her, and delivered to Capt. Finlayson his orders; continued along shore to west. "Stanley" standing to eastward; calm all day with showers; no vessels; no sign of mackerel; rounded North Cape at 4.25 p.m., and stood along shore coming to anchor off Cape Wolf in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; at 7.45 p.m. squalls and rain with thunder and lightning.

13th, *Thursday*.—Under weigh at 4.40 a.m.; stood over to Richibucto Head and round up to Escuminac Point where anchored and landed at 8.50 a.m. Called at the light; keeper reports mackerel fishing improved last few days, boats averaging from 200 to 300; those taken on jig are small; a number of large ones taken in the nets. Fishing better down towards Richibucto Head than Miramichi Bay; on board at 10.30 a.m. and left along New Brunswick shore for the north; rounded Miscou at 6 p.m.; strong N.W. all day; saw no mackerel fishermen, only a few small craft fishing cod off Miscou; anchored in Port Daniel Bay at 9.30 p.m.

14th, *Friday*.—Landed at Port Daniel at 8 a.m.; a few mackerel taken in herring nets, cod fishing fair, salmon fishery had been fair and the lobster fishery good. A great many smelt now in the Bay, fat and in good condition. Squid getting plenty; on board at 11 a.m. and left for Port Daniel West where landed, and saw Overseer Phalen, asked him to see that smelt were not seined. He reports a large school of mackerel off Paspebiac; on board at 1.30 p.m. and stood over to the New Brunswick shore, and up past Caraquet; a few boats out mackerel fishing here, they report plenty of mackerel in the Bay, but they do not school and will not bite; stood back over to Paspebiac where anchored at 6.10 p.m. Reports in to-day from north shore say cod fishing is first-class all over. The average is better on the north shore from Natashquan to Pointe des Monts, than it has been for several years. At Percé the fishing is fair, but from Percé up here it is below the average; now that the squid has struck, it is hoped that the cod fishery will improve. Weather squally all day with showers.

15th, *Saturday*.—Left at 4.45 a.m.; slight frost last night; rounded Miscou at 10 a.m., and shaped course for North Cape, P.E.I.; between Miscou and North Cape passed eight cod bankers at anchor (trawlers). Made North Cape at 5 p.m.; strong south-east wind, sea making; stood to westward of North Cape and came to anchor off Nail Pond at 7.15 p.m.; vessels running in under this land for shelter.

16th, *Sunday*.—Wind veered during night to south-south-west, with squalls and rain; cleared up and was fine all day. Boats here have done fairly well; some of them have 30 brls. of mackerel. Though the mackerel are not as plenty as they were three weeks ago, they are larger and fatter. Crew landed and marched to church at Tignish.

17th, *Monday*.—Left at 4.40 a.m. and stood back to Miscou; boats were out and catching mackerel when we passed North Cape at 4 a.m. Off Miscou at 1 p.m.; sighted a large schooner down towards Shippegan Gully; stood over for her, but found her to be a large freighting schooner; put about and stood over to Newport, when came too and landed at 4 p.m. Cod fishing fair; examined the freezer put up by Messrs. Robin. Fishermen are taking more kindly to the frozen herring. Some inshore boats have used no other bait all season, and are getting used to it. They have done well with it. It can be kept under cover in the boats in a frozen state for 24 hours. It does well on trawls. Several Nova Scotia bankers have called here to buy it. They say it will do admirably, and if they were always certain of getting it, they would never loose time looking for any other bait. Returned on board at 5 p.m.; ran round to Big Pabos, where anchored and landed at 6 p.m. Called at Messrs. King Bros. saw-mill. There is no difficulty at this mill now, as Mr. McNaughton has arranged to have all refuse burned.

18th, *Tuesday*.—Fog in early morning; clearing at 6.10 a.m.; got in anchor and stood down along the land for Percé; fog at intervals all morning; stood out round Bonaventure Island; getting thick again; stood in to South Beach, Percé and anchored; boarded here "Henry N. Bachelder," of Port Medway, N.S.; 99 tons, 19 hands; banking on Miscou and Orphan Bank; in for bait; out since 20th April;

has 1,600 cwt. on board; reports fishing fair. Returned on board at 4.10 p.m., and left for Gaspé Bay to meet D.S. "Acadia"; thick with rain and squalls. At 6.45 p.m. sighted "Acadia" making the bay; stopped ship and waited for her; when she came up proceeded in company to Gaspé, where anchored at 8.30 p.m. Called on Capt. Gordon on board "Acadia."

19th, *Wednesday*.—"La Canadienne" left Gaspé at 6.30 a.m. for Paspebiac. I joined the "Acadia," leaving Gaspé at 9.30 a.m. We proceeded to Newport, where, at 3 p.m., I landed with Captain Gordon, who wished to enquire into the construction and working of the freezer put up by the Messrs. Robin for conserving spring herring for bait. We returned on board the "Acadia" at 4.30 p.m. and proceeded to Paspebiac, where I rejoined the "La Canadienne," and the "Acadia" continued to Charlottetown.

20th, *Thursday*.—Left Paspebiac at 4.45 a.m.; rounded Miscou at 10 a.m., and continued along the New Brunswick shore to Miramichi Bay, where anchored at 6.10 p.m.; saw no fishing schooners.

21st, *Friday*.—Under weigh at 5 a.m.; stood round Escuminac Point, intending to look for lobster traps reported set in Richibucto Bay; but blowing too hard to do anything, stood over to Cape Wolf and along shore to North Cape, P.E.I.; blowing a whole gale from south-west; rounded North Cape at 1.30 p.m., and bore up for Tignish, where anchored under the land at 4 p.m. in $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; gale moderate towards sunset, with rain.

22nd, *Saturday*.—Up anchor at 4 a.m.; heavy rain; passed North Cape at 4.45 a.m., and stood over to Miscou; strong south-west wind; Miscou abeam at 2 p.m.; crossed to Port Daniel Bay, where anchored at 4.40 p.m. No fishing done last two days.

23rd, *Sunday*.—At anchor in Port Daniel Bay; crew attended church.

24th, *Monday*.—Boat ashore at 5 a.m. to get supplies, returning at 7 a.m.; left for North Cape, P.E.I.; off Miscou at 10 a.m.; half a gale from north-east, with heavy sea; put about and ran back to Paspebiac, where anchored at 1.10 p.m.; boats ashore taking in fresh water. At 2 p.m., gale freshening, had to let go a second anchor.

25th, *Tuesday*.—Weather moderating; thick all morning; clearing at 12.35 p.m.; left for Miramichi at 1.30 p.m.; fog again; light east wind; stood in to make Miscou whistle, which did, and anchored at 5.30 p.m. west of the Point in 10 fathoms; thick all evening; saw large school of mackerel.

26th, *Wednesday*.—Fog lifted at 1 a.m., and wind veered to north north-west, with rain and thunder at 4.45 a.m.; got up anchor; stood round Miscou and kept on along the New Brunswick shore; no fishing schooners; boats running out from Shippegan and Tracadie gullies; passed Escuminac Point at 2 p.m., and anchored in Kouchibouguac Bay in 6 fathoms off the mouth of the river. Capt. Belanger proceeded in whaler as far as Sapin Ledges, and myself in gig as far as Richibucto Head, looking for lobster traps, which were reported to be set in the Bay. We neither of us found any; returned on board at 7 p.m.; saw mackerel schooling.

27th, *Thursday*.—Left at 4.50 a.m.; passed a number of fishing boats of Richibucto Head; report cod and haddock abundant, but mackerel scarce since last Friday's blow; stood up along west shore of Prince Edward Island; North Cape abeam at 11.30 a.m.; shaped course for Miscou, which point rounded at 7 p.m., coming to anchor in 6 fathoms under North Point off Miscou; saw a few small schools of mackerel.

28th, *Friday*.—Fog in early morning; lifting at 6 a.m.; left for Caraquet, where anchored and landed at 9 a.m. Cod fishing below the average; a good many mackerel taken between here and Bathurst. The fishermen say there is any amount of mackerel, but that it does not bite freely. This mackerel is sold here and shipped fresh by rail. Returned on board at 1 p.m.; left for Port Daniel Bay, where anchored at 4 p.m.; light east wind, fog and rain.

29th, *Saturday*.—Left at 6 a.m.; fog in early morning; strong south-west veering to west; anchored at Grand River at 9.30 a.m.; poor fishing. The Miscou Bank boats

have done badly, both bait and fish being at times scarce, and owing to the change in the Tickle, boats have great difficulty in getting in and out. The wharf has been left, owing to want of funds, in an unfinished state, as it is now a southerly gale might completely ruin it, and cause damage to the boats inside of it; storm warnings up for a southerly gale; at 3.45 p.m. ran into Gaspé and anchored.

30th, *Sunday*.—At anchor in Gaspé; strong south-east wind; left Gaspé at 9.30 p.m. for Miscou.

31st, *Monday*.—Passed White Head light, Percé, at 1.20 a.m.; abreast of Miscou at daylight; no vessels in sight; stood over for Cape North, P.E.I.; anchored and landed at Tignish at 1.30 p.m. Mackerel fishing has been fair here and at Nail Pond for the past week. Some boats have taken 1,500 in a day. Cod fishing poor. Local fishermen complain that the large boats from New Brunswick run in between the entrance wharves at Tignish, and so block the entrance that they can neither get in nor out; these foreign boats refuse to move and make room for others. Complaint was also made by the master of the schooner "Lavinia," that on the evening of Monday last, the 24th inst., he was standing in for Miramichi Bay, during a strong north-east wind with fog, trying to make the Escuminac fog whistle; he stood on until he found himself close to the reef in 3 fathoms, when he found out his position by seeing the breakers; at the same time he made out the light, and was able to put about in time to save his vessel. He declares himself prepared to swear that the fog whistle was not blowing. Some time after, when he had worked further off shore, the whistle began to blow, and he heard it distinctly. He had at Miscou on the date mentioned strong north-east wind, fog and rain. On board at 2.30 p.m.; stood round North Cape up along the west shore and anchored off Cape Wolf at 7.10 p.m.

September 1st, *Tuesday*.—Under weigh at 4.45 a.m.; ran across to Escuminac Point and up along the New Brunswick shore to Miscou; saw no large fishing vessels; many boats out cod fishing; crossed over to Cape Despair and anchored in Cape Cove at 6.15 p.m.; landed. Cod fishing here to date is below the average. Returned on board at 8 p.m.

2nd, *Wednesday*.—Left at 5.45 a.m.; stood out round Bonaventure Island; no boats out; strong east wind with some sea; stood on to Flat Island where called at 8 a.m. Light-keeper reports D. S. "Acadia" passed in; ran into Gaspé; anchored at 10.45 a.m. Called on Capt. Gordon and reported; was released from his service; returned on board and instructed engineer to blow off boilers with the view of making necessary repairs, as boiler has lately been leaking into both furnaces. D. S. "Acadia" left Gaspé this evening.

3rd, *Thursday*.—Pulled down furnaces; began to plug and caulk the cracks.

4th, *Friday*.—Same work, crew cleaning and painting.

5th, *Saturday*.—Finished caulking; rebuilt bridges; refilled boilers and began firing up.

6th, *Sunday*.—Got up steam; boiler is tight. Left Gaspé at 7.45 p.m. and stood out for Baie des Chaleurs; strong south-east with sea making; appearance of bad night; came to anchor on Douglstown Bank in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at 9.30 p.m.

7th, *Monday*.—Fresh breeze from south-east with fog and heavy swell; cleared at 11.30 a.m.; got in anchor and stood out; heavy sea; no landing any where; stood inside Bonaventure Island and up the Bay to Port Daniel, where came to anchor at 8 p.m.; no boats out any where to-day.

8th, *Tuesday*.—Heavy roll all night; under weigh at 4.30 a.m.; wind round to N.W.; no landing any where; stood right up the Bay to Maguacha; anchored off Nouvelle at 2.30 p.m.; landed and saw Overseer Cyr. Salmon fishery been below average; lobster fishing in Carleton Bay good; in Maria a failure. On board at 4 p.m. and left for Dalhousie where anchored at 5 p.m. Strong north-west.

9th, *Wednesday*.—Left ship at 7 a.m. and proceeded by rail to Campbellton; crossed to Cross Point and met Overseer Verge; enquired with him into matter of salmon nets in Restigouche; left at 1.30 p.m. and drove down to Dalhousie; rejoined ship at 6 p.m.

10th, *Thursday*.—Left Dalhousie at 4.45 a.m.; ran down to New Carlisle, where anchored and landed at Overseer Smith's at 10.45 a.m. Salmon fishery been below an average; lobster fishing good. Instructed him as to bounty claims; returned on board at noon and continued to Paspebiac, where anchored and landed at 1 p.m. Latest returns from north shore, say cod fishing continues good. Fishing from Percé up is still below the average. Weather rough lately; boats seldom able to go out. On board at 2.30 p.m.; continued to Port Daniel, where called to see Overseer Phalen at 4.10 a.m. Fishing slack just now. On board at 6 p.m. and left for Magdalen Islands. Miscou light abeam at 9 p.m. Set course for the Deadman. Strong south-west and cross sea.

11th, *Friday*.—Strong breeze and heavy tumble all night; passed the Deadman at 9 a.m.; ran round Entry Island and anchored off Amherst. Saw Mr. Keating *re* his complaint; his nets were not disturbed for being in the water during the day time; several of them, however, have been carried away and lost, and his buoys and moorings cut. He accuses the "Cora May" of having carried away some of them, others he believes have been found by people at Amherst who are concealing them. Mackerel fishing has been good. Landed at Amherst at 3.30 p.m. Had an unusually heavy north-east gale here on Monday night; several boats been carried away and lost. Lobster fishing has been good, though several factories did not reopen after the grippe. The extension granted was not of much use, as after the mackerel struck fishermen would not return to the lobster fishery. Cod fishing has been good when the boats could get out; the weather has been rough lately; the yield of cod will be much greater than last year. Mackerel fishing has been good, about same as last season, but the price is not so high. Summer herring not quite up to average. Hay is a short crop, but other crops promise well, especially potatoes and oats. Local fishermen besides passing a law against allowing nets to be set in the day time, are about to pass one prohibiting the use of the purse seine. No United States vessels called at Customs since our last visit. Three Nova Scotia mackerel seiners here, but no United States ones. Returned on board at 6.30 p.m.

12th, *Saturday*.—Got up anchor at 5 a.m. and ran over to Cap aux Meules, when anchored and landed at 6.30 a.m. Mackerel and cod fishery good. Was informed here that parties were fishing lobsters in the lagoon at Grand Entry and canning them in the woods. Left at once for Grand Entry, where anchored and landed with two boats at 9 a.m. No one at Grand Entry would give me any information. Rowed on into the eastern end of the lagoon; found and destroyed about 400 lobster traps, saving the trawl line. Most of these traps had evidently been left in the water at the close of the ordinary fishing season. They were not baited and had no lobsters in them. About 100 traps on two lines of trawls were freshly baited and had lobsters in them. These lobsters were of good size and in good condition. Went ashore with one boat's crew, searched the woods and the houses and stores of the inhabitants, but found no trace of canning operations. This work must be done in the woods, and there can be no doubt that it is done with the assistance and connivance of some of the large canners. Returned on board at 5 p.m.; left to return to Gaspé; rounded North Cape at 8 p.m. and set course for Gaspé Bay.

13th, *Sunday*.—Ran into Gaspé and anchored at 1.45 p.m. Received here telegraphic orders, Ottawa 9th September, to proceed to Heath Point and bring over a wounded man. Found that in the meantime the man had been brought over here in the steam schooner "Annie McGee," and that the man had died soon after being landed.

14th, *Monday*.—Left Gaspé at 6.30 a.m.; anchored and landed at Cape des Rosiers at 9 a.m. to settle dispute as to site of a fishing stage between John Rifou and George Bond. Heard both sides and fixed boundaries for the stages on the beach. Fog all this morning with wind and sea coming from north-east. No use going over to Heath Point to enquire into cause of the accident there, decided to go up the river to Pointe Sèche. Left for Pointe Sèche at 11 a.m., but at noon off Griffin Cove breeze freshening and sea making, no hope of being able to land there; put about and ran

back to Little Gaspé Cove, where anchored for shelter at 2 p.m.; strong north-east with rain, fog and heavy sea.

15th, Tuesday.—Clearing at 3 a.m., left for Heath Point, Anticosti; strong east-north-east with heavy easterly swell; anchored under Heath Point in the West Cove at 5:30 p.m.; landed at light, enquired into the cause and manner of the accident. Found that on the evening of Monday, the 7th instant, Arthur Lemire, aged 22, a native of Nicolet, Que., for two years assistant to Gagné, the light-keeper of Heath Point light, while engaged firing the fog gun at 4:30 p.m., had been wounded by being blown from the muzzle of the gun. He had loaded the gun, and after pulling off two friction tubes, and the gun failing to go off, had gone outside the gun house to the muzzle of the gun, and was in the act of driving the charge further home when the gun went off, blowing him over the bank on to the beach below, a distance of 12 or 15 feet, the right hand, with which he held the rammer, was lacerated and the forearm broken and contused above the wrist. Gagné, the keeper, was in the porch of the tower at the time. he heard the cry and ran out; the wounded man had picked himself up and was walking up the bank holding his wounded arm when Mr. Gagné reached him. The man sat on the top of the bank for a few minutes and afterwards got up and walked into the tower. Gagné at once telegraphed to Mr. Gregory asking for help; he had an answer from Mr. Gregory next morning Tuesday the (8th) saying that Mr. Gregory could furnish him no assistance. Gagné then wired the Department at Ottawa saying that he had a chance of sending the man to Gaspé by a schooner. To this he had two replies the same afternoon, one from the Minister saying that "La Canadienne" had been ordered to go at once to his assistance, and another from the Deputy, Mr. Smith, telling him to send the man over to Gaspé at once. As the man did not seem to be very bad, and as they expected "La Canadienne," they did not at once send the man by the schooner. Next day, Wednesday, and the following day, Thursday, that is the 9th and 10th, it was blowing fresh and not possible to put the man on the schooner. On Thursday evening, about dusk, the weather having moderated and there being no news of "La Canadienne," the man was put on board the schooner and she left at once for Gaspé. The schooner was the steam wrecking schooner "Annie McGie," Captain Caouette. The schooner arrived at Gaspé on Friday evening the 11th, landed the man that evening and he died at 9 a.m. next morning. Both, Mr. Gagné, the keeper, and his sister, are positive in saying that it was not possible between Tuesday evening and Thursday evening to put the wounded man on board the schooner. When he did leave on Thursday evening he was able to walk from the tower to the boat on the beach. They say that all was done for the young man that could be done under the circumstances. The man had fired the gun hundreds of times, and knew the risk he ran in doing as he did. I thought it my duty to enquire into all the facts of this case as the man was wounded in the service of the Department. Mr. Gagné has secured another competent assistant. Returned on board at 7:30 p.m. Held on here; too much swell on to land at Fox Bay.

16th, Wednesday.—Left anchorage at 5 a.m. for Fox Bay and north side of island. Stood round East Point; met heavy head sea and strong west north-west. No hope of landing on north side of island, and ship making no headway; at 6:15 a.m. put about and stood up along the south side of the island. Strong north-west wind all day with heavy sea. Hauled across in evening for south shore and anchored under Cape des Rosiers at 9 p.m.

17th, Thursday.—Under weigh at 4:45 a.m. for Point Seche, where anchored and landed at 10 a.m. Fishing poor. Heard both parties in dispute between Bernache and Labrecque. Lebreque need not move his flakes. The cause of dispute between Dery of St. Thomas and Thomas Labrecque of this place has been settled, and Dery is satisfied. This was the case which Mr. Choquette, M.P., had applied to have settled. On board at noon. Ran down to Grand Etang, where anchored, and landed at 2 p.m. Fair fishing here. On board at 4 p.m. Held on here.

18th, Friday.—Left at 5:45 a.m. Ran down to Fox River where anchored, and landed at 9 a.m. Had been called here by the municipal council to decide a dispute

as to right of way to the beach. The question, however, was one entirely out of my control. Fishing better than for several years. Halifax traders are here buying dry fish and giving from \$4.50 to \$4.60 without any cull. On board at 12.30 p.m.; blowing a gale off the land, with rain, thunder and lightning. Left for Grisford's Cove at 1 p.m., but could not land there. Stood round Cape des Rosier. Heavy sea to Cape Gaspé; stood into the bay. Outside the lightship was signalled to come to aid of schooner "James Dwyer," she had lost both anchors and chains. Took her line as we passed and placed her in safety inside. Anchored in Gaspé at 6.15 p.m.

19th, *Saturday*.—Refilled boilers and water tanks.

20th, *Sunday*.—Left Gaspé at 8.45 p.m. for Anticosti and Labrador.

21st, *Monday*.—Anchored and landed at West Point, Anticosti, at 8 a.m. Fishing poor; no herring. Rowed round to English Bay; poor fishing here; most of the boats have gone over to the north shore at Thunder River, where the fishing is good; they will return here when the fishing is over. Joined ship off here at 12.30 p.m., and continued to Long Point, where called at 5 p.m. Fishing good here and all the coast to the westward. Weather been rough all last week. On board at 5.30 p.m. and ran into Mingan, where anchored at 6.30 p.m. Since last visit, overseer Duguay had got worse; he has become blind and helpless and had to be sent home on the "Otter." Left word at Hudson Bay post to stop. Overseer Gaudin on his way up and get him to collect the bounty claims and the statistics for the Mingan subdivision. The Indians are all well and gone into the interior.

22nd, *Tuesday*.—Left at 5 a.m., for Esquimaux Point, where anchored and called at 7.30 a.m. Schooners all back, did badly, average about 100 cwt. of cod. Two of the vessels had 230 brls. of herring, the rest had none. They did not go on the French shore of Newfoundland as they were afraid of being compelled again to pay the duty; was sent for to visit a number of sick at the convent. Monseigneur Bossé, away, expected back by the "Alert"; on board at 8.30 a.m., and left for Natashquan, where anchored at 6 p.m. Fishing here is all over, and the schooners here left for their fall trip to Quebec. No herring this fall. Reported here that James Dredge the owner of the fishing station at Dog Island, in the Bonne Espérance subdivision, had been murdered. Saw Mr. Gaudin, and instructed him to land at Esquimaux Point on his way home, and go along shore to Sheldrake, collecting the bounty claims and statistics for the Mingan subdivision. He was to remain at Sheldrake, and I would call for him on my way back.

23rd, *Wednesday*.—Left at 5 a.m., for Eastward. Strong north-east wind, anchored in Caribou Harbour at 6.30 p.m. Ship not averaging now more than six knots.

24th, *Thursday*.—Left at 5 a.m., and stood down inside St. Mary's Islands; the boats were out fishing in deep water off Harrington and Mutton Bay; at 5.45 p.m. came to anchor in St. Angustin Bay, not able to make next harbour before dark. Ship to-day with canvas set to fair wind, and in smooth water has only made 7 knots; no vessels about the coast, or in the harbours passed to-day.

25th, *Friday*.—Fog all night, lifting at 7.45 a.m.; left for the eastward, strong south-west wind; stood down in the run and anchored at Bonne Espérance at 1.45 p.m. Mr. Whitely here yet, but most of the crew gone home. The fishery was good, there is still fish out in deep water. No truth in report that the man Dredge was murdered, he was drowned while visiting his nets. The Labrador cod-fishery is one of the best made for the last 30 years. Herring a failure everywhere, they kept off shore; the only place where they are known to have come in shore is at White Bay, on the east coast of Newfoundland. Thick fog all evening.

26th, *Saturday*.—At 2 a.m., wind veered to north-north-west, blowing a gale; had to let go a second anchor; 6 a.m., wind moderating, left for Long Point, off Long Point at 9 a.m.; no chance to land, continued round into Blanes Sablons. The cod-fishing has been good; on the Big room they have 10,000 cwt. and about 3,000 cwt. on Greenly Island; fish struck very abundantly during the first week of August, and then disappeared for good. On board at 3 p.m., and ran round to Bras-d'Or, where anchored at 4.30 p.m.; strong north-west wind; let go both anchors. Filled in the bounty claims for this

neighbourhood. Some of the families here are badly off; they had la grippe during the first of the fishing, but while Penny Bros. boats, since the 8th of August, have taken with the hook and line from 30 to 40 cwt., these people have not taken more than a couple of cwt. each. These families of Jones' who, a few years ago, were wealthy, and spending money extravagantly, are now so low that they have not even got boats to fish in; they own the best sedentary seal fishery on the coast, but have not the rigging requisite to fish it.

27th, Sunday.—At anchor in Bras-d'Or. Blowing fresh from south-west. Dull and cloudy.

28th, Monday.—Thick all night. At 6 a.m. sent boat over to Paroquet Island to remove the buildings put up for shelter by those who set shoal nets for seals in the spring, to the injury of the sedentary seal fishermen. I had, in the summer, notified the owners of these buildings to remove them before the 15th of September, or I would destroy them. Clearing. Left at 10 a.m. for Bonne Espérance, where anchored at 3.15 p.m. One very large iceberg off here. Received bounty claims for the coast from Middle Bay to Chicatica from Mr. Whitely. S.S. "Neptune" is in from St. John's, Nfld., for the balance of the crews here and at Salmon Bay. Mr. Whitely will remain on two weeks longer.

29th, Tuesday.—Rain and fog, with strong south-west wind. Held on here all day.

30th, Wednesday.—Same weather in a.m. Clearing at 12.45 p.m.; left for westward of Rocky Bay. At 3.10 p.m., blowing a gale, with heavy sea. Ship making no headway, put about and ran back under the Dog Islands, where anchored at 3.40 p.m.

October 1st, Thursday.—At 6 a.m. left for westward. Called at Chicatica at 9 a.m. All moving into winter quarters; no vessels about. Continued up the Rigolet to Big Meccatina, where called at 3 p.m. No vessels about. Gaumont reports good fishing in deep water, but the weather lately has been so rough that boats have seldom been out. Continued to Mutton Bay, where anchored at 4.30 p.m. People have done well; boats average from 50 to 60 cwt. They will continue fishing till the ice makes. Had here a number of applications for cod trap licenses. Now that the fees are lowered, they all intend to turn their seines into traps. Advised them to club together, so that a few trap net licenses could be divided among them, as they cannot all expect to get licenses.

2nd, Friday.—Left at 5.20 a.m.; rain and east wind. 9 a.m., called at Harrington. People to-day are moving into winter quarters up the rivers. They have not done as well here as at Mutton Bay, as they all missed the best run of fish. The boats average about 40 cwt. Here, as at Mutton Bay, they all want cod trap licenses. Gave them the same advice. A few herring were taken here. Left at 10 a.m. Passed Cape Whittle at 3 p.m. Strong south wind, with rain; distance run for Natashquan. At 11.40 p.m. wind south-east, with rain and fog. Sea making, headed ship off shore and laid-to for daylight.

3rd, Saturday.—At 3 a.m. half a gale, and dirty weather. No hope of making Natashquan or landing at Anticosti, put the ship before it and ran for Esquimaux Point. At 9 a.m. made Hunting Island and stood in for the land. Anchored in Esquimaux Point harbour at 1.30 p.m. Vessels not yet left for Quebec. Cod fishing carried on in boats from here has been good since the 1st of August. This has saved this people, and they will not require any outside aid, though they are preparing to demand it. Everywhere else on the coast, the people, in spite of the loss caused by sickness, are well off; yet here they are badly off. The fact is that their summer voyage to Labrador after cod is a farce. They cruise over the whole coast, and come back here with an average of 100 cwt. per vessel, while all the other vessels, mostly strangers on the coast, have made good voyages; and at Natashquan, boats fished by a man and a boy in less than one month average over 120 cwt. In the face of these facts, these people deserve no sympathy. Overseer Gaudin has been here and has gone on to the west. On board at 3 p.m. and left for Mingan, where

anchored at 6 p.m. We intend on Monday to put the ship ashore and try to clean her bottom, which has become very foul.

4th, Sunday.—At anchor in Mingan; examined beach to find a smooth spot to anchor the ship, and drove down pickets to make her fast to.

5th, Monday.—Ready at 2 a.m.; high water to beach the ship, but it is blowing a gale from the east, with heavy swell running in the harbour; not safe to beach the ship; at 6 a.m. set hands to work to scrape the bottom as far down as we could reach, having careened the ship as far as we could. We find if we scrape too hard all the paint comes off. The red lead, which we put on the bottom this spring, has not stood, and it will not do to put it on again, we must use patent metallic paint, such as is used on most iron vessels. Blowing a gale all day with fog and rain. For the past week we have kept the crew engaged scraping and hammering the inside of the forehold to get off the rust; to-day began painting it. We found the escape pipe of the galley sink broken off just at the outlet through the hull; the engineers repaired it. We will hammer and paint as much of the inside of the ship as we can before returning to Quebec; wired Gaudin at Sheldrake that I would call for him to-morrow.

6th, Tuesday.—Same weather up to noon, when it leared and wind changed to west; left at 12.40 p.m. for Sheldrake; outside Paroquet, the wind hauled to west-north-west and began to blow off Magpie; at 3 p.m., blowing a gale with a heavy sea; no hope of landing at Sheldrake; kept ship away under canvas and steam; rounded West Point, Anticosti, at 6.45 p.m. Fame Point abeam at 11.40 p.m.; ship making bad weather owing to her being very light.

7th, Wednesday.—Rounded Cape Gaspé at 3.20 a.m., and ran into Gaspé, where anchored at 6 a.m. Wired Captain Gordon. Finished painting inside of forehold; gave the ship a list and painted bottom as far down as we could; storm drum up.

8th, Thursday.—Gale of north-east with rain and sleet.

9th, Friday.—Weather moderating; steamed to Lowndes wharf and took on board a load of telegraph poles for the Magdalen Islands.

10th, Saturday.—Left Gaspé for the Magdalen Islands at 6 a.m.; met D. S. "Alert" going into Gaspé; called at Malbay at 10 a.m.; cod fishing poor; smelt coming in; squid abundant. Continued at 11.30 a.m. for Magdalen Islands; wind west-south-west; at 4 p.m., strong north-east wind.

11th, Sunday.—Made the Deadman at 2 a.m.; stood round the West Point and Entry Island; anchored under the land of All Right Island, at 8 a.m.; half a gale from north-north-east; no chance to land poles to-day. Island vessels will leave in a few days for Halifax with fish and oil, and to bring back winter supplies, no foreign vessels about; fishing over.

12th, Monday.—Blew hard all night; moderated at 9 a.m.; stood over under Grindstone Island and anchored; made two rafts of the telegraph poles and kedged them ashore in Leslie's Cove, at Cap aux Meules; all ashore at 12.15 p.m., and placed in care of Mr. LeBourdais, superintendent of telegraph line; left at once for Pictou to coal; East Point of Prince Edward Island abeam at 8 p.m.

13th, Tuesday.—Anchored in Pictou at 4.20 a.m.; at 8 a.m. reported on board D. S. "Acadia," and received orders from Captain Gordon to cruise around Cape Breton and off the East Point of Prince Edward Island; steamed down to Acadia mine-dump and took on 56 tons of coal.

14th, Wednesday.—Finished coaling, took in 178½ tons; hauled out into stream; washed down; half a gale; south-east wind with fog and rain; storm drum up; held on here.

15th, Thursday.—Weather clearing; left Pictou at 5.45 a.m.; stood down for Cheticamp; at 8 a.m. came on fresh from north-west; stood over for the land under East Point, P.E.I.; wind and sea increasing, ran into Georgetown and anchored at noon. Schooner in from Cheticamp reports all the United States mackerelers left that part of coast. Weather moderating at 2.15 p.m., left Georgetown and ran down to East Point, where anchored under the land at 6 p.m. No vessels about. Wind south-west with rain.

16th, Friday.—At 2.15 a.m. left for Cheticamp; made the island at 7 a.m. Fog, rain and south-east at 8 a.m. anchored under the land south of Cheticamp Island, landed and called on Messrs. Robin's room. No United States vessels about; those that have been have left on Tuesday last to go round North Cape. On board at 10 a.m., wind coming from the west at 11 a.m.; left for Aspy Bay at 12.30 p.m. Come on thick with fresh north-east, put about to go round through the Gut, as most likely will have north-west wind when this clears up. Wolf Island abeam at 2.15 p.m. Henry Island at 5.15 p.m. Stood around Smith Island and up into Port Hood where anchored at 7 p.m. Had it dirty all day; wind from all quarters, with squalls, heavy rain and thunder.

17th, Saturday.—Fresh gale of north-east all day with rain and fog.

18th, Sunday.—Gale over; light south-east with fog all a.m., clearing at noon; wind south. Left at 1 p.m. for Port Hawkesbury, where anchored at 4.30 p.m. No fishermen about.

19th, Monday.—Up anchor at 5.40 a.m. and stood down the gut. Light south-south-east; off the Cerberus Rock at 8.30 a.m. Wind hauling to east and freshening; sea making; appearance of bad weather; ship making no headway. No hope of reaching Louisburg before dark; put about and ran into Arichat, where anchored at 9.30 a.m. Freshening to an easterly gale, with rain and fog. At 4 p.m. blowing heavy gale, had to let go second anchor to steady the ship. At 10 p.m. had to keep engine at stand by for fear chains would part in the squalls.

20th, Tuesday.—Gale moderated at 2 a.m.; got up anchors, and at 6 a.m. left for Louisburg. At 11 a.m. off Red Cape. Heavy head sea; wind freshening from the east; ship making no headway. Again no chance of making Louisburg. Gave it up and put back through the Gut. Rounded Smith Island at 6.50 p.m. and stood up under the land for Cape St. Lawrence. Wind east with heavy squalls off the land.

21st, Wednesday.—At 2 a.m. off Grande Anse. Met heavy sea from the north-east, blowing a gale. At 2.30 a.m. blowing a hurricane. Ship making no headway whatever, will not even keep head to the wind. Long boat got adrift and carried away the spar. Secured the boat and got extra lashings on the others; everything awash; edged the ship away and tried to get under the land; 4.20 a.m. made Cheticamp Light; 8 a.m. close under Wolf Island. Not blowing quite so hard and less sea. Kept close under the land until 11 a.m., when put ship before it and kept away for Georgetown, where anchored at 5 p.m.

22nd, Thursday.—Got new spar for long boat. Cloudy with showers; wind veering to north-west. Left Georgetown at 11.45 a.m. East Point abeam at 4 p.m. Shaped course for Cape St. Lawrence.

23rd, Friday.—Cape St. Lawrence abeam at 12.10 a.m. Clear; heavy easterly swell. Rounded Cape North and stood along the land. At daylight saw several schooners off Ingonish. No vessels about Cape North or Aspy Bay. Passed close to "Norumbega," "Governor Butler," and "Lizzie M. Center," all under weigh well off shore. Stood into Ingonish, anchored, and landed at 8.30 a.m. Called at the Custom House. All kinds of fishing poor; neither boats nor schooners been able to do anything with the recent weather. A schooner over from Newfoundland reports a large school of mackerel about 25 miles off to the south-east; believed to be the bay mackerel passing out. A fleet of six United States schooners about here. Cod is abundant, but bait scarce. On board at 10 a.m. and left for Sydney. Light east wind. At 11 a.m. came on thick with rain and fresh east wind. 1.30 p.m. made Low Point and ran into Old Sydney and anchored at 3 p.m. Storm drum up; half a gale from the east. Received orders here from Captain Gordon to remain about here till the 28th and on the 31st to meet Professor Carpmael by the steamer "Admiral" at Gaspé and take him to Anticosti and back.

24th, *Saturday*.—Heavy rain; wind south-west; at 7.30 a.m. left for North Sydney, where anchored at 8.20 a.m.; at 9.10 a.m. left to board fishermen in harbour.

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Nereid	Gloucester, U.S.	92	18	Cod banker.....	600 cwt.
Mascot.....	do	77	14	do	Done fairly.
Ethel M. Jacobs	do	125	17	Mackerel seiner.	18 brls.
John S. Preston.....	do	88	14	Cod banker.....	
Nonumbega.....	do	120	17	Mackerel seiner.	40 brls.; 800 per season.
Yosemite.....	do	115	17	do	18 do
Hattie M. Graham.....	do	133	17	do	20 do
Lizzie M. Carter.....	do	77	17	do	18 do

These vessels all ran in yesterday evening; the "Laurel" and "Governor Butler" ran into Ingonish. On board at noon. The seiners do not expect to remain long on the coast; they all report weather too rough to do anything. The "Governor Butler" ran through her seine on Thursday and burst it. At 2 p.m. blowing half a gale from west-south-west; had to let go a second anchor. The seiners all believe that the large fat bay mackerel is off shore between Cape North and Flint Island, and working south.

25th, *Sunday*.—Same weather continues; clearing towards evening; wind hauling to west-north-west, with snow squalls.

26th, *Monday*.—Fleet left harbour at 6 a.m. and stood off shore. At 9.30 a.m. we got in anchor and stood out. Mackerel fleet are spread out about 15 miles off shore. North and north-east wind from Low Point. We stood to the eastward around Flint Island and down in direction of Scatterie; no fishing vessels in this direction. At 2 p.m. put about and ran back to Old Sydney, where anchored at 6 p.m.; fresh south-east wind, rain and fog.

27th, *Tuesday*.—Same weather; at 9 a.m. ran out and anchored; at 10 a.m. under the light on the Spit; rain and fog all day; south-south-east wind.

28th, *Wednesday*.—Left at daylight, 5.45 a.m., for Paspebiac; at 6.45 a.m. came on fresh north and north-east wind, with rain and sleet; 11 a.m. off Ingonish. Making no headway in the head sea, put about and ran back to North Sydney, where anchored at 3.30 p.m. The mackerel fleet are all at anchor in Ingonish behind the bar.

29th, *Thursday*.—Blowing a gale from north-north-east; all vessels that went out ran in again, and report very heavy sea outside. The mackerel fleet all came in from Ingonish to-day; had it heavy crossing. "Lizzie M. Carter" carried away her flying jibboom outside the harbour; boarded—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Crew.	How Fishing.	Remarks.
Laurel.....	Gloucester, U.S.	119	17	Mackerel seiner.	2 months out; 90 brls.
Governor Butler.....	do	87	16	do	3 weeks out; 25 brls.

None of them done anything since last in here. They report mackerel 20 miles off shore moving east. Not one day for a week back when it would have been possible to haul a seine. Snow at intervals during the day.

30th, *Friday*.—Left for Gaspé at 5.45 a.m. Strong west wind. Left the fleet in harbour. Passed Cape North 12.15 p.m. No boats out. Strong west wind and head sea to Bird Rock, which abeam at 10.30 p.m.

31st, *Saturday*.—2 a.m. east wind and snow. Snow all day with strong breeze. Made Bonaventure Island at 2 p.m., and ran into Gaspé and anchored at 6 p.m. An easterly gale.

November 1st, Sunday.—Steamer "Admiral" only arrived this p.m., having laid over in Port Daniel Bay yesterday. Met Professor Carpmael.

2nd, *Monday*.—At anchor in Gaspé Basin awaiting further orders. Heavy north-west gale; freezing hard, 18° above zero. Orders to wait for steamer "Admiral" next trip.

3rd, *Tuesday*.—Same weather. Basin frozen over.

4th, *Wednesday*.—Weather moderate.

5th, *Thursday*.—Steamer "Admiral" arrived at 1 a.m. Met Mr. Trudel of the Customs; took him on board and left at 1.45 a.m. for South West Point, Anticosti. Anchored at South-West Point at 9.45 a.m.; landed Mr. Carpmael and one tide gauge. Left at 11 a.m. for West Point and English Bay to take off wrecked passengers and crew of "Gleaner." Rounded West Point at 5 p.m. Anchored in 11 fathoms off English Bay at 6.15 p.m. Got people and baggage on board and left at 8.5 p.m. to return to South West Point.

6th, *Friday*.—Anchored at South West Point at 3.30 a.m. At 5 a.m. sent boat ashore after Professor Carpmael, and at 6 a.m. left for the south shore. Landed the 25 wrecked people on Bonaventure Island at 2 p.m. At 2.15 p.m. left for Gaspé where anchored at 6.10 p.m. Landed Professor Carpmael. Basin frozen over. Thermometer 9° above zero F. Left at 8.30 p.m. for river and north shore on Customs service.

7th, *Saturday*.—Cape Magdalen abeam at 9.10 a.m. Stood over for Caweés at 5.30 p.m. Dark, not able to make the Caweés, changed course for Egg Island. Anchored inside Egg Island light at 8.45 p.m., with fine weather and smooth water in here. Since leaving Gaspé only made 6 knots by the log. Saw no vessel in the river to-day.

8th, *Sunday*.—Left Egg Island at 4 a.m. and ran down to Caweés at daylight, 6.15 a.m. Stood in behind the Caweés. No vessel about. Came out again and left for St. Nicholas. Point des Monts abeam at 11 a.m. At 12.45 p.m. abreast of St. Nicholas. Saw a small vessel inside; stopped ship and went on board with Mr. Trudel. Schooner is "Java," Luc Cormier, bound down from Quebec to Esquimaux Point with passengers and provisions. He reports two strange schooners passed up outside yesterday. On board again at 2 p.m.; continued up to St. Pancras. Looked in at 3 p.m., no vessel there. Stood around the Manicouagan shoals. Lightship abeam at 5.10 p.m. Steered for Bic. Strong south-east all day. Bic light abeam at 10.50 p.m. Snow showers.

9th, *Monday*.—Green Island light abeam at 3.45 a.m. Ran up for St. Denis and over to Goose Cape on north shore at 10 a.m. Anchored between Isle au Coudre and Les Eboulements. Landed Mr. Trudel at Les Eboulements. On board again at noon and ran up to Baie St. Paul, where anchored at 1 p.m. No sign of any vessels about.

10th, *Tuesday*.—Left at daylight and stood down; at 9 a.m. sighted a schooner bound up off St. Denis, overhauled her, she proved to be the trading schooner "Stadacona," Captain N. Blais—inwards from Blancs Sablons; continued down; at 1.30 p.m. anchored below the Brandy Pots, so as to see over both channels; at 3 p.m., saw D. S. "Druid" coming up past Green Island; got in anchor and ran over to River du Loup to speak her; anchored off the wharf at 4.30 p.m.; called on board "Druid"; Captain Demers has been down to Bic; is from there this morning, saw no vessels below except the "Maria,"—Captain Ed. Joncas—trader from Labrador, bound in; at 9 p.m. saw a schooner coming to, outside, rowed out with Mr. Trudel to her, she is the freighter "Cardigan" bound out. Steamer "Saguenay" came in from Quebec, she reports the tug "Dauntless" also out on Custom service; she towed up to Quebec, under seizure, on Monday, the schooner "Marie Vigilante," seized off Goose Cape. This was one of the vessels we were looking for.

11th, *Wednesday*.—Left at daylight, 5.45 a.m. and up inside Isle au Coudre to Baie St. Paul, where anchored at noon; on the way up met the "Dauntless" running down. Mr. Trudel went ashore here and seized a small lot of contraband. At 12.30 p.m. left again for below; at 5.30 p.m. met "Druid" off the Pilgrims going up with gas buoys in tow. Captain Demers hailed us that a schooner was beating up to the north of Hare Island. Kept on down south of Brandy Pots, sighted two schooners, boarded them, one is the "Maria"—Captain Joncas—bound in with fish, oil and passengers from Labrador; the other, another vessel we were looking for, the "Willie"—Captain Blouin; this vessel had been to St. Peter's, but on searching her Mr. Trudel found nothing on board but a few barrels of oysters. Stood in to west of Brandy Pots and anchored at 6.30 p.m.; south-east wind with rain and sleet; "Dauntless" anchored in company; at 11 p.m. wind veered to south-west, had to change our anchorage to east side of the Pot; "Dauntless" did the same.

12th, *Thursday*.—Thick all night; at 6 a.m. wind west; left for below, "Dauntless" following suit; below Red Island lightship sighted a small schooner standing for the north shore; stood after her, the "Dauntless" steaming two miles for our one, got to her before we did, on boarding her we found her to be a small craft from the south shore bound over to a lumbering station on the north shore, with oats and beef. Stood on and ran alongside the Red Island lightship; he reports a large loaded schooner passed up yesterday along the north shore; this is the same vessel reported to us by the "Druid." Sighted the Manicouagan lightship beating up away below, ran down to her, "Dauntless" following. Captain LeBlanc reports seeing two schooners, one, the large loaded schooner passed up along the north shore yesterday, the other a small schooner now just coming into sight away in direction of Bic. "Dauntless" making for her (she proved to be the "Marie Rose" with a full load of contraband); as we could not reach her before the "Dauntless" we decided to return and follow up the one reported as passing up by the north. Ran up to north of Red Island, White Island and Hare Island; here met a schooner bound down who reports three schooners off Kamouraska, beating up, these must be the two we boarded last night and the one we are looking for. At 7.15 p.m. spoke the Lower Traverse lightship; he reports no schooner inwards to-day. Stormy south-west with snow and sleet. Ran up to Crane Island where anchored at midnight. The schooners which must be below us are likely to come here to anchor with the rising tide, and nothing can pass without being seen.

13th, *Friday*.—At daylight saw our three schooners anchored below us; ran down to them; the first two and the "Maria" and "Willie" before boarded, the other a loaded schooner with three jibs is the "P. Savard," Captain Savard, inwards from Cow Bay for Montreal with coal. Decided here as we were near Quebec and out of oil and provisions, to run up to town and get supplies; anchored off the Queen's wharf at 1.30 p.m. Took in stores requisites for another week and left at 4 p.m. for below.

14th, *Saturday*.—Snowing. Anchored off St. Denis at 2 a.m. Clearing up at 6 a.m., with strong west wind, continued on down. 12.30 p.m. passed the Brandy Pots. "Dauntless" anchored to eastward. After we had passed, the "Dauntless" got under weigh and followed us. Ranging alongside, Mr. Robitaille, the Customs officer on board, hailed and said he wanted to speak to me. He said he knew where the "Marie Rose" was. He had been alongside, but her crew would not allow him on board, and that he wanted help to board and seize her. I told Mr. Robitaille that I was cruising under the orders of Mr. Trudel; but as it was our object to seize smugglers, if he would show me the "Marie Rose" I would see that he was protected when he seized her. He replied that was all he wanted. He returned on board the "Dauntless," which then cast off from us and steamed ahead down the river, going slow to wait for us. A little below White Island the "Dauntless" headed for the north shore. We did not follow her, as we were not far enough below to clear White Island reef. Just then we sighted a schooner beating up off the west end of Green Island. It was then blowing a strong nor'-wester. We headed for the schooner, and the "Dauntless" changed her course and made for her

also, hoisting a flag as she did so, and going ahead full speed, leaving us a long way behind. The schooner, seeing both steamers coming down in her direction, lowered her mainsail, wore, and stood inshore under her foresail and jib, running in between Green Island and the main. We stood on, going as far inshore after her as we dared, and met the "Dauntless" coming back. It was blowing by this time too hard, and there was too much swell on to send the boats out. We put about and stood out, the "Dauntless" going in the direction of Rivière du Loup. We stood over in the direction of Red Island, with the view of anchoring under Red Island for shelter, as well as to see whether the schooner, which we believed to be the "Marie Rose," had passed on down right behind Green Island or not. Seeing no sign of her going through, we concluded that she had anchored under Green Island, where she would ground when the tide fell. It was high water when she went in. Stood down for some distance. No sign of the schooner. Wind and sea increasing, we put about and ran up under White Island, with the intention of holding on until the breeze went down. Anchored at 3.30 p.m. Freezing hard; ice making wherever the spray falls. The "Dauntless," after some time, came out from Rivière du Loup and anchored under the Brandy Pot. At 7.30 p.m., calming off, got under weigh and stood in between the western reef of Green Island and the main land of Cacouna into $5\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, where anchored at 8.45 p.m. Sent the whaler, with the first officer and Mr. Trudel, down in behind Green Island to look for the schooner.

15th, Sunday.—Boat returned at 1.30 a.m. Saw no sign of any schooner. Held on till daylight, 6 a.m., when left for Red Island lightship, to make further enquiries. At 8 a.m. noticed that the lightship had left the station. Stood back over towards Trois Pistoles, and anchored below Basque Island, and sent boat in with Mr. Trudel to board a schooner seen in behind Basque Island. She proved to be a Sandy Bay schooner, bound up with fish, &c. The people on this schooner report that they saw three schooners, one large and two small, run out from behind Green Island, last evening, and stand away to the north. Left at 9.35 a.m. for Isle au Coudre by the north channel. Strong north wind; freezing hard. Called at Basque Harbour and Black River, where saw two schooners. They are local coasting craft landing supplies. Anchored off Bay St. Paul at 10.30 p.m. Sent boat ashore; found that the schooner "Busy," on Thursday night last had run in under Isle au Coudre and landed her cargo. On board again at 11.30 p.m. and left to stand down along the north shore.

16th, Monday.—At 4 a.m. wind changed to east; at 8.10 a.m. strong south-east, with thick snow-storm; then off Bon Désir, on the north shore. Put about; no use going further below in face of this weather. Stood over for south shore to make Green Island fog gun. Made the gun and ran up for Rivière du Loup. Weather clearing, anchored off Rivière du Loup at 12.30 p.m. Boarded here two small schooners at anchor. They belong to Escoumains, and are bound down with provisions and coal. At 3 p.m. got in anchor and ran out under the east side of the Brandy Pot, where anchored abreast of the lower end of Hare Island at 4 p.m. At 7 p.m., east wind, rain and sleet.

17th, Tuesday.—Weather milder; north-east wind with fog and rain; decided to run up and remain near Isle au Coudre, in case "Marie Rose" might try to run in during the thick weather; crossed to River du Loup at 10 a.m.; called to enquire at telegraph office if any news for us, nothing here; left at 10.30 a.m.; above Hare Island bank spoke Red Island lightship beating up; he reports no vessel passed in lately; has not seen the "Dauntless"; crossed to north shore and at 2.30 p.m. anchored under Point Hen, below Murray Bay; sent boat ashore; boat returned at 4.30 p.m. bringing word that "Dauntless" was seen going up yesterday with a schooner in tow; on receipt of this information, decided, under Mr. Trudel's order, to return to Quebec; 4.45 p.m., got under weigh for Quebec; at 5 p.m. blowing a gale with squalls and rain; ship making no headway; had to keep her away across the sea and the wind for St. Denis; tide falling; anchored below St. Denis at 8 p.m., in 9 fathoms with 60 fathoms of chain; at 10 p.m. ship drifting; let go the second anchor.

18th, *Wednesday*.—At 1.15 a.m. both anchors up, left for Quebec; freezing hard; 9.30 a.m. met "Alert" and "Druid" bound down; made fast to Queen's wharf at noon; landed Mr. Trudel.

19th, *Thursday*.—Received orders to return to my own work, and to send "La Canadienne," with Captain Belanger, down river again on further service for Customs; "La Canadienne" left for below, at 8 p.m., with Messrs. Cameron and Trudel and a number of special constables.

20th, *Friday*.—"La Canadienne" anchored under Isle au Coudre; at 4 a.m. landed Custom officers and their men; took them on board again at 1.40 p.m., and left to return to Quebec; made fast to Queen's wharf at 9 a.m.; landed Custom officers and men.

"La Canadienne" remained alongside the Queen's wharf until the 25th, when she went into winter quarters in the Louise Basin.

WM. WAKEHAM,

Commander.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

FISHERIES STATEMENTS

AND

INSPECTORS' REPORTS

For the Year

1891

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



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1892

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TO THE

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

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DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

1891.

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(Separately Indexed.)

REPORT

ON THE

FISHERIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

For the Year 1891.

To the Honourable

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—The total yield of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada for the year 1891 represents a value of \$18,977,878.05, as follows:—

Nova Scotia.....	\$ 7,011,300 53
New Brunswick.....	3,571,050 70
Quebec.	2,008,378 74
Prince Edward Island.....	1,238,733 81
British Columbia.....	3,008,755 30
Ontario.....	1,806,389 68
Manitoba and North-West Territories ..	332,969 29
	<hr/>
	\$18,977,878 05

Showing an increase of a million and a quarter dollars over last year.

This is exclusive of the quantity consumed by the Indian population of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, of which no accurate data are at hand, but which, it is believed, would increase this total value to fully \$23,000,000.

With the exception of the Province of Ontario, where a decrease of some \$200,000 is noticeable, principally due to unfavourable weather in the great lakes, it will be found on examination that all the other provinces show an increase.

DETAILS.

The following table shows the value of the principal kinds of commercial fishes exceeding \$100,000, as well as the increase and decrease in value:—

Kinds of Fish.	Amount.	Increase compared with 1890.	Decrease compared with 1890.
	\$	\$	\$
Cod	3,827,708	394,128	
Herring	2,294,914	336,422	
Salmon	2,256,248		780,321 .
Lobsters	2,252,421	604,077	
Mackerel	1,969,571	444,595	
Seal skins	826,083	309,127	
Whitefish	791,185	23,528	
Trout	661,343	36,057	
Haddock	525,595	6,473	
Fish oils	358,668	43,634	
Hake	315,555		61,885
Smelts	277,035		6,408
Pollock	243,744		29,804
Halibut	215,469	94,797	
Alewives	194,029	1,577	
Sardines	192,936	77,184	
Oysters	183,846	12,068	
Pickarel	134,130		39,290

NOVA SCOTIA.

The yield of the fisheries in this province shows an increase of \$374,855.89, principally in mackerel, halibut and shad.

In division No. 1, which comprises the Island of Cape Breton, the statistics show a large decrease of nearly half a million, mostly attributable to a decline in the prosecution of the fishing industry in Richmond county, where people found more profitable employment elsewhere, and to comparative failure in the cod fishery, owing to bositerous weather and scarcity of bait.

In the centre division the catch was good, and above the average of the past fifteen years.

In the western division an increase of over \$600,000 is recorded. Salmon fishing was good, and the same may be said of herring and alewives. Mackerel fishing shows an increase of 50 per cent. Lobster fishing was a great success, the yield in live and canned lobsters showing an increased value of \$66,000. Unfortunately, cod shows a large falling off.

The importance of preserving fresh bait in ice is strongly urged, and the system is daily finding favour among the fishermen, who begin to realize its advantages.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The returns for the above province show the gratifying increase of \$871,995.65, due to a general increase in the cod, mackerel, halibut, smelts, sardines and lobster fisheries.

In the western division, which comprises the county of Charlotte, the year was one of general prosperity for the district. The yield of the fisheries shows an increase of over \$200,000. The lobster fishery was excellent, and prices were good. The sardine and herring fishery gave excellent returns, the fish being more abundant than for the two past years. The fishery laws and regulations are better observed than ever, since the fishermen find it to their immediate advantage to strictly comply with them. Thanks to careful watching by United States and Canadian authorities, salmon are said to be on the increase in the St. Croix River.

In division No. 2, which comprises the north-eastern part of New Brunswick, the yield of the fisheries shows an increase of 40 per cent. Shad, salmon, herring, smelts, cod, halibut, mackerel and lobster fishing yielded remunerative returns. A noticeable feature was the reappearance of mackerel in large numbers.

In division No. 3, comprising the central and north-western counties of New Brunswick, although the fisheries have not the great commercial value of the other two divisions, they are of the utmost importance to the residents, as affording an ample supply of delicious fish food for home consumption. The fish caught in this division consist chiefly in salmon, bass, shad, herring and lobsters. All these fisheries are in a healthy condition, with the exception of the bass fishery, which continues to show signs of decrease.

QUEBEC.

While the returns for 1890 showed a decrease of \$261,074 in the yield of the fisheries of the above province, as compared with 1889, this year's statistics show a gratifying increase of nearly \$400,000.

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence division the catch of fish was the best experienced for the past eight years. Fishing operations in most localities were continued until the very end of December. While the increase is almost general in all kinds of fish, it is most noticeable in cod, which exceeds last year's yield by nearly 150,000 hundred weight. Lobsters also show an increase of 300,000 cans, which would have been still larger had it not been for the *grippe*, which happened to strike in just at the height of the fishing. Salmon fishing was very good on the upper north shore. On the south coast the water got low too early in the season, and the fish did not enter the rivers until after the heavy rains of the fall. Seal fishing was a failure. The practice of freezing herring for bait is gaining ground. This bait has been found to answer admirably, and will keep fresh for twenty-four hours under the thwarts of fishing boats. A larger number of vessels from Newfoundland than usual visited the coast of Labrador. Prices ruled high, although foreign markets were low.

The inland fisheries of the Province of Quebec show a decline of over \$40,000, principally felt in the upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa divisions. The south shore division, between Cape Chatte and Lévis, shows an increase of \$23,750, chiefly due to a large herring catch, while the north shore experienced a deficit of 20 per cent. Shad and eels proved great failures.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The value of the fisheries in this province shows an increase of nearly \$200,000, wholly due to the lobster fishery. Cod shows a falling off; mackerel and oysters a slight increase.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Although the total value of the fisheries of the above province shows an increase of \$472,677, the salmon yield exhibits a heavy decline of nearly five million cans as compared with 1890, due to a lighter pack, and to a falling off in prices on English markets. Four new canneries were put upon the Fraser, and twenty-two vessels were added to the sealing fleet. The total capital invested in the several branches of fishing is estimated at \$1,679,520.

ONTARIO.

A decline of over \$200,000 will be noticed in the value of the fisheries of the above province. This result is more apparent than real, as the reduction of 1 cent per pound on schedule prices of herring shows a deficit of nearly \$100,000 in value, while the quantity is about the same as last year. There is, however, a falling off of over a \$100,000 in Lakes Huron and Erie fisheries, ascribed to the unprecedented gales experienced there during the latter part of the fishing season, causing great destruction to fishing gear.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The statistics for this year show a very gratifying increase of over \$100,000.

Inspector McQueen, who has charge of the Province of Manitoba, reports that fish of all kinds were abundant, and that no depletion was experienced. On Lake Winnipeg large quantities of whitefish were taken. Commercial fishing, under the new regulations, and within the curtailed limits, proved highly remunerative. There were four companies operating on Lake Winnipeg, and the value of the fish which they caught is estimated at \$130,038. Five steam tugs, 26 sailing boats, and about 500 smaller boats and canoes, were used for fishing purposes in the waters of Manitoba. The total value of fish caught is estimated at \$246,184.

Inspector Gilchrist states that he finds it very difficult to give a relatively correct estimate of the value of fish caught in the Territories, owing to the vast extent and comparatively unsettled state of the country. He, however, puts down the yield of all kinds of fish caught at \$86,785. The service of protecting the fisheries in these wild regions is being gradually organized, and will, in a few years, it is confidently expected, be put on an efficient basis.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Dominion of Canada, for the Years 1890 and 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod.....Cwt.	857,734	3,433,580 00	849,838	3,827,708 00
Herring, pickled.....Brls.	274,274	1,097,096 00	298,598	1,343,693 00
do smoked.....Boxes.	1,354,161	340,290 25	2,386,920	596,732 25
do frozed, fresh.....Lbs.	15,621,786	521,106 10	9,108,650	354,489 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans....."	11,559,984	1,387,198 60	14,285,157	1,999,921 04
do in shell, alive, &c.....Tons.	6,748	261,146 00	6,312 ¹ / ₂	252,500 00
Salmon, pickled.....Brls.	5,140 ¹ / ₂	70,652 00	2,557	35,500 00
do fresh.....Lbs.	3,686,998	563,533 10	4,404,311	671,746 10
do preserved, in cans....."	19,910,304	2,389,666 44	15,206,328	1,522,508 80
do smoked....."	63,592	12,718 00	132,472	26,494 40
Mackerel, preserved, in cans....."	283,474	35,032 92	165,981	19,917 76
do fresh....."	770,090	46,254 00		
do pickled.....Brls.	96,246	1,443,690 00	139,261	1,949,654 00
Haddock.....Cwt.	133,017	532,068 00	150,170	525,595 00
Hake....."	94,335	377,440 00	124,385	315,555 00
Pollock....."	68,387	273,548 00	81,248	243,744 00
Trout.....Lbs.	5,829,466	584,166 60	6,287,643	628,763 80
do pickled.....Brls.	4,112	41,120 00	3,258	32,580 00
Whitefish.....Lbs.	11,176,582	767,657 90	11,763,841	791,185 40
Smelts....."	4,735,517	283,443 57	5,552,101	277,035 75
Sardines.....Hhds.		115,752 00		192,936 50
Oysters.....Brls.	56,676	171,778 00	61,032	183,846 00
Hake sounds.....Lbs.	67,554	62,624 00	86,075	64,554 75
Cod tongues and sounds.....Brls.	1,606	16,060 00	1,278	11,443 00
Alewives....."	42,766	192,452 00	43,117	194,029 50
Shad, fresh.....Lbs.	108,103	6,486 18		
do pickled.....Brls.	6,728	66,524 00	8,428	84,286 46
Eels, pickled....."	7,389	73,890 00	4,284	42,840 00
do fresh.....Lbs.	1,425,051	85,503 06	842,696	50,561 76
Halibut....."	1,525,130	120,672 80	2,719,697	215,469 00
Sturgeon....."	2,047,170	116,991 90	1,525,246	87,789 56
Maskinongé....."	769,846	46,190 76	743,030	44,581 80
Bass....."	977,470	58,648 70	799,324	47,959 44
Pickarel....."	3,142,189	173,420 13	2,990,679	134,130 07
Pike....."	1,691,702	62,262 64	1,811,357	62,831 98
Winninish....."	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Tom cod or frost fish....."		34,244 88		21,767 50
Flounders....."	79,000	7,900 00	126,575	6,328 75
Squid.....Brls.	13,138	52,452 00	8,348	33,392 00
Ooláchans.....Lbs.	114,600	7,780 00	281,700	12,505 00
Clams....."		16,180 00		16,024 20
Fur seal skins in British Columbia.....No.	44,751	492,261 00	52,995	794,925 00
Hair do....."	27,245	24,695 00	25,962	31,158 75
Sea otter skins....."	102	10,200 00		
Porpoise skins....."	549	2,271 00	301	1,204 00
Fish oils.....Galls.	727,020	315,034 00	834,347	358,668 20
Coarse and mixed fish.....Brls.	40,278	187,942 05	39,113	171,076 03
Mixed fish, British Columbia....."		46,911 25		46,419 00
Fish used as bait.....Brls.	165,590	248,986 00	178,731	212,735 50
do manure....."	122,484	61,242 00	198,386	99,194 00
Guano.....Tons.	602	17,080 00	770	19,250 00
Crabs.....No.	504,800	25,240 00		30,200 00
Home consumption not included in return.....		327,809 50		284,647 00
Total.....		17,714,902 33		18,977,878 05

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Value.		Decrease.	Increase.
	1890.	1891.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	6,636,444 64	7,011,300 53	.....	374,855 89
New Brunswick.....	2,699,055 02	3,571,050 70	.....	871,995 68
Quebec.....	1,615,119 76	2,008,878 74	.....	393,758 98
Prince Edward Island	1,041,109 20	1,238,733 81	.....	197,624 61
British Columbia.....	3,481,432 29	3,008,755 30	.....	472,677 00
Ontario.....	2,009,637 37	1,806,389 68	203,247 00	.....
Manitoba and North-west Territories	232,104 05	332,969 29	.....	100,865 24
Total.....	17,714,902 33	18,977,878 05	.....	.....
Increase over 1890.....	.....	.....	.....	1,263,175 72

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF Production in each Branch of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1890 and 1891.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon..... Brls.	2,042	32,672 00	716	11,456 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	287,722	57,544 40	358,697	71,739 80
do smoked..... "	2,892	578 00	9,142	1,828 40
do preserved..... Cans.	8,032	1,205 40	10,600	1,590 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	70,509	1,057,635 00	99,877	1,398,278 00
do preserved..... Cans.	91,408	11,985 00	11,800	1,416 00
do fresh..... No.	770,090	46,254 00		
Herring..... Brls.	126,054	504,216 00	131,335	591,009 50
do smoked..... Boxes.	17,160	4,290 00	122,850	30,712 50
do fresh or cans..... Lbs.	Cans 6,336	633 60		
Alewives..... Brls.	21,448	96,516 00	19,770	80,966 50
do smoked..... No.	130,000	1,040 00	120,100	960 00
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	607,904	2,431,616 00	545,977	2,456,899 00
Cod tongues and sounds..... Brls.	1,355	13,550 00	942	8,083 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	110,174	440,696 00	121,721	426,023 50
do fresh..... Lbs.	400,000	16,000 00	740,000	14,800 00
do smoked..... Cases.			10,030	26,472 00
Finnan haddies..... Lbs.	158,000	12,640 00		
Pollock..... Cwt.	49,428	197,712 00	56,866	170,598 00
Hake..... "	59,335	237,440 00	55,487	166,461 00
do sounds..... Lbs.	30,103	30,103 00	28,700	21,523 50
Halibut..... "	687,657	68,765 50	1,120,641	112,063 40
Shad..... Brls.	1,607	15,314 00	2,130	21,300 00
Bass..... Lbs.	11,575	695 00	7,600	456 00
Trout..... "	147,941	14,794 10	198,180	19,817 50
Squid..... Brls.	13,039	52,056 00	8,286	33,144 00
Smelts..... Lbs.	421,740	25,304 40	432,341	21,616 75
Eels..... Brls.	3,342	32,420 00	2,335	23,350 00
Frost fish..... "			150	1,500 00
Scallops..... Doz.			400	200 00
Oysters..... Brls.	3,013	9,039 00	4,318	12,954 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Cans.	6,161,716	739,406 44	6,323,628	885,306 98
do shipped fresh, alive, &c..... Tons.	5,632	211,016 00	5,390½	215,620 00
Fish oils..... Galls.	269,418	107,766 80	253,182	101,272 20
Guano..... Tons.	267	8,715 00	383	9,575 00
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	57,554	86,332 00	61,969	49,352 50
do manure..... "	19,228	9,614 00	27,949	13,975 50
Amount sold in Halifax market.....		59,600 00		
Home consumption of various counties, as per return.....				
Clams.....		1,280 00		980 00
Total.....		6,636,444 64		7,011,300 53
Increase in 1891.....				374,855 89

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod..... Cwt.	77,689	311,362 50	86,850	390,825 00
Herring..... Brls.	74,401	297,604 00	90,933	409,198 50
do smoked..... Boxes	1,814,136	330,284 00	2,247,735	561,933 75
do frozen..... No.	13,700,000	82,200 00	1,000,000	7,500 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	3,877	58,155 00	17,379	243,306 00
do preserved, in cans..... Lbs.	45,520	5,462 40	91,808	11,016 96
do fresh..... Hhds.			242	1,936 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	13,615	54,460 00	13,892	48,622 00
Pollock..... "	18,959	75,836 00	24,382	73,146 00
Hake..... "	28,528	114,112 00	40,383	121,149 00
Finnan haddies in cans..... Lbs.			20,000	2,400 00
Halibut..... "	103,250	10,325 00	382,275	38,227 50
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	60	960 00		
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	1,084,805	219,996 00	1,317,420	263,484 00
do preserved, in cans..... "	6,280	942 00	25,720	3,858 00
do smoked..... "	2,400	480 00	2,030	406 00
Alewives..... Brls.	20,577	92,596 50	22,404	100,818 00
Trout..... Lbs.	74,900	8,710 00	109,928	10,992 80
Smelts..... "	3,786,952	227,537 12	4,674,532	233,726 60
Shad..... Brls.	5,116	51,160 00	5,957	59,570 00
Eels..... "	1,063	10,630 00	1,070	10,700 00
Sardines..... Hhds.	18,820	94,050 00	33,615	151,267 50
do in cans..... Cases.	400	1,800 00	8,333	20,000 00
Bass..... Lbs.	81,600	4,896 00	26,009	1,560 54
Pickarel..... "	145,200	8,772 00	125,000	6,250 00
Perch..... "	26,200	786 00	15,020	450 60
Sturgeon..... "			250	25 00
Oysters..... Brls.	16,710	50,130 00	14,934	44,802 00
Lobsters, preserved..... Cans.	2,365,256	283,830 72	3,330,120	466,216 80
do..... Tons.	1,014	50,130 00	922	36,880 00
Cod tongues and sounds..... Brls.	61	610 00	106	1,060 00
Hake sounds..... Lbs.	27,591	27,591 00	42,300	31,725 00
Fish oils..... Galls.	97,181	38,872 40	64,471	25,788 40
Fish guano..... Tons.	335	8,375 00	387	9,675 00
Fish used as manure..... Brls.	33,740	16,870 00	36,307	18,153 50
do bait..... "	47,159	71,338 50	60,664	79,236 00
Squid..... "	99	396 00	62	248 00
Frost fish..... Lbs.	224,672	9,244 88	255,350	12,767 50
Flounders..... "	79,000	7,900 00	126,575	6,328 75
Clams..... Brls.		9,650 00	300	1,800 00
Fish used in district No. 1, not included above.....		64,000 00		64,000 00
Total.....		2,699,055 02		3,571,050 70
Increase in 1891.....				871,995 68

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Kinds of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod..... Cwt.	153,709	614,836 00	201,622	907,299 00
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	19,892	79,568 00	31,637	142,366 50
do smoked..... Boxes	865	216 25	1,320	330 00
Mackerel..... Brls.	5,023	75,345 00	4,518	63,252 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	1,298	5,192 00	1,923	6,730 50
Halibut..... Lbs.	92,001	9,200 10	80,781	8,078 10
Salmon, pickled..... Brls.	442½	7,080 00	488	7,808 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	570,756	114,151 20	633,717	126,743 40
Shad..... "	108,103	6,486 18	56,441	3,386 46
Eels..... "	2,299,816	77,988 96	789,701	47,382 06
do pickled..... Brls.	72	720 00	49	490 00
Sardines..... "	6,634	19,902 00	7,223	21,669 00
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	330,370	19,822 20	269,001	16,140 06
Trout..... "	415,975	41,597 50	427,350	42,735 00
do..... Brls.	153	1,530 00	85	850 00
Winninish..... Lbs.	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Whitefish..... "	178,668	14,293 44	115,562	9,244 96
Maskinongé..... "	118,440	7,106 40	87,535	5,252 10
Bass..... "	105,300	6,318 00	114,370	6,862 20
Pickrel..... "	274,762	16,485 72	251,601	12,580 05
Pike..... "	310,200	15,510 00	284,710	14,235 50
Tom cod..... Bush.	50,000	25,000 00	15,000	7,500 00
Cod tongues and sounds..... Brls.	183	1,830 00	219	2,190 00
Lobsters, canned..... Lbs.	616,218	73,946 16	960,995	134,539 30
Small and mixed fish..... Brls.	21,610	87,612 00	16,597	68,799 00
Seal skins..... No.	17,045	17,045 00	20,787	25,983 75
Porpoise skins..... "	549	2,271 00	301	1,204 00
Fish oils..... Galls.	206,796	82,718 40	253,806	101,522 40
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	49,492	74,238 00	44,628	66,942 00
do manure..... "	61,066	30,533 00	112,120	56,060 00
Smelts..... Lbs.	100,745	5,037 25	79,028	3,951 40
Fish used as local consumption..... Brls.	18,885	75,540 00	22,688	90,752 00
Total.....		1,615,119 76		2,008,878 74
Increase in 1891.....				393,758 98

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Kinds of Fish.		1890.		1891.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Cod.....	Cwt.	16,432	65,728 00	14,520	65,340 00
Herring.....	Brls.	47,502	190,008 00	40,468	182,106 00
Mackerel.....	"	16,837	252,555 00	17,487	244,818 00
do preserved.....	Cans.	146,546	17,585 52	46,240	5,548 80
Haddock.....	Cwt.	770	3,080 00	842	2,947 00
Hake.....	"	6,472	25,888 00	8,515	25,545 00
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs.	4,700	940 00	3,624	693 60
Alewives.....	Brls.	511	2,299 50	730	3,285 00
Halibut.....	Lbs.	5,422	542 20	6,000	600 00
Bass.....	"	200	12 00		
Trout.....	"	63,100	6,310 00	39,200	3,920 00
Smelts.....	"	326,330	19,519 80	285,200	13,691 00
Eels.....	Brls.	3,012	30,120 00	830	8,300 00
Oysters.....	"	35,203	105,609 00	41,030	123,090 00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans.....	Lbs.	2,416,794	290,015 28	3,670,414	513,857 96
Cod sounds.....	Brls.	7	70 00	11	110 00
Fish oils.....	Galls.	11,361	4,544 40	13,388	5,335 20
Manure.....	Brls.	8,450	4,225 00	22,010	11,005 00
Bait.....	"	11,385	17,077 50	11,470	17,205 00
Shad.....	"	5	50 00	3	30 00
Hake sounds.....	Lbs.	9,860	4,930 00	15,075	11,306 25
Total.....			1,041,109 20		1,238,733 81
Increase in 1891.....					197,624 61

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Kind of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Salmon..... Brls.	2,994	29,940 00	1,353	16,236 00
do fresh..... Lbs.	1,739,015	173,901 50	2,090,853	209,085 30
do preserved, in cans..... "	19,895,992	2,387,519 04	15,170,608	1,517,060 80
do smoked..... "	58,300	11,660 00	121,300	24,260 00
Herring, fresh and salted..... "	329,500	16,475 00	375,400	17,659 00
do smoked..... "	27,500	5,500 00	31,300	3,756 00
Trout, fresh..... "	52,900	5,290 00	63,600	6,360 00
Sturgeon..... "	396,000	19,800 00	324,500	16,225 00
Halibut, fresh..... "	636,800	31,840 00	1,130,000	56,500 00
Skil, salted..... Brls.	290	3,480 00	137	1,644 00
Clams, sacks..... Sacks.	3,000	5,250 00	5,500	9,625 00
do canned..... Lbs.			30,160	3,619 20
Mussels..... Sacks.	300	600 00	300	525 00
Oysters..... "	3,500	7,000 00	1,500	3,000 00
Oolachans, pickled..... Brls.	378	3,780 00	1,025	8,200 00
do smoked..... Lbs.	1,000	200 00	4,700	705 00
do fresh..... "	38,000	3,800 00	72,000	3,600 00
Fur seal skins..... No.	44,751	492,261 00	52,995	794,925 00
Hair do..... "	10,200	7,650 00	5,175	5,175 00
Sea otter skins..... "	102	10,200 00		
Fish oils..... Galls.	162,264	81,132 00	249,500	124,750 00
Crabs and prawns..... "		30,240 00		30,200 00
Smelts, fresh..... Lbs.	100,750	6,045 00	81,000	4,050 00
Assorted or mixed fish..... "	426,025	21,301 25	411,500	20,575 00
Rock cod..... "	200,750	10,037 50	146,900	7,345 00
Tooshqua, fresh..... "	309,000	15,450 00	449,500	22,475 00
Fish products..... "		1,080 00		1,200 00
Fish for home consumption, Chinese labour- ers not included above..... Lbs.		100,000 00		100,000 00
Total		3,481,432 29		3,008,755 30
Increase in 1891.....				472,677 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Production in each Branch of Fisheries, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Kinds of Fish.	1890.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Whitefish..... Brls.	4,067	40,670 00	2,061	20,610 00
do..... Lbs.	6,782,292	542,583 36	6,073,844	485,907 52
Salmon trout..... Brls.	3,959	39,590 00	3,173	31,730 00
do..... Lbs.	5,074,650	507,465 00	5,449,385	544,938 50
Herring..... Brls.	6,425	25,700 00	4,225	19,012 50
do..... Lbs.	8,435,950	421,797 50	8,233,250	329,330 00
Maskinongé..... “	651,406	39,084 36	655,495	39,329 70
Bass..... “	778,795	46,727 70	651,345	39,080 70
Pickarel..... “	2,216,520	132,991 20	1,993,323	99,666 15
Pike..... “	637,420	31,871 00	602,118	30,105 90
Sturgeon..... “	1,132,970	67,978 20	882,475	52,948 50
Eels..... “	125,235	7,514 10	52,995	3,179 70
Coarse fish..... “	2,556,515	76,695 45	2,688,517	80,655 51
Fish for home consumption..... “	965,650	28,969 50	996,500	29,895 00
Total.....	.....	2,009,637 37	.....	1,806,389 68
Decrease in 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	203,247 69

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Whitefish..... Lbs.	3,402,222	170,111 10	5,162,235	275,422 92
Pickarel (doré)..... “	505,707	15,171 21	620,755	15,633 87
Pike (jackfish)..... “	744,082	14,881 64	924,529	18,490 58
Sturgeon..... “	187,830	9,391 50	49,020	2,451 00
Tullibee..... “	178,700	3,574 00	246,240	5,574 80
Mixed fish..... “	948,730	18,974 60	1,539,612	15,396 12
Total.....	.....	232,104 05	.....	332,969 29
Increase in 1891.....	.....	.....	.....	100,865 24

RECAPITULATION

Showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats; Value of all Fishing Materials, &c., and Number of Fishermen in the Dominion of Canada, 1891.

PROVINCES.	FISHERMEN.		VESSELS.		BOATS.		GILL NETS AND SEINES.		Value of Pound Nets, Traps, &c.	Value of Lobster Plant.	Approximate Value of Hoses and other Fixtures.	Total Value.
	Vessels.	Boats.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number.	Fathoms.	Value.				
Nova Scotia.	5,742	18,584	580	27,424	1,231,575	13,344	2,284,906	592,717	152,610	346,771	109,799	2,726,232
New Brunswick.	681	11,541	134	2,186	67,940	5,794	276,454	389,881	175,851	262,848	259,906	1,432,880
Prince Edward Island	383	3,643	66	2,212	63,140	1,363	42,447	69,001	5,700	169,000	27,000	376,288
Quebec.	394	12,136	54	1,901	47,690	6,429	173,068	158,998	71,308	81,376	.....	532,350
Ontario	273	2,647	*58	1,444	125,950	1,145	108,832	241,305	108,080	.....	.....	584,167
British Columbia	+1,112	7,554	130	4,109	570,150	1,858	103,288	178,257	6,875	.....	821,000	1,679,520
Manitoba.	31	804	*5	101	19,000	504	11,016	14,733	.....	.....	.....	44,749
Totals.	8,666	56,909	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	520,424	850,995	1,217,705	7,376,186

* Tugs.

+ Including seal hunters.

NOTE.—For further details see pages 62, 95, 105, 134, 149, 162, 175, 200.

RECAPITULATION.

TABLE showing the Total Value of the Fisheries in the respective Provinces of Canada, from 1870 to 1891, inclusive, as compiled from the Annual Reports of the Department of Fisheries.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	British Columbia.	Manitoba and North-West Territories.	Total for Canada.
1870.	\$ 4,019,425	\$ 1,131,433	No data	\$ 1,161,551	\$ 264,982	No data	No data	\$ 6,577,391
1871.	5,101,030	1,185,033	do	1,093,612	193,524	do	do	7,573,199
1872.	6,016,835	1,965,459	do	1,320,189	267,633	do	do	9,570,116
1873.	6,577,087	2,285,662	207,895	1,391,564	293,091	do	do	10,754,997
1874.	6,652,302	2,685,794	288,863	1,608,660	446,267	do	do	11,681,886
1875.	5,573,851	2,427,654	298,927	1,596,759	453,194	do	do	10,350,385
1876.	6,029,050	1,953,389	494,967	2,097,668	437,229	do	do	11,117,000
1877.	5,527,858	2,133,297	763,036	2,560,147	438,223	do	do	12,005,434
1878.	6,131,600	2,305,790	840,344	2,664,055	348,122	do	do	13,295,678
1879.	5,732,837	2,594,722	1,402,301	2,820,395	367,133	do	do	13,529,254
1880.	6,291,061	2,744,447	1,675,089	2,631,556	444,491	713,335	do	14,499,979
1881.	6,214,782	2,930,904	1,955,290	2,751,962	500,903	1,454,321	do	15,817,162
1882.	7,131,418	3,192,339	1,855,687	1,976,516	825,457	1,842,675	do	16,824,092
1883.	7,689,374	3,185,674	1,272,468	2,138,997	1,027,033	1,644,646	do	16,958,192
1884.	8,763,779	3,730,454	1,085,619	1,694,561	1,133,724	1,358,267	do	17,766,404
1885.	8,283,922	4,005,431	1,293,430	1,719,460	1,342,692	1,078,038	do	17,722,973
1886.	8,415,362	4,180,227	1,141,991	1,741,382	1,435,998	1,577,348	186,980	18,679,288
1887.	8,379,782	3,559,507	1,037,426	1,773,567	1,531,850	1,974,887	126,084	18,386,103
1888.	7,817,030	2,941,863	876,862	1,860,012	1,839,869	1,902,195	180,677	17,418,510
1889.	6,346,722	3,067,039	886,430	1,876,194	1,963,123	3,348,067	167,679	17,653,256
1890.	6,636,444	2,699,035	1,041,109	1,615,119	2,009,637	3,481,432	232,104	17,714,902
1891.	7,011,300	3,571,050	1,238,733	2,008,878	1,806,389	3,008,755	332,969	18,373,786
Totals.	146,362,951	60,436,163	19,656,167	42,002,804	19,379,564	25,629,629	1,229,493	314,792,487

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries of Canada, together with the Value of Fishing Materials employed, from 1879 to 1891.

Years.	Vessels.			Boats.		Value of Nets and Seines.	Value of other Fishing Material.	Total of Capital Invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	No.	Value.			
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
1879.....	1,183	43,873	1,714,917	25,616	854,289	988,698	456,617	4,014,521
1880.....	1,181	45,323	1,814,688	25,266	716,352	985,978	419,564	3,936,582
1881	1,120	48,389	1,765,870	26,108	696,710	970,617	679,852	4,113,049
1882.....	1,140	42,845	1,749,717	26,477	833,137	1,351,193	823,938	4,757,985
1883.....	1,198	48,106	2,023,045	25,825	783,186	1,243,366	1,070,930	5,120,527
1884.....	1,182	42,747	1,866,711	24,287	741,727	1,191,579	1,224,646	5,014,663
1885.....	1,177	48,728	2,021,633	28,472	852,257	1,219,284	2,604,285	6,697,459
1886	1,113	44,605	1,980,411	28,137	850,545	1,263,152	2,720,187	6,814,295
1887.....	1,168	44,485	1,989,840	28,092	875,316	1,499,328	2,384,356	6,748,840
1888.....	1,137	43,247	2,017,558	27,384	859,953	1,594,992	2,390,502	6,863,005
1889.....	1,100	44,936	2,064,918	29,555	965,010	1,591,085	2,149,138	6,770,151
1890	1,069	43,084	2,152,790	29,803	924,346	1,695,358	2,600,147	7,372,641
1891.....	1,027	39,377	2,125,355	30,438	1,007,815	1,644,892	2,598,124	7,376,186

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Men employed in the Fishing Industry in Vessels and Boats since the Year 1879 to 1891.

Years.	Number of Men in Vessels.	Number of Men in Boats.	Total Number of Fishermen.
1879.....	8,818	52,577	61,395
1880.....	8,757	51,900	60,657
1881.....	8,359	50,679	59,056
1882.....	8,498	52,785	61,283
1883.....	9,966	52,259	62,225
1884.....	9,968	51,854	61,822
1885.....	9,539	53,282	62,821
1886.....	8,927	53,073	62,000
1887.....	8,911	55,247	64,158
1888.....	9,574	53,109	62,683
1889.....	9,621	55,382	65,003
1890.....	8,726	55,000	63,726
1891.....	8,666	56,909	65,575

FISH-BREEDING.

The fish-breeding operations for the year 1891 are fully reported upon by the Superintendent of Fish Culture, and form Part II. of this supplement. This also contains a report on the first season's work at the lobster hatchery established at Bayview, Prince Edward Island.

CONCLUSION.

The usual statements relative to the expenditure and revenue of this department, fishing bounty statements, as well as the Fisheries Protection Service report, will be found in the main report already published.

The statistical statements herewith, being brought down to the 31st December in each year, it is impossible to have them compiled in time to be included in the preliminary report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. BAUSET,

Acting Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

APPENDIX A.

NOVA SCOTIA.

District No. 1, comprising the four Counties of the Island of Cape Breton.—**Inspector A. C. Bertram, North Sydney.**

District No. 2, comprising the Counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro', Halifax and Hants.—**Inspector Robert Hockin, Pictou.**

District No. 3, comprising the Counties of King's, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's and Lunenburg.—**Inspector J. R. Kinney, Yarmouth.**

DISTRICT No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERIES OF CAPE BRETON ISLAND, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CAPE BRETON, INVERNESS, RICHMOND AND VICTORIA, FOR THE YEAR 1891, BY INSPECTOR A. C. BERTRAM.

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., 31st December, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eighth annual report on the fisheries of District No. 1, comprising the four counties of the Island of Cape Breton, together with statistical tables showing in detail the catch of fish in each section and locality, with synopsis of reports of overseers for the year just closed.

The principal feature of last season's operations is, I regret to say, a large decrease in the yield of the fisheries of the island—a total of \$1,086,721.90 in 1891, against \$1,510,575.92 in 1890, showing a decrease of \$423,854.02. This decrease is made up largely in the catch of Richmond County, where a large number of men usually engaged in the fisheries sought and obtained employment at the various public works going on during the year. Of late years the fisheries have not been remunerative, and whenever our island people found it possible to obtain employment by day's labour without leaving the bounds of their respective counties, I find them very ready to abandon the fisheries.

In the early part of the season there were frequent storms which interfered with the prosecution of the industry to a very great extent, so much so that but for the extension of time granted the lobster fishery, those engaged in it would have met with loss. The interest taken by the department in the curing of herring has attracted and stimulated the interest of fishermen and packers generally. On the approach of the herring fishing season, extensive preparations were made to take and cure this palatable article of food in larger quantities, but, unfortunately, a succession of easterly and south-easterly storms interfered with those plans, and, as a result, the catch was small as compared with that of previous years.

The preservation of fresh bait is a question which must engage the earnest attention of our fishermen before they can possibly expect improvement in their condition, and while I have repeatedly urged the storing up of ice in sheds for such purpose, I find that very few avail themselves of the advantage this inexpensive

remedy places within their reach. Here again, I think the advantage lies in districts where large buyers are located, for only by these will the necessary outlay for preserving bait be incurred, as is seen by the enterprise of a firm at Canso, N. S., which I understand at the suggestion of the department, has adopted new and improved methods of preserving bait and as a consequence is reaping a rich harvest therefrom.

Very general and emphatic commendation is accorded the department for its recent regulation and legislation respecting purse-seining. In my district there lives a gentleman who has been largely engaged in this mode of fishing, and his praises of this measure are far from stinted. Indeed; he has not only declared his intention of abandoning the seining business, but from an appreciative knowledge of the benefits to accrue to the fisheries of the island therefrom, he affirms his intention to do all in his power to further the views of the department in this respect.

It seems surprising that, with all the natural advantages we enjoy, such as timber within easy reach for building vessels, cheap labour and close proximity to the fishing grounds frequented by the fishermen from the United States and Western Nova Scotia; that hardly any of our business men will venture on building and fitting out vessels similar to those which frequent our fishing grounds from other places. When discussing this question with fishermen in the Northern districts of the island, where timber is abundant, they point out to their exposed coast, which to some extent is undoubtedly against them, but I am quite sure, however, that were any attempts in this direction seriously entered upon, capital harbours of refuge could be made at Ingonish and Aspy Bay. There is also a very good harbour at St. Ann's; the Big Bras d'Or Lake is not difficult of entrance, while Sydney Harbour and many others on the south eastern coast of the island are convenient and easy of approach. I am afraid that until our island fishermen follow the example of western Nova Scotia fishermen and build a class of vessels fit to prosecute the fishery their condition will not materially improve. The shore fisheries are subject to fluctuations, and the fish often move out into deep water beyond the reach of the small class of inferior boats owned by the average local fishermen. The obvious course for our fishermen to pursue, is therefore to build a class of vessels such as will enable them to follow the fish. This has been successfully done by the fishermen of Lockport, Lunenburg, and other places in Nova Scotia, and it could be accomplished with even greater success by our Cape Breton fishermen, owing to superior natural advantages. There is no doubt that if the fishermen of certain districts would club together and replace the present class of fishing boats in each locality with schooners of say 50 to 100 tons, the change would ensure greater success and prosperity. Until this is done, I see no chance of material improvement in the condition of our fishermen.

The fair prices obtained for fish products during the season has enabled the fishermen to net a good average year's earnings, as will be seen by the following table:

Counties.	Men.		Increase.	Decrease.	Yield per Man.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890.	1891.			1890.	1891.		
Cape Breton	1,502	1,652	150	.....	126.54	118.73	.....	7.81
Inverness	2,191	2,437	246	.....	172.22	141.03	.....	31.19
Richmond.....	3,052	2,150	.....	902	211.22	138.91	.....	72.31
Victoria	2,165	2,003	.....	162	86.63	123.83	37.20	.....

The redeeming feature in the year's product may be said to be the high prices obtained by the fishermen for nearly all kinds of fish caught. This helped to some extent to make up for a deficiency in catch.

CODFISH.

In this valuable branch of the fishing industry the returns show a decrease of 62,366 cwt. as compared with the quantity taken last year. This decrease is mainly confined to the county of Richmond where a large number of men found employment on the St. Peter's Canal and other public works. Another cause which contributed to the decrease was the scarcity of bait, which was felt in almost every district on the island. And a further drawback was occasioned by the succession of heavy storms which prevailed during the summer months. More cod were caught in November and December than in any three previous months, and it is not impossible that fishermen will make a good average season's catch before the winter sets in, as up to the date of writing the weather continues unusually mild; fish are reported abundant along the shores and there is no scarcity of bait. Late fall fishing, when the weather is at all favourable, is more remunerative than summer fishing. The fish appear to strike more in shore during the autumn season, and bait is more plentiful and more easily kept fresh.

HERRING.

There is a decrease of 6,446 barrels in the catch of herring. The falling off is principally confined to summer herring. Just at the time when these fish were striking in, a heavy easterly storm sprang up which lasted for several days. Fishermen's nets were torn or destroyed, and before the storm abated, most of the highly prized fish had departed. There had been more extensive preparations than usual made for this branch of the fishery, but in consequence of this unprecedented stormy weather only a very small quantity of the summer run of herring was secured. Towards the close of the season, however, an excellent quality of herring struck in the bays and harbours along the coast, and with favourable weather fishermen have undoubtedly secured more than sufficient for home consumption. The quantity thus taken can only appear in next season's statistics.

MACKEREL.

There is a falling off in the catch of mackerel this year of 3,720 barrels and 23,600 cans, as compared with last year's returns. This shortage is due solely to the scarcity of these fish on our coast. During the spring and fall, the fish appeared in smaller numbers than in former years. Climatic changes or currents undoubtedly caused the mackerel to pass without striking inshore as usual. A remarkable feature of this fishery was the large schools of young mackerel which visited our coast late in the fall. These fish were very abundant in the Bras d'Or Lake, but fishermen did not interfere with them owing to the unusual small size. Fishermen think that as a result of so many young mackerel being seen in our waters, this branch of the fishery will be good next year.

SALMON.

There is a decrease of 113 barrels of salmon pickled and of 9,252 lbs. fresh, but an increase of 3,524 lbs. in canned salmon. The July storms interfered with the success of this fishery, several nets were destroyed by gales, and in some districts the weather kept so boisterous, that fishermen were prevented from visiting their nets for several days at a time. There is nothing however to show that these fish were not as abundant as usual in our coastal waters. The rivers were fairly supplied and anglers enjoyed good sport at the Margaree. Salmon ascended the rivers, notably the Margaree. Middle and Baddeck Rivers, River Dennis and River Inhabitants in much larger numbers than usual. An impression prevails among the residents of Margaree

that two different runs of Salmon visit that river—the July run and the October run. The July run enter the river and ascend to the head waters where they spawn, returning to the ocean late in the fall.

The October run remain in the pools all winter and go back to sea in April or May when the ice leaves the rivers. These fish do not return to the rivers until the following autumn and from May till October remain in deep waters, and are therefore of no benefit to the inhabitants. There is also an impression that spawn for the hatchery should be taken from the July run of salmon and not from the fall run. Until this change is made it is claimed that the rivers cannot be much benefited by artificial fish breeding. There is no doubt that salmon which enter the Margaree in the autumn months remain in the deep pools all winter and return to salt water in the spring. These fish on their return to salt water are in poor condition and altogether unfit for food. As salmon appear on the coast and enter the Margaree about the last of June or first of July in prime condition, it is hardly probable that they are the same run of fish. If they are not, it is evident that the breeding stock taken from the autumn run by our Hatchery is not likely to increase the numbers which enter the Margaree in the early summer. As an experiment the manager of the hatchery at Sydney might be instructed to breed from the July run of Salmon instead of from the autumn run as is now done.

HALIBUT.

Although the various banks surrounding this island are known to be frequented by halibut, our fishermen do not take to this branch of the fishing industry. There are two reasons for it. The first is that they are not fitted out for this heavy fishery. The second is that the local market for fresh halibut is very limited. What is needed to make this fishery a success is a class of suitable fishing schooners and some freezers located in one or two districts, where the fish could be preserved fresh and shipped in ice to the Upper Province markets.

ALEWIVES.

The returns show a decrease of 1,124 barrels in this branch of the fishery over those of last year. These fish, although considered an inferior article of food, are yet sought after keenly. They strike in at a season when fresh bait is most required. Large quantities are used by the poor people in the country districts for food. The scarcity of these fish last spring was much felt. It appears that they are yearly becoming less numerous on the coast.

LOBSTERS.

This branch of the fishery suffered severely this season owing to the succession of gales which prevailed. The returns show a falling off of 739,341 cans. In several districts the storms completely demolished the traps and trawls, and some factories had to shut three weeks before the close season began, owing to the expense of replacing the gear destroyed. Other factories lost from eight to twelve days in replacing their damaged outfit. Lobsters were very abundant, and had the season not been exceptionally stormy, there would have been an increase instead of a decrease to report. The short extension granted by the Government saved heavy losses. Next season, it is expected that several factories will begin operations for the first time. The department is very wise in taking steps to control this fishery by the proposed system of issuing licenses to factories. Should the experiment of shipping live lobsters to England, prove successful, eastern Cape Breton should supply a fair share of the demand. The proximity of our island to these markets and the quantity and excellent quality of our lobsters gives Cape Breton an advantage over other places.

FISH OIL.

The statistics show an increase of 10,733 gallons of fish oil. Considering the decrease in the catch of cod this increase in fish oil appears strange; but notwithstanding a shortage in the catch of cod, more cod oil was manufactured this year

than last. ~~It is~~ almost as profitable as the previous one. This is accounted for by the fact that higher prices were obtained for almost every kind of fish. The most noticeable decrease is in the catch of summer herring, which almost proved a complete failure in several places. Cod shows a decrease, confined mainly to Little Bras d'Or Gut where the lobster fishery engaged most of the time of the fishermen during the early part of the season. Scarcity of bait prevented many from prosecuting this important branch of the fishing industry, as it was found difficult to secure even enough bait for the lobster.

THE RIVERS.

There are no fish-passes in any of our streams. Milling is carried on to such a limited extent that the use of fishways have not been found necessary in more than one or two localities, and even at these places it is doubtful whether there is a sufficient body of water to make a fish-pass efficient. The department has, however, called for a report with a view of placing one of the Hockin-patent fishways on a Cape Breton stream. It is contemplated by the department to remove some natural obstructions in Grand River, Richmond County, so as to enable fish to reach the upper waters. The obstructions referred to consist of solid rock which will require to be blasted. An expenditure of about \$900 would be necessary to enable fish to reach some excellent spawning grounds. A similar expenditure is proposed on Irish Brook, Cape Breton County, where valuable spawning grounds would also be made accessible to salmon and trout. The various streams in this district were well protected during the past season, and with the exception of Middle River, Victoria County, sea-trout was found in abundance, much to the delight of anglers who visit these streams during the summer. Owing to the course of Middle River (once a splendid stream for sea-trout), being changed by freshets and the shallowness of the water, it was not frequented last season by trout in such large numbers as formerly. Of late years, during fall freshets, the course of the river has been greatly changed, and much damage has been done to farms through which the river flows. No efforts have been made by land owners to protect their property. This change in the river and the want of deep pools in July and August have been the cause of the absence of sea-trout. Salmon only visit this river during the spawning season, when they ascend in very large numbers.

Under instructions from the department, I began the holding of fishery courts in each of the four counties of my division. In Cape Breton County, there were five convictions; in Inverness County, four; in Richmond County, six; and in Victoria County, one. In the last named county, the defendant after service of summons left the country for the United States, before the date of trial. Judgment was, however, entered against him for \$20 and costs, or forty days in jail. In Inverness, two young men accused of poaching also left the country for the United States. One of the parties had been served with a summons to stand his trial at the fishery court, and in this case judgment was also recorded for \$20 and costs, or forty days in jail. In seven cases the defendants were discharged after a hearing, for want of evidence, and in three other cases, the fishery officers are at present engaged securing evidence which, it is hoped will lead to convictions.

The trial of offenders before these courts has had a most salutary effect, and there is no doubt, but in future the fishery regulations will be better observed.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS FOR THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Overseer Francis Quinan reports that at the beginning of the season's fishing, the prospects were good for all branches of the fishery, but the heavy storms which prevailed from the middle of June to the first week in August materially interfered with the success of the shore fishermen. Notwithstanding this drawback the yield

that two different runs of Salmon visit that river—the July run, which was good last year. The July run enter the river and ascend to the head waters where they were good last year, returning to the ocean late in the fall.

The October run remain in the pools all winter and go back to sea in April or May when the ice leaves the rivers. These fish do not return to the rivers until the following autumn and from May till October remain in deep waters, and are therefore of no benefit to the inhabitants. There is also an impression that spawn for the value of an ice supply for the preservation of bait. Salmon frequented the rivers of this division in larger numbers than of late years, which goes to show the good work of the Sydney hatchery. The regulations were well observed. Reports will occasionally be circulated of violations of the act, but upon investigation these reports invariably prove groundless.

Overseer Alex. McDonald reports that the season of 1891 cannot be considered a good fishing season in his district. This he ascribes to unusually stormy weather and scarcity of bait. The fishermen made the usual preparations at the beginning of the season for fishing mackerel, but to their great disappointment and loss this heretofore fairly successful spring fishery proved a failure, the spring run of these fish not having struck as usual. The mackerel caught in the spring are used for bait to some extent and fishermen were thus deprived of bait for the prosecution of other branches of the fishery early in the season. This scarcity of bait militated seriously against the cod fishery. Such a state of things coupled with stormy weather are the main causes for a decrease in the yield. The July run of herring which local fishermen so much depend upon was also a partial failure, as the fish did not strike in as abundantly as in former years. The lobster fishery was vigorously prosecuted in this division, more so than any other branch of the fishery. Severe storms, however, destroyed a great part of the fishermen's gear. The extension granted saved the fishermen from loss and enabled them to make the season a fairly successful one. Five factories were in operation in this division and this number will be increased to six next year. There is no indication of the grounds becoming depleted, and lobsters were found as abundant last season as in previous years. Several of the cod and herring fishermen now engage in lobster fishing during the lobster season, as they find the latter more remunerative. Very few halibut were caught in this division, and this fishery is now prosecuted only to a very small extent. The salmon fishery seems to be constantly decreasing and fishermen say it does not pay to fit out for this fishery. The rivers, however, appeared to be well supplied with parent fish during the spawning season. The fishermen throughout this division are highly pleased with the recent legislation prohibiting purse seining. The fishery regulations were well observed during the past year.

Overseer Wm. Burke reports the spring catch, of all kinds of fish in his division above the average. This increase was most noticeable in codfish and lobsters. The summer catch of herring was comparatively good although there were fewer fish taken than during the corresponding period of some years; yet, as compared with last year there is a marked increase in this division. During the fall owing to bad weather and the presence of an extraordinarily large number of dog-fish in the shore waters, the local fishermen found it impossible to take any fish. Many nets were considerably damaged by schools of dog-fish and the herring saved from the nets were found to be unfit for market. This is the first season for years when these shores are visited by such unwelcome guests. The quality of mackerel caught with hook and net did not compare favourably with that of past years. Taking the fishery as a whole, the past season in this district has been better than that of last year and had it not been for the causes above referred to, the fishing season of 1891 would show a great improvement over previous years.

Overseer Richard Hickey reports a falling off in the principal branches of the fishing industries of his division, except in lobsters and salmon. Comparing the total value of the catch for 1891 with that of the previous year, there is a total decrease of only \$172.82. It will therefore be seen that although there is a shortage in the

catch, the past season has been almost as profitable as the previous one. This is accounted for by the fact that higher prices were obtained for almost every kind of fish. The most noticeable decrease is in the catch of summer herring, which almost proved a complete failure in several places. Cod shows a decrease, confined mainly to Little Bras d'Or Gut where the lobster fishery engaged most of the time of the fishermen during the early part of the season. Scarcity of bait prevented many from prosecuting this important branch of the fishing industry, as it was found difficult to secure even enough bait for the lobster fishery. The mackerel catch which of late years has been small, shows no signs of improvement and the number of barrels secured this season is ever below the catch of last year. There is an increase in the catch of salmon. This fishery, although not prosecuted to any great extent, is one of the most profitable branches of our fishing industry and brings ready cash to the fishermen who dispose of their catch fresh in the local markets where these fish are always in demand. The most noticeable increase, is in the lobster fishery. In this division, there is only one lobster factory, which is situated at Little Bras d'Or Gut.

The proprietors pay out about \$4,500 each season to fishermen and others employed in factory work. Blustering weather and unusually heavy storms during the latter part of the lobster season destroyed a great number of traps, and had it not been for the extension granted by the department, this fishery would have shown a decrease. The season has been an exceptionally blustering one throughout, and the shore fishermen lost much time owing to their being unable to venture out on the banks in their fishing boats.

The great falling off in the summer herring fishery is due to the heavy easterly gales which prevailed during the month of July, just as herring were striking in. For several days fishermen could not visit their nets, and when the storm abated it was found that the schools had departed, and the greater part of the fish found in the nets were unfit for curing. The fishermen also lost several of their nets which were either carried away or destroyed by the storm. The regulations were well observed.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Overseer D. F. McLean reports a falling off in the catch of the different kinds of fish as compared with that of 1890, except in herring, hake, haddock, squid and lobsters. The shortage in the catch of codfish is in a great measure due to the scarcity of bait, with stormy weather added as a minor cause. The catch of mackerel appears to be a thing of the past; the most noticeable decrease being in this branch. Mr. McLean considers that this is largely due to wholesale destruction of these fish by purse seines. A law is now fortunately placed on our statute book prohibiting this mode of fishing. It will take several years of protection, however, to report such an increase as to warrant an average catch to our boat fishermen. The increase in the catch of lobsters is due to two causes, viz.: 1st. The stimulus given to that branch of fishing by the remunerative prices paid to fishermen by the packers who sold their canned goods in advance to English and American markets to very good advantage. 2nd. The two additional factories canning in this section of the county. The close seasons and general fishery regulations were well observed. This is due to the fact that fishery officers have been continually on the watch, and, as a rule, the inhabitants are law abiding people. The new system of employing special fishery guardians where necessary, instead of the old plan of permanent fishery wardens, is quite an improvement and a step in the right direction. Salmon was abundant during the spawning season, especially in October. Three

trap nets were set in this district under license from the department, two at Port Hood and one at Port Hawkesbury. The following is the result of their operations during the season:—

1. John H. Murphy, Port Hood,

	Value.
Mackerel, 23½ bbls.....	\$150 00
Herring, 6 bbls.....	30 00
Codfish, 800 lbs.....	9 00
Mackerel, 2200 lbs.....	44 00
Squid, 54 bbls.....	180 00
Total value.....	<u>\$413 00</u>

2. A. W. Morrison, Port Hood,

	Value.
Mackerel, 70 bbls.....	\$600 00
Herring, 20 bbls.....	120 00
Squid, 25 bbls.....	75 00
Total value.....	<u>\$795 00</u>

3. Langley & O'Brien, Port Hawkesbury,

	Value.
Herring, 10 bbls.....	\$18 50
Mackerel, 4,000 lbs.....	40 00
Squid, 1 bbl.....	3 75
Total value.....	<u>\$62 25</u>

Overseer David Ross reports a falling off in the catch of codfish as compared with that of last year. This decrease he attributes mainly to rough weather throughout the season. Codfish were fairly abundant, and had the weather proved favourable an increase would have been reported. The salmon fishery was better than for some years past. The run of fish was not so large as formerly, averaging about eleven pounds each. Still they were found abundant and turned out a profitable investment. Angling on the Margaree was fair, the river being visited by several tourists from abroad, particularly from the United States. *Overseer Ross* reports a marked decrease in the catch of mackerel, which was about 700 bbls less than that of the previous year. He attributes this falling off to the severe weather which prevailed about the time that mackerel made their appearance inshore. Two factories were engaged in canning lobsters and both had a fairly prosperous season. The number of factories will be increased to four next year.

Overseer James Coady reports a decrease in the total value of the fisheries of the eastern division of Inverness county. This decrease he attributes to severe weather, high winds having prevailed from the month of August to the close of the season. The fishermen of this district agree in stating that the weather during the past season was the most severe they have experienced for the past thirty years. Codfish shows a decrease of 1495 cwts., mackerel of 516 bbls, and haddock also a decrease. Herring, alewives and trout show about an average catch, while the salmon net fishery shows an improvement over last year. Surface fly fishing was good on the south-west branch of the Margaree River. The lobster canneries operating in this district had a prosperous season, the fish being both large and abundant. An unusual large number of salmon entered the river in November to spawn.

Overseer Peter McEachan, whose district is mainly composed of inland waters, reports that salmon and sea trout were abundant in the River Inhabitants and River Dennis, and that large numbers were taken for home consumption. Owing to reports

that the wardens on the above named streams had been taken away, attempts were made to violate the law, but special guardians were immediately employed, who rendered good service in protecting the numerous rivers of the district.

Overseer Lewis McKeen reports a falling off in the total value of fish taken in his district. This is mainly due to a scarcity of fish, but other minor causes also aided to produce this meagre result. At Mabou Harbour a public pier was built which drew from the fisheries a large number of boat fishermen between Mabou and Broad Cove. At the Coal Mines, so-called, people devote their time principally to farming, and many took to fishing only to obtain a supply for home consumption. As a result the fishery was prosecuted only to a limited extent. Only one lobster factory was in operation this year in this district and it had a successful season. At Whycomagh, salmon is the largest and most valuable fishery, and this year's catch is in advance of previous years.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Overseer Duncan Cameron reports a falling off in every branch of the fisheries of his division, except codfish and lobsters. The former shows an increase of about 500 quintals and the latter of 85,000 cans over the previous year's figures. Mackerel and herring did not strike in in such large numbers as before, which is the cause of a falling off in these branches. *Overseer Cameron* highly approves of the steps taken to protect the fisheries by means of special guardians. This system will offer greater protection to the lobster fishery particularly.

Overseer Alfred Lenoir reports the spring mackerel fishery a complete failure in his district. He finds it difficult to ascribe a cause for this state of things, unless it be the presence on the coast of large fields of drift ice which remained very late and may have directed the early run of mackerel off its course. During the summer a small run made its appearance, varying from seven to nine inches in length, a quantity of which was seined and canned. It is fortunate for this fishery that purse seining has been prohibited, as it has proved a most destructive method of capturing fish. The lobster fishery has assumed great proportions in this district as compared with other years. The number of factories on Isle Madame has increased from seven to eleven and the quantity of lobsters shipped this season reached 279,040 cans. Owing to the strict watch kept over the factories the regulations have been well observed during the season. As mackerel and herring were very scarce cod fishermen were at a loss for bait, clams being the only kind of bait used for a part of the season. The deep sea codfishery was more successful than all other branches of the fishing industry, and in localities where this fishery was carried on the fishermen are in comparatively comfortable circumstances. The mid-summer run of herring was a failure; a good run, however, made their appearance in September. They were not quite so large or flat as usual, and commanded but poor prices. Under instructions from the inspector this overseer visited every part of his division, and gathered as accurate returns as possible, and the statistics which he furnished can be fully relied upon. He visited the rivers of his division regularly and the regulations were well enforced.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Overseer Wm. Bingham reports a successful herring fishery during the past season and at the date of writing his report the winter herring were striking and affording an excellent bait supply to cod fishermen who had been unable to pursue the fall fishing regularly for want of bait. He reports the mackerel fishery a failure, scarcely any of these fish visiting the harbours and bays of his division during the year. The cod fishery proved very poor owing to a scarcity of bait and high winds. Fishermen became extremely uneasy and expected to pass a hard winter, but during the months of November and December this branch of the fishery improved and more than made up for the poor summer's catch. The result is an increase in the catch of cod over last year, and the fishermen of this division are well provisioned for the winter. The

squid fishery was fairly good at Englishtown Bay and Harbour and fishing vessels were quickly baited, although no fish trap exists at that place to aid fishermen in procuring this valuable bait. Squid sold at the rate of 25 cents per cwt. Salmon shows a falling off and Overseer Bingham recommends that the North River be stocked with fry from the hatchery located at Sydney. He also recommends that Clyburns Brook be stocked with salmon fry. Both rivers are well adapted for the propagation of fish. The lobster fishery shows an improvement in the average size but not in the quantity canned per factory. More men were engaged in this industry than last year, which accounts for the total increase in the catch, which would have been greater had it not been for the succession of severe storms which prevailed during the season. The heaviest storms, experienced between the 23rd and last of June, destroyed nearly all the fishermen's gear. Had it not been for the extension granted this fishery would have been a failure.

Overseer Duncan McDonald reports an increase in the catch of cod of 694 cwt. over last year's catch, and this increase would have been greater had not many of the fishermen been engaged during the first part of the season in lobster fishing. The shore fishermen complain greatly of fishing vessels trawling along the coast. This method of fishing is held to have a ruinous effect on shore cod fishing, and local fishermen would like a law prohibiting this mode of fishing at least close inshore. The best catches of cod were made during the month of October, and had it not been for the unusually blustering weather experienced a splendid season's catch would have been the result. Overseer McDonald reports a decrease of 200 barrels of mackerel in his division. The spring run was light and the rough weather experienced during September, joined to so few fish being taken in nets during the fall, caused the decrease in the catch. The only time during which mackerel appeared abundant in the bays was in September, but stormy weather prevented the success of this fishery. The herring fishery shows an average catch, and fishermen are of the opinion that lobster traps drive the fish away from the shore. Salmon returns also show an average catch. Salmon were abundant, but a succession of heavy storms during the month of June destroyed the nets and injured this fishery. The lobster fishery was good considering the late date at which the factories began operations and the stormy weather experienced in June, which destroyed the fishermen's gear. Overseer McDonald thinks the season under present regulations too short. Fishermen in his division could prosecute this fishery until the first of August without injury.

Overseer Donald McQuarrie reports an increase in the cod and oyster fisheries of his district over that of 1890. In mackerel, herring and alewives there is a slight decrease. The principal cause of the increase in cod is chiefly due to a larger number of men engaged in this fishery since the completion of the Cape Breton Railway. The Bras d'Or lakes were found well stocked with fish, and shipping fresh fish by rail to markets abroad will undoubtedly become an important feature of the fishing industry of Cape Breton in the near future. A smaller quantity of alewives were taken in this district this year for bait. The Middle River was not very well supplied with trout during the past season. This may have been caused by rafting of timber in the river. A large run of salmon ascended the Baddeck and Middle Rivers during the last part of October and November, and large numbers of fish were taken to supply spawn for the hatchery at Sydney.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. C. BERTRAM,

Inspector of Fisheries for District No. 1, Nova Scotia.

DISTRICT No. 2.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2 OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF CUMBERLAND, COLCHES-TER, PICTOU, ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH, HALIFAX AND HANTS, FOR THE YEAR 1891, BY INSPECTOR ROBT. HOCKIN.

PICTOU, 31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the fisheries in district No. 2, Province of Nova Scotia, together with a synopsis of the reports of the local fishery overseers.

Appended hereto are tabulated returns giving the quantities and values of each kind of fish caught together with comparative tables showing the increase and decrease of the fisheries in each county, as well as the increase and decrease of each kind of fish. These returns have been compiled from the reports of local overseers and have been made up with unusual care from the individual report from each fishing establishment, even if that establishment was comprised of one fisherman who caught, cured and marketed his own fish.

One result has been to prove that the reports forwarded from year to year based upon quantities furnished by overseers to inspectors have been fairly reliable and only in a few cases has it been necessary to eliminate quantities returned without sufficient evidence of their being the catch of fishing establishments within the district. Another result has been to show that a system could be adopted whereby a reliable man in each settlement duly sworn would obtain from each establishment the yearly catch and forward to the overseers to be by them tabulated and forwarded to the Inspector. The information so obtained would be as nearly accurate as it is possible to secure and the element of uncertainty reduced to a minimum; and as these statistics supply the information upon which legislation is based, it is of first importance that it should be reliable. The cost of such a system would be very little, if any, in excess of the present.

The catch of fish for the year 1891 has been a good one in this district, being above the average of the past fifteen years. Considerable increase is shown in the yield of deep sea fish. Mackerel, notwithstanding that the schedule prices have been reduced one dollar per barrel, shows an increase of \$29,000, and if valued the same as last year the increase would have been \$52,000, or about 15 per cent. The cod family which includes haddock, hake and pollock shows an increase in the value of the catch of about 33 per cent., or \$106,810 over last year. Herring nominally shows a decrease but this is owing to the fact that it was a return of about 20,000 brls. from the City of Halifax were obtained by trading in Labrador and not the catch of our own fishing establishment. These have not been included in this year's returns, although it may be possible that no returns of these fish may reach you through any other source. This quantity deducted from last years catch for comparison, would show the value of this year's catch, taken at the same rate as last year, as \$41,649 in excess of last year or an increase of about 50 per cent.

LOBSTERS.

The estimated value of fish of all kinds taken in this district during the past year is \$1,640,912. The estimated value of the catch of lobsters alone is \$533,647

or about 33 per cent of the whole; it exceeds by 20 per cent the value of the catch of all the cod family and products; and is 3 per cent in excess of the value of the combined catch of mackerel and herring.

Upon the Atlantic coast the catch has this year been about six per cent over that of last year, while on the Straits of Northumberland the increase has been thirty per cent over last year. This is partly due to the fact that the time for taking fish was extended from 15th July to 1st August. While the effect of this was to lengthen the season about twenty-five per cent it does not at all follow that it contributed in an equal degree to the increase of the catch for this year. During the first part of the season the fish were abundant and large, while during the latter part the catch was small and it did not pay the larger factories. Indeed the largest packers did not operate after 1st July, and among those who did I have found several express regret that the season had been extended, because the fish were not taken in sufficient quantities to pay an establishment of importance. One result of the extension, I believe, was that no sooner did the buyers in Europe find that the time had been extended than they took the alarm, expecting larger quantities to be put upon the market. Prices dropped and did not since regain their former place. The excellent prices obtained, and perhaps the increasing quantities taken during the past few years along the Straits of Northumberland, have led to the building of more factories and there will be ten new ones in operation in 1892 more than in 1891. This will probably lead to keen competition and the regulations affecting the size and berried lobsters may thus be endangered. The enforcement of these regulations as stated in previous reports can only be effected by a large outlay. Many of the factories are in out of the way places and on the approach of a cutter or a boat everything like violation of law is secreted until they are again out of sight, and I am of opinion that until factories are brought under a license system it is not possible to enforce these regulations in their entirety. The time has therefore arrived when the department, in the public interest, for the purpose of preserving this fishery, should prohibit all fishing without a license. It is a serious matter at all times to interfere with the business of the country unless some public injury is being done, and the returns from this fishery for the past year, as well as those of the two previous years, continue to show that where the close season is observed the fishing is not declining. This information we have from such a variety of sources that it dispels any suspicion that in the interest of those who fear restrictive legislation colourable reports are circulated, and until convinced that it is declining I do not consider that it would be judicious to bring into operation further restrictive legislation, the more so as the result of last season's fishing has put a strong argument in the mouths of those who claim that it is unnecessary. Of the violations to be grappled with, the non-observance of the close season upon a part of the coast is the most important. It is claimed the necessity for this restrictive regulation lies in the fact that the history of the fishery in countries where indiscriminate fishing was permitted has been one of rapid extinction. It is further claimed that the fish taken in the fall of the year are watery and lack the flavour of those taken in the spring months; that they contain an alkali which first blackens the can and then the fish, and that the placing of such goods upon the market is pernicious and injurious to the whole business because the consumer obtaining inferior fish discredits all canned lobsters. It is also claimed that in the fall three fish will not equal two of them if left till spring.

Now, there is hardly one of these arguments which is not combatted by fishermen who are always ready to bring forth any excuse to support them in violating the law, but some of these seem to believe it and get up a sympathy among their neighbours which makes the enforcement of the law a matter of greater difficulty.

What I wish to point out is that all of these points have some important bearing on legislation, and the department should have a more solid basis than mere rumours or assertions. All these points should be made the subject of accurate official investigation; a test of the fish should be made, for size, weight and quality, at different seasons, and a careful analysis made in spring and fall. Again it would

aid much in educating those interested if a paper, giving the history of the fishery in other countries, supported by statistics, together with the natural history of the fish, were drawn up and printed for distribution, and the tests mentioned above could be included. If such a paper was freely circulated among the fishing settlements, it would take away the moral support which violators have in evading the law.

SALMON.

The returns show a decrease in value of salmon; this is caused by the elimination of a quantity of pickled fish, obtained in Labrador, and not caught by our own fishing establishments. Of those caught in our own waters, there is an increase in value of about four per cent over last year. The counties of Guysborough and Halifax show an increase of about fifty per cent; the Bay of Fundy counties, an increase of about twenty-five per cent; while on the Straits of Northumberland the decrease in yield is twenty-seven per cent. During the spawning season the reports from the overseer were that a greater number of salmon were seen in the rivers than for many years before.

ALEWIVES.

The catch of alewives has been about ten per cent less than last year, that of smelts very nearly the same.

SHAD.

There have been taken this year about fifty per cent more shad than last year or 1,178 brls. in 1891 as compared with 790 in 1890, 534 in 1889 and 447 in 1888. This is the largest catch since 1886; previous to that year the catch was never less than two thousand barrels, and as many as eight thousand barrels are reported to have been taken in one year in this district. No satisfactory reason has been adduced for this decline, and I do not think it an easy matter to account for the increase of the catch in 1891 over that of 1890; but there can be no doubt that the killing of gravid fish which ascended the Shubenacadie River, in Hants County, for the purpose of spawning must have largely contributed to deplete the fishery.

The following is the reported catch of shad upon this river since 1884:

Year.	Barrels.
1884.....	68
1885.....	8
1886.....	12
1887.....	10
1888.....	96
1889.....	136
1890.....	155
1891.....	19

The nineteen barrels taken in 1891, were caught by thirty-four fishermen in quantities from one fourth of a barrel to two barrels each.

The question of affording protection to the shad fishery is one which has engaged the attention of the department for some time. While there may be great difficulties in framing a general law applicable to the various modes of fishing which will not bear unduly hard upon some localities, a local regulation extending the close season from Friday evening at sunset till Monday morning at sunrise, is required upon the Shubenacadie, which is the only river frequented by these fish in this district. So that it would begin upon Wednesday evening at sunset to Monday morning at sunrise—this would only allow fish to be taken two nights of the week, but as it would permit the inhabitants of the river bank to participate in the beneficial results likely to flow from the preservation of this fishery it would make the enforce-

ment of the law practicable ; for to shut down entirely upon fishing in the river will bring about a resistance, and that based upon established rights which under our free institutions, will be most likely to prevail.

WHITEFISH.

I find in a report of overseer Rowlings that at Cow Bay and West Chezetcook, in the County of Halifax, there were taken in one case three and in the other four barrels of "whitefish." Now while there are numerous species classed under the generic name of whitefish, still as the department have caused a number of *corregoni* to be placed in the inland lakes of Nova Scotia; and as a few of these are subject to periodical migrations, it would seem to be worthy of investigation whether these fish may or may not be the lacustrine species, the fry of which have been deposited in the inland waters for a number of years.

FISHWAYS.

In last year's report I called attention to the fact that of twenty-seven rivers flowing into the straits of Northumberland only four were unobstructed by mill-dams and that apparently, the salmon fishery was supported almost entirely by the fry from the hatchery—that nevertheless there was a decline in the fishery and one of the oldest overseers John McDonald, of Artigonish, says this has been continuous since 1887. I have since received instructions to cause fishways to be built in all the important streams in the district, and it is hoped many of these will be completed during the present year. The time when these can be built at less cost is during the summer months; about ten weeks of the year.

During the past year an opportunity has been afforded of testing the form of fishway invented by me—a description of which was given in my last year's report. Mr. A. B. Wilnot, of the Bedford Hatchery, under instructions from the department having placed a trap at the upper end into which no fish could get save through the fishway, and in this trap there were found three salmon and a number of trout.

I desire to call attention to the fact that this occurred during the month of May, at a time of the year when salmon are not by any means so venturesome as they are during the spawning season. This test disposes entirely of the objection raised by some that salmon will not enter a small aperture and demonstrates beyond all doubt that this form is an efficient fishpass, the cheapness, efficiency and durability of which, places it far ahead of all competitors. Further experiments have proved that fishways can be constructed on an incline of one foot in two. This is of great importance, as it lessens the cost probably fifty per cent.

While notices have been issued for the construction of a number of fishways, these could not be built at the time of the year when ordered by the inspector; and only four have been constructed in my district. But under instructions from your department, I prescribed this form for a number of dams on the Chateauguay River, River Beaudet, River au Raisin, River Delisle and Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec.

I may say that several of the Commissioners of Fisheries in the United States have asked and obtained permission to build trial fishways, and at the request of the Fishery Board of Scotland, a working model has been forwarded to Edinburgh.

SPECIAL GUARDIANS.

In those counties of this district where the office of Fishery Warden has been abolished and special guardians engaged for limited periods, the results have been most satisfactory and your department has wisely decided to extend the system. To supply the necessary information as to the wants of the different localities, the kind of fish frequenting the rivers, &c., and the parts of the river requiring most

protection, the dates when fish enter the rivers, which vary considerably, has involved much time and travel. This however, I trust, will not be without good results.

TRAP NETS.

There has been some agitation against trap nets, and the department has been petitioned to prohibit their use on the plea that they are as injurious as purse seines. These traps are generally set in coves and harbours, the bowl being from fifty to one hundred fathoms from the shore, with a leader set from shore to bowl. Whatever may be said of these fishing apparatus in some localities, there is no doubt that they are an important adjunct of the fisheries and their prohibition would work a serious injury to bank fishermen. For instance, take Chedabucto Bay, these traps form the bases of supply for baiting bank fishing schooners. Squid frequently strike there and are taken in these traps in quantities which could be obtained in no other way. Nevertheless, even last summer, schooners had to wait seven weeks for a single baiting and without the traps it is impossible to imagine how they could have secured bait at all. Set so near the shore, deep sea fish are not frequently taken in the traps, and it is impossible they could break up schools as purse seines do.

FROZEN BAIT.

In connection with trap nets which should form a basis of supply for freezers, I am informed that a firm in Canso, that of Messrs. A. N. Whitman & Son—at the suggestion, I understand, of Capt. A. Gordon, of the Dominion Steamer "Acadia" built a refrigerator for keeping bait, a supply of which was obtained from the trap nets. For the first time in the history of the fishery, fresh bait could be obtained in January, and fishermen could be seen starting off with a thin cake of ice containing enough squid bait for one day's codfishing, and the results have been most satisfactory. In one day 33,000 lbs. of cod and haddock were landed in Canso. Two men in one boat took, in one day, \$30 worth of fish, and this fishing continued till the supply of bait was exhausted. This unprecedented state of things was entirely due to the freezer which could not have been utilized without the trap nets.

Overseer Cameron, of Guysboro, who is my informant, believes that this industry will assume large proportions if trap net fishing is not over restricted. The work in connection with this office has involved travel during the year as follows:—

By railway.....	8,850 miles
“ highway.....	2,037 “
“ steamer.....	200 “

Total.....11,087

And besides preparation of reports and statistics, correspondence covering 1,150 pages of the letter book.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ANTIGONISH COUNTY.

Overseer John McDonald states several fishermen in this county had their boats and fishing gear destroyed during the storm of December, 1890, and as fewer men were engaged fishing the catch and value fall short of previous years. The lobster fishery, however, seems to hold its own. This is considered an evidence that fishermen and packers are doing justice to the fishery.

There was a decrease in the catch of salmon nearly every year since 1887. Mackerel were scarce although quite a number were caught off Pomquet Island by fishermen from Canso with large boats well supplied with nets. Hake were abun-

dant, but bait could not be had at the proper time. If the fishermen had a larger class of boats they would be able to make better catches. Cod were scarce, a few good hawls were made in the fall. Herring during the early part of the year were quite numerous, but of poor quality. There was about an average catch of eels, smelt, trout and other inland fish. During the year this overseer visited most of the Fishery Wardens in his division and they had no violations of law or regulations to report, except Warden Randall who found a salmon net set in the river near his place which he destroyed. Notices of the fishery laws and regulations were posted in the lobster factories, and as far as the overseer could ascertain, the parties kept within the law.

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Overseer H. Gass has every reason to believe that poaching was carried on upon Waugh's River previous to the appointment of a special guardian; but after his appointment, a number who attempted it, finding the guardian on the river every night, gave it up. Herring were very scarce; people setting a hundred fathoms of net did not get a fish. Smelts proved a failure two years ago and very few people fished for them last year. Mackerel did not enter the bay.

Overseer R. J. Pollock reports that the Guy's River is completely blocked by a mill dam in which there is no pass. This is quite a large stream with Lake Egmont at the head, and if supplied with a fishway, the overseer has no doubt that salmon would be abundant, as these fish come up as far as the mill. In the Lower Stewiacke salmon appeared to be plenty in the fall. These fish ascend about eight miles above the Upper Stewiacke village; they come into the river about 10th June.

Overseer J. W. Davison reports an increase in the catch of shad of about 25 per cent over the previous year, and states that fishermen are looking hopefully for shad to return in sufficient numbers to make the business profitable as they seem to be increasing slowly. Steps should be taken to protect these fish during the spawning season, otherwise no increase can be expected. He recommends a close season during the whole time of spawning. Those who now fish for shad in the rivers have better outfits than formerly and catch more fish in consequence of the increase of shad in the bay. Quite a number of disputes arose regarding weirs, many having neglected to occupy places, lines had become obsolete, and the overseer was called upon several times to settle disputes. The use of dynamite, which is most destructive to fish, has been in vogue of late years. River guardians should be provided with dark lanterns to enable them to identify offenders. There are no fish ladders in the dams of this district and the overseer hopes next year to report they have been supplied.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer William Murphy reports that lobster canning began on the 12th May, and from that date until the 15th June, the yield was excellent both in size and number. There was a falling off after that date, and scarcity of bait caused some loss. Cannors all expressed themselves against the extension of the season. Smelts were more abundant than they have been since fishing with bag nets began. This is attributed to the fact that the river froze early thus enabling fishermen to take fish which at a later date go back to the sea. Alewives were plenty. A new crop of oysters is just coming to size for fishing, and the catch shows a large increase. If small oysters were returned to the water instead of being left on the ice to freeze, it would aid much in keeping up the supply. The herring fishery was a complete failure, only about 100 barrels being taken instead of 700 barrels as last year. Salmon were abundant during the fall. Taking everything into consideration this has been a good year for those engaged in fishing.

Overseer George Gilroy reports that the same effort was not put forth last year to catch fish which appeared to be as abundant as before, but the quantity reported as caught is less. A new fishway (Hockin) was put in the dam at Ross Mill, Oxford,

on the River Philip. Salmon have been seen above the dam since the fish-way was built, but these fish may have got over the dam at the time of a freshet. The other fish-ways are out of repair and he thinks new ones had better be built, as the cost would be less than to repair the old ones. Special guardians were only required a few nights, very few poachers being seen.

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Overseer William Cameron reports a good run of salmon, but an easterly storm which lasted about a week rolled up the nets and prevented fishing. Fish of all kinds were scarce in Chedabucto Bay until fall mackerel set in, of which there was a fair catch. These were exported fresh on ice and good prices realized. This run of mackerel was a surprise; otherwise more would have been taken. But among old fishermen it is believed that these fish follow the same course several years in succession. Squid were exceedingly scarce, very few of the traps, and those in good berths, doing well. Some vessels of the Lunenburg fishing fleet waited seven weeks for a single baiting. Codfish were abundant at Canso. Fishermen there have excellent facilities for securing bait, first from the numerous traps in the locality and then from A. N. Whitman & Son, who keep on hand a supply of frozen bait. At Torbay the catch of codfish was fair and that of haddock and herring large. Herring appeared in such numbers that the nets were sunk and in some cases were torn from the head ropes by the weight of fish. This however lasted only for a night or two. Scarcely any fishing was done at New Harbour after the month of August for the want of a breakwater. The entrance to this harbour is closed by a bar; but if a breakwater was built from a point of rocks just outside it would make a good harbour.

Overseer Allan McQuarrie reports the catch good in staple fish, as his returns, which have been made up with great care, will show. The fishery which demands the most attention is the lobster fishery, and he is of opinion that in his district a close season from 1st July to 15th October would save the fishery.

It is reported that a large lumbering firm are about to build several dams on the St. Mary's River and tributaries, which should be supplied with fish-ways.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Overseer George Rowlings reports the catch as an average one, except in herring and mackerel. Very few July herring were taken, and there was the smallest catch of fall mackerel seen for years. Cod were abundant, but during the month of October the weather was so stormy that fishermen could do nothing. The catch of lobsters was good and fair prices were obtained.

HANTS COUNTY.

Overseer J. B. Colter reports that fewer fish have been taken than for a number of years. The water kept high in the Shubenacadie River. Very few bass or salmon were caught, and it is probable that a greater number than usual reached Grand Lake. Fish were so scarce that not more than three-fourths of the average number of men were engaged fishing.

PICOU COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Sutherland reports that this has been a fairly prosperous season. The catch of lobsters was unusually large, and good sized fish were taken during the first part of the season, but they fell off earlier than usual, so that the quantity secured by some establishments was less than that of last year. Lobster fishing is the principal fishery of this division, only a few deep-sea fish being caught for home consumption. The attention of the department is called to the cultivation of oysters, which in this division could be done at small cost and would repay the outlay. Salmon fry should be planted in Carriboo and River John, and in Toney River, after a fish-way is built.

Overseer A. O. Pritchard reports the quantity of fish taken in his division as small, and his duties are largely of a protective character. Salmon do not enter the rivers of this division until late in the fall, when they cannot be legally taken. Poachers have been active this year, but as quite a number were caught and fined it will have a good effect. They had probably presumed that because the guardian, who had been on the river for some years, had removed, they could violate the law with impunity, but this presumption cost some of them dearly.

Overseer John D. McQueen reports having fined several people for violation of the salmon regulations.

Overseer McPhie reports the catch of salmon as very small, a heavy easterly storm having torn and destroyed many of the nets; but a good number were seen in the fall in the rivers. About forty salmon were taken in French River for the Bedford hatchery.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HOCKIN,

Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 2, Nova Scotia.

DISTRICT No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3 OF NOVA SCOTIA, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF KING'S, ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY, YARMOUTH, SHELBURNE, QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG, FOR 1891, BY INSPECTOR J. R. KINNEY.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 31st December, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit the fishery statistics of this district for the year now ended, and I am pleased to report an increase in the total product of upwards of \$600,000, such increase being made up as follows:—

Counties.	Increase.	Decrease.
Annapolis.....	120,910 80	
Digby		40,345 20
King's.....	41,899 00	
Lunenburg.....	165,195 05	
Queen's.....	35,469 70	
Shelburne.....	65,667 80	
Yarmouth	289,470 26	
	651,158 11	40,345 20
	40,345 20	
Net increase	610,812 91	

The reports show a slight decrease of 1,780 tons of shipping engaged in the deep-sea fisheries. This is largely due to the fact that three or four Lunenburg schooners have transferred their operations to British Columbia.

SALMON.

The yield of this fish shows an increase of 77,000 lbs., nearly one half of which is credited to the County of King's. Shelburne and Yarmouth show respectively increased catches of 11,000 lbs. and 15,000 lbs. On the Clyde River, where the dam was demolished in 1890, no appreciable addition to the catch is yet reported; the ultimate good results from the disappearance of this obstruction cannot, of course, be expected for at least two years.

HERRING.

The increased yield of herring aggregates upwards of 20,000 brls. This increase took place in the face of the repeated assertion that lobster traps with their stinking bait were the cause of the former decline in this industry. This coincides with the opinion expressed in my last annual report, "that all the lobster pots in Nova Scotia could not pollute one square mile of the Atlantic Ocean."

Annapolis Basin yielded 6,020 boxes of smoked herrings in 1890; the same locality in 1891 gives an excess of 14,000 boxes. And yet it is from this locality

that the loudest complaints against lobster pots were heard. This is fairly presumptive evidence that the grievances of the herring fishermen are more imaginary than real.

ALEWIVES.

This fish provides a valuable bait for the shore cod fishermen; hence its early appearance is anxiously looked for. The past year's take was somewhat in excess of that of 1890.

MACKEREL.

These fish have wonderfully helped to swell the total value of the past year's products, as, notwithstanding the falling off in price, the increased total value amounts to \$326,000, and the excess in the catch to 24,000 brls. Nearly fifty per cent of this is shown to be from localities where it has been urged that the deadly lobster bait was ruining the net fisheries.

LOBSTERS.

This important industry deserves more than a passing observation. The counties of Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne are so geographically situated that the United States market for live lobsters is within a few hours' reach; hence the change in the regulations which permits of lobster fishing beginning with the year proved a most valuable concession. There were exported from the above-named counties alone for the three months ending 30th March—at which date other districts have hardly commenced their fishing—upwards of \$20,000 worth of lobsters. The actual output for the past year exceeds that of the previous year by 478 tons exported alive, and of preserved lobsters 340,000 cans, both items representing an increased value of \$66,000.

The regulations were observed where the business of the buyer and packer was conducted near a fishery officer. I would again urge the most stringent regulations to secure compulsory honesty on the part of the packer.

CODFISH.

The total catch of cod fell short of that of the previous year by about 15,000 cwt. This falling off was largely due to the trouble of procuring bait in Newfoundland.

I enclose extracts from the reports of the several fishery overseers, to which I would respectfully call your attention.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Overseer W. M. Bailey considers that the increased catch of salmon is due to the fact that the dam at Lawrencetown was carried away some years ago. The demand for alewives to be used as cod bait induced some fishermen to devote themselves with more energy to this fishery.

DIGBY COUNTY.

Overseer James A. Collins reports that the unprecedented scarcity of bait at home compelled fishermen to import alewives from New Brunswick at ruinous prices. This reduced the net earnings to a very great extent. He claims that the line fishermen attribute this scarcity of bait to the obnoxious lobster traps.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer James S. Miller reports that the creeks and harbours of his division swarmed with small mackerel, and that the increased catch of shad is an encouraging feature. He also states that the net fisherman complains of the lobster pots.

Overseer R. F. Reid reports that the alewives fishermen did well, and that large numbers of the young fish pass down the Gasperaux River during the fall. No violations of the laws came to this overseer's notice.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Overseer David Evans believes that the increased quantity of salmon caught is not an evidence of their increase, but that it simply shows that the fishermen devote themselves to this fishery with more energy. He considers that the use of trap-nets makes the mackerel fishery a surer success than it otherwise would be.

Overseer W. M. Solomon reports that the falling off in the take of bank fish is due to the difficulty of procuring Newfoundland bait. The outlook for the Labrador fishery is encouraging. He says that the increased catch of mackerel is due to the trap-net fishing, and observes that this was a fortunate thing for the cod fishermen, as the mackerel furnished bait, and leaves with the local fishermen considerable sums of money.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer Thomas Day reports that young salmon have been more abundant than usual in the upper waters of Liverpool River. He suggests an extension of the weekly close time.

Overseer John Fitzgerald observes that the only fish of his division which shows a falling off is the cod, and that was due to the fact that fewer vessels engaged in this industry. He believes the regulations to have been well observed, and to this he attributes the fact that the salmon and alewives fisheries show signs of improvement.

He urges an increase in the weekly close time on the Medway River.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Overseer E. S. Goudey reports a comparative failure in the inshore cod fishery, owing to the scarcity of bait. The lobster fishermen had a successful year's work, and extensive preparations are being made for the prosecution of the industry next year.

Overseer W. J. McGill states that the good catch of alewives was most opportune, coming, as it did, when other bait was scarce. This officer attaches great importance to the clearing out of obstructions in streams leading to the spawning grounds of alewives. The comparative failure of the shore fisheries is to be attributed to want of bait. There was an unprecedented take of salmon on Jordan River. The close seasons were well observed.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Overseer John A. Hatfield reports that the salmon fishery, which has been falling off for several years, shows a large increase over the catch of last year. The fishermen attribute this to the planting of salmon hatched in the temporary hatchery in the headwaters of Tusket River. Although the catch of alewives shows a slight falling off, the increased value received by the fishermen more than makes up for the reduced quantity.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. KINNEY,
Inspector of Fisheries, District No. 3, Nova Scotia.

NOVA SCOTIA—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.						
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			\$			\$			\$						
From Albert Bridge to False Bay Beach.....					23	272	25	2200	550		3530				4
From False Bay Beach to Long Beach.....					59	1196	74	6340	1866		1120				75
From Long Beach to Big and Little Glace Bay and Bridgeport.....					24	318	37	1480	473						4
From Lingan to South Bar and south side Sydney River.....					73	1168	109	5680	1863		2550				20
From Sydney to N. W. Arm, Point Edward, Coxheath and Sydney Forks River, Salmon River and Grand Lake.....					23	264	50	1960	394		1000				
Gabarous.....	1	13	370	6	111	3900	195	6600	3300						87
N. shore and Kennington Cove.....					22	280	44	1220	610						20
Louisburg.....					48	1850	123	5200	2600		700		960		40
Big Lorraine.....					35	1750	95	3200	1600						35
Little Lorraine.....					22	1100	60	3000	1500						30
Lewis Bay and Grand Mira.....					16	160	20	800	300		400	50			
Big Pond and East Bay.....					20	600	30	600	300						
North side East Bay and Eskasoni.....					27	280	41	910	450						2
Benacadie and Grand Narrows.....					48	550	96	1100	480		140				10
Christmas Island to George's River.....					20	280	38	750	375						
Little Bras d'Or to Lloyd's Cove.....	6	117	1500	28	68	1200	137	3590	1300		1800				42
North Sydney to Ball's Creek.....	1	18	400	4	56	1100	162	2840	1200						55
Main-a-Dieu.....					48	2880	118	5600	2800	6			4000		110
Mira Bay.....					37	1500	85	5800	2900	4	3000				28
Scattarie.....					16	1280	45	3200	1600	4					15
Bauline.....					15	450	30	1020	510				600		15
Totals.....	8	148	2270	38	811	22378	1614	63090	26971	14	14240	50	5560		592

DISTRICT No. 1.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake and Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.		
80	40	80	10	6	....	2	....	800	....	2000	10	4	....	40	2	20	\$ cts.	
1133	4	1073	..	96	5200	....	....	300	....	1500	50	....	30042	536	50	268	2,121 00	
119	12	136	..	15	2000	....	....	1200	....	1500	20	....	....	68	3	34	18,752 28	
600	2	536	..	50	4800	....	....	400	....	2500	20	....	22822	268	20	134	2,058 20	
209	100	109	5	....	....	....	....	....	2400	....	8900	35	....	....	....	....	....	10,934 28
796	2320	....	355	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	129840	1050	....	260	2,713 50	
168	456	....	72	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	220	....	60	35,472 10	
650	10	1340	....	350	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31200	840	....	150	3,518 00	
900	5	1200	....	300	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	650	....	140	15,998 00	
400	600	....	200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....	100	11,487 50	
90	12	....	....	....	....	4	200	100	....	2000	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,930 00	
250	10	40	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	200	35	3	....	40	....	....	306 00	
400	4	400	....	60	....	....	....	800	....	800	39	....	....	200	....	34	1,025 00	
25	350	....	1000	10	5	....	200	....	50	3,612 00	
395	15	2700	....	275	3200	....	....	400	....	300	32	....	40000	850	....	250	4,378 00	
625	1020	....	60	1000	....	....	....	....	2000	10	....	....	290	....	110	22,915 50	
400	5	1800	....	250	1000	....	....	....	8	....	6	....	32160	1050	....	180	8,963 50	
720	10	1200	....	185	800	....	....	....	6	1200	3	....	....	650	....	150	18,417 90	
120	1640	....	60	500	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	15360	570	....	86	11,067 50	
120	400	....	90	400	....	....	....	2	....	3	....	10000	200	....	50	10,989 40	
8200	100	248	17506	10	2424	18900	6	200	7220	23	24300	278	12	311424	8172	75	2091	4,588 00	
																		196,222 66	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.						Value.
<i>Inverness County.</i>			£			£		£						
Port Hood.....	1	26	400	4	102	2500	280	16800	5600	300		80		840
Little Mabou.....					16	160	42	1600	620			8		90
Sea Side.....					18	270	68	4500	1400			25		250
Little Judique.....					34	440	102	4800	1800			15		2200
Judique.....					42	420	105	5000	1900			21		700
Long Point.....					22	300	51	2200	800	1500		20		450
Creignish.....					18	180	25	800	440	1200		22		150
Low Point.....					25	250	40	1000	450			25		250
Port Hastings.....	2	47	1200	11	31	465	51	2480	1240			12		372
Port Hawkesbury.....	3	180	3600	35	35	875	70	1800	880			87½		620
Mabou Harbour.....					5	100	15	288	120	200		5		20
Coal Mines.....					6	120	12	144	50	800		7		8
Port Bain.....					8	160	24	575	195			15		20
Marsh Point.....					17	340	51	1200	400	360		60		100
Whycocomagh.....					7	98	14	144	50	4000				
West Bay.....					17	255	36	800	450					1000
North Mountains.....					40	600	90	5000	2000			40		700
Malagawatch.....					42	630	95	3000	1000			20		200
Boom.....					30	450	65	2200	800					120
Basin, River Dennis.....					14	210	35	600	200					100
River Inhabitants.....					4	48	8	300	125					
S. S. Whycocomagh.....					7	100	20	700	290					50
River Dennis.....					5	75	10	200	80					
Orangedale.....					22	330	50	1440	300					60
Seal Cove.....					6	90	12	360	137					30
Delaney's Cove.....					7	175	21	875	284			21		42
Doucett's Cove.....					6	210	18	690	197	496		30		40
East Margaree.....	5	94	2805	31	27	1432	92	4560	3720	762		48		394
West Margaree.....	1	26	950	6	6	212	21	1980	1470	31546		32		140
Margaree River.....										490				
Margaree Forks.....										1268				12
Margaree Island.....					22	612	51	1540	396			380		338
Broad Cove Marsh.....					8	240	22	560	132			63		94
Port Bain.....					5	150	11	420	138			12		86
Broad Cove Shore.....					10	230	20	690	294			20		112
Coal Mines and Whale Cove					4	78	8	280	240			8		18
Lake Outlet and Loch Bain.....														
Trout Brook and East Lake														
Pleasant Bay.....					25	500	65	2000	1100			375	200	20
Cape Rouge & E. Harbour..	4	69	1950	25	97	9700	356	4000	2000	8000	4000	325		
Cheticamp Point.....					45	3000	135	400	400	2000		105		
Grand Etang.....					24	2000	74	2400	1200	4000		350		200
Friar's Head.....					20	1600	60	2000	1000			200		150
N. E. Margaree.....										500				
	16	442	10905	112	879	29605	2325	79926	33898	57422	4000	3215	200	9976

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Trawls.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Richmond County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$
Arichat.....	4	113	2260	20	40	240	102	1540	625	1000	595
Cape Hogan.....					50	550	55	3600	900	1200	600
Petit de Grat.....	2	67	1340	14	118	1180	153	19800	4950	6200	3100
Rocky Bay.....					34	340	45	10200	2550	1600	800
Cape LeRond.....	1	40	800	11	26	260	43	1300	325	1100	550
Lower d'Esrousse.....	6	284	5680	67	70	700	90	600	179	975	450
D'Esrousse.....	9	361	7220	88	88	880	134	1880	592	540	270
Poulimand.....	3	89	1780	27	21	210	28	155	30		
River Inhabitants Basin and Port Malcolm.....	11	405	8100	55	118	1180	134	14600	4130	11850	2365
West Arichat....	1	13	260	2	67	670	67	360	60	4100	2058
Black River.....					40	400	40	8000	200		
Fourchu.....					23	795	61	5840	1172		
Framboise.....					14	350	34	1652	364		
St. Esprit.....					6	120	12	1320	271		
L'Archevêque.....					11	220	24	2212	450		
Grand River.....					25	500	53	8200	1590		
Point Michaud.....					14	200	30	2000	600		
L'Ardoise.....	2	23	500	10	150	2600	320	13550	6200		
St. Peter's Island.....	2	30	600	10	60	1250	120	8000	4280		
River Bourgeoise.....	25	624	11600	180	17	150	20	3200	1000		
St. Peter's.....	3	73	1400	21	40	600	80	12000	1750		
Totals.....	69	2122	31540	505	1032	13395	1645	120009	32218	28565	10788

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	LOBSTERS, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	
															\$ cts.
....	158	....	552	4	1375	....	275	....	3	13000	....	21200	580	....	15,726 00
1	50	....	300	....	300	....	500	....	....	....	....	3000	150	....	9,410 00
....	240	....	377	....	1900	....	720	....	....	....	....	93200	680	....	29,462 50
....	40	....	140	....	440	....	130	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	3,705 00
....	60	....	137	3	600	....	25	....	....	....	....	48000	240	....	11,073 50
....	42	....	93	5	3961	....	53	3600	....	....	....	38400	1750	....	25,475 00
....	110	....	80	....	4089	....	95	....	....	....	....	....	2535	....	21,647 00
....	5	....	11	....	875	600	18	....	....	....	....	....	232	....	4,662 80
....	398	....	1974	....	1060	....	80	....	....	....	....	....	180	....	19,577 00
5	112	....	665	151	720	....	5	....	....	....	....	48240	300	....	15,371 10
....	....	....	600	....	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200	....	4,660 00
....	84	....	84	....	1260	....	....	....	....	....	....	67200	220	....	16,720 00
....	44	....	88	....	140	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	132	....	1,694 80
....	30	....	60	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24	....	969 60
....	55	....	88	....	330	....	....	....	....	....	....	43200	110	....	8,743 00
....	100	....	250	....	288	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	75	....	3,851 00
5	60	800	100	10	125	....	40	....	....	....	....	60000	40	....	10,549 50
....	500	....	500	180	1400	....	900	....	....	....	....	....	900	....	19,950 00
....	450	....	260	40	600	....	400	....	....	....	6	150000	400	35	33,022 50
....	15	....	40	10	7000	....	200	....	....	....	15	26400	4200	....	38,161 00
....	100	....	25	....	600	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	4,332 50
11	2653	800	6424	403	27523	600	3441	3600	3	13000	21	625840	13448	35	298,763 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.									Value.
<i>Victoria County.</i>			£		£			£									
Englishtown.	1	26	300	4	30	420	56	4415	1954	48				56		628	
Black Head.					12	200	20	1430	644	18				30		250	
Bird Island.					6	120	12	850	340					12		180	
Barachois.					18	396	28	1810	748	4				42		210	
Indian Brook.					17	238	34	2550	1020					68		340	
Little River.					17	394	22	1925	770					44		275	
Black Rock, N. shore ..					9	230	10	750	300					15		125	
Breeding Cove.					28	756	28	2450	980					28		280	
French River.					28	574	42	3150	1260					84		525	
Wreck Cove.					24	648	24	2400	960					24		144	
Path End.					6	162	6	600	240					9		45	
Smoky.					10	270	10	872	350					10		75	
South Bay Ingonish.					190	3960	280	21500	8832	27			280			140	
North Bay Ingonish.					180	1820	260	22750	9100					65		130	
Ingonish Island.					10	140	20	1750	700					5		10	
Rocky Side St. Ann's ..					10	192	16	980	464	10				32		160	
South Gut.					3	42	6	200	80					6		45	
North Gut.					8	112	16	1000	400					16		96	
Munroe's Point.					15	288	24	1980	864	12				36		144	
Goose Cove.					6	84	12	900	360					12		60	
North River.					33	370	50	2620	1096	8				25		250	
Graplin.					10	140	20	1250	500					40		150	
Cape Dauphin.					24	544	32	2400	960					48		192	
New Campbellton.					28	652	36	3150	1260					9		216	
N. side Big Bras d'Or ..					24	696	28	2800	1120					7		168	
S. side Big Bras d'Or ..					40	950	50	4250	1700					20		300	
Big Harbour.					8	112	16	600	240							80	
Eel Cove.					19	396	28	2800	1120					56		350	
Meat Cove.					16	320	36	704	400					50		45	
Wreck Cove.					8	160	18	640	384					19		23	
Bay St. Lawrence pond. .					42	840	93	2600	1560	6				98		50	
North Harbour.					32	640	72	1920	1152	10				125		45	
White Point.					50	1000	113	4000	2400	25				209		75	
New Haven.					35	1400	70	2560	1295					20		80	
Neil's Harbour.					40	1600	80	2900	1450							80	
Green Cove.					30	600	60	1700	820	7				20		70	
Grand Narrows, north. .	1	45	500	3	70	1120	166	2945	1045	3				27		442	
Baddeck.					9	124	15	870	287	24				8		88	
Washabuck.					11	227	20	470	217					5		74	
S. side Little Narrows. .					28	203	39	1878	247	1				5		76	
N. side Little Narrows. .					13	107	18	2265	132					3		10	
Totals.	2	71	800	7	1197	23247	1996	119584	49751	203				1668		6726	
Grand totals for Dis-																	
trict No. 1.	95	2783	4515	662	3919	88625	7580	382609	142838	228	71662	50	9560	8128	1000	31326	100

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.	
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake and Pollock, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
																			\$ cts.
208					14					1004				2400	104	17			9,782 10
90					5					50					45	4			2,479 50
360					12					40					180	4			2,878 00
120					14					10					60	7			2,335 50
204					9					5			25		102	9			3,505 80
132					11					22				26400	66	30			6,341 40
75					10					8					38	3			1,196 70
140					14					20					70	8			2,451 00
250					42					24					126	15			4,979 40
168					24					10					84	8			1,909 60
33					6					2					16	2			515 40
60					5					9					30	4			819 00
7000					70					150				63120	3500	210			47,878 80
6500					65					140					3250	130			33,027 50
500					5					15					250	12			2,560 50
40										16					20	4			1,586 00
12										900					6	2			3,945 90
24										16					12	4			838 80
48										25					24	7			1,680 10
24										18					12	3			627 30
250															125	12			2,796 00
150					10					100					75	15			2,397 50
800					16					30					400	12			5,490 00
900					18					36					450	20			5,565 00
700					14					14					350	16			4,273 00
625					25					12					312	20			4,732 80
8															4	2			400 60
140					7					42		25			70	25			3,497 00
263										150					150	35			2,198 50
96														13200	68	16			2,700 70
920															600	86			6,202 00
450															290	75			4,366 00
1600														8544	1300	125			12,767 16
1800															600	100			9,130 00
3000														12960	2220	108			16,724 40
1130					40										750	68			6,334 00
2636									400	2200	9	1440			680	198			19,829 00
6	102								800	1	120	4	72		25	4			1,740 00
18	110								300	1	1700	26	30		25	10			1,473 00
98	270				8				200	1200	24	32			35	28			2,584 00
86	20								2300	2800	27	97							1,495 00
302	31958				444				4000	2720	8020	115	1696	126624	16524	1458			248,033 96
1956	107699	56	1572	3290	8481	24124	6	200	83160	4384	101120	1174	3608	1339565	55055	150	7856	935	1,086,721 90

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton,
for the Year 1891.

Kinds of Products.		Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, pickled	Brls.	228	16 00	3,648 00
do fresh, in ice	Lbs.	71,662	0 20	14,332 40
do smoked	Lbs.	50	0 20	10 00
do preserved	Cans.	9,560	0 15	1,434 00
Mackerel, pickled	Brls.	8,128	14 00	113,792 00
do	Cans.	1,000	0 12	120 00
Herring, pickled	Brls.	31,326	4 50	140,967 00
do smoked	Boxes	100	0 25	25 00
Alewives	Brls.	1,956	4 50	8,802 00
Cod, dried	Cwt.	107,699	4 50	484,645 50
Cod tongues and sounds	Brls.	56	10 00	560 00
Hake and pollock	Cwt.	1,572	3 00	4,716 00
Hake sounds	Lbs.	3,290	0 75	2,467 50
Haddock	Cwt.	8,481	3 50	29,683 50
Halibut	Lbs.	24,124	0 10	2,412 40
Shad	Brls.	6	10 00	60 00
Bass	Lbs.	200	0 06	12 00
Trout	Lbs.	83,160	0 10	8,316 00
Squid	Brls.	4,384	4 00	17,536 00
Smelts	Lbs.	101,120	0 05	5,056 00
Eels	Brls.	1,174	10 00	11,740 00
Oysters	Brls.	3,608	3 00	10,824 00
Lobsters	Cans.	1,339,565	0 14	187,539 10
Fish oil	Galls.	55,055	0 40	22,022 00
Guano	Tons.	150	25 00	3,750 00
Fish used as bait	Brls.	7,856	1 50	11,784 00
do manure	Brls.	935	0 50	467 50
Total				1,086,721 90

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Value of Fisheries for the four Counties of the Island of Cape Breton, for the Years 1890 and 1891.

Counties.	1890.	1891.	Decrease.	Increase.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cape Breton	190,051 26	196,222 66		6,171 40
Inverness	337,339 12	343,701 48	33,637 64	
Richmond	755,732 36	298,763 80	456,968 56	
Victoria	187,453 18	248,033 96		60,580 78
Total	1,510,575 92	1,086,721 90	490,606 20	66,752 18
Decrease			423,854 02	

TABLE showing the Number and Value of Vessels and Boats, Nets and Seines, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of the Island of Cape Breton; and the Approximate Estimates of the value of other materials not included in Returns for 1891.

Materials.	\$	\$
95 vessels, 2,783 tons	45,515	276,978
3,919 boats	88,625	
382,609 fathoms of nets	142,838	
Canning establishments	60,000	222,800
Seines	6,000	
Lobster traps	41,600	
Hand-lines, trawls, &c.	38,200	
Steamers, smacks, punts, canoes, &c.	14,500	
Fishing piers, houses and other sundries	59,500	
Fish trap-nets	3,000	
		499,778

NOVA SCOTIA—

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Antigonishe County.</i>			¢		¢				¢	¢					
Harbour Bouché and Little Tracadie.....	1	15	200	3	29	410	49	13740	1013				137	602	
Big Tracadie and East Bayfield.....					37	461	50	12708	743				53	158	
Bayfield, Antigonish Harbour and Morristown.....					27	362	33	8133	2288			17600	47	90	
Lakeville, Ballentine's Cove and Cape George.....					29	546	52	10500	1785			6400	101	154	
Georgeville and Malignant Cove..					26	401	51	17350	949			3800	31	203	
Doctor's Brook, Arisaig, Moidart Knoydart.....					19	324	36	8640	704			3050	25	107	
Totals	1	15	200	3	167	2504	271	71071	7482			30850	404	1314	
Values.....\$												6170	5656	5913	
<i>Colchester County.</i>															
Sterling					6	71	11	535	290					32	
Stewiacke					30	180	44	330	210			2280			
Five Islands.....					6	188	12	485	98	2	500	375			
Economy					14	455	28	4125	645	16	4700	2000			
Little Bass River and Highland Village					12	435	24	4035	635	2	525	3245			
Great Village and Great Village Point.....					6	210	12	1975	340			1730			
Little Dyke.....															
Masstown.....					13	360	26	3610	525			5000			
Princeport.....															
Totals.....					87	1899	157	15095	2743	20	5725	14630		32	
Values.....¢												2926		144	

DISTRICT No. 2.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Herring smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Roes, barrels.			Fish used as bait, barrels.
...	143	196	...	167	64	...	...	...	1000	...	50	...	82000	176	...	144	\$ cts.
...	27	72	...	121	...	...	...	...	2000	5000	40	200	...	36	...	150	
...	8	...	...	40	...	...	...	1300	3000	10000	30	20	36000	13	...	57	19,243 00
...	40	185	...	525	123	...	...	1330	...	5000	...	...	76400	219	1003	205	4,091 00
...	4	182	...	839	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35600	510	751	147	11,098 00
...	23	87	...	280	55	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	36000	181	219	90	18,580 00
...	245	722	...	1972	415	...	...	3080	6000	20000	120	220	266000	1135	1973	787	12,040 00
...	1103	3250	...	5916	1452	...	...	185	600	1000	1200	660	37240	454	1480	1181	8,409 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,461 00
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	28	500	3400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	394 00
...	127	...	...	21	1800	31	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,286 00
2400	84	...	...	16	1075	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	12	1,278 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	5	5,247 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,469 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,216 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 00
2400	40	211	...	37	2875	826	500	3565	5000	...	...	...	...	127	...	17	...
600	180	950	...	130	287	8260	30	356	250	...	...	...	...	51	...	26	14,190 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.								
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.					Value.
<i>Cumberland County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$				
Pugwash, Port Philip and Gulf Shore.....					35	1220	17	1320	845			260	2	3	.....
Wallace.....					58	1116	65	2080	520						.....
River Philip.....					4	70	8	250	305			2225	5	100	395
Laplanche River.....					3	45	3	127	75						420
Minudie and Apple River.....					9	150	10	2302	1400			1310			.....
Advocate.....					8	135	17	94	65				99	65	.....
Spencer Island.....					4	110	8	38	25				48	40	.....
Port Greville.....					7	125	14	77	55	1	100		37	55	.....
Parrsboro.....					3	70	6	72	50	1	100	400		15	.....
Totals.....					131	3041	148	6360	3340	2	200	4195	191	278	815
Values.....\$												769	2674	1251	3668

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	
Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Lobsters, tons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
							63658			205905	11½		200	\$ 32,263 00
					2	1000	28100	2	450	196196		420	175	33,378 00
					8	1300	1200	15						2,755 00
5		5			225									2,577 00
78	59	182	132	392										3,253 00
41	42		59	215										1,390 00
95	2		87	1075										1,612 00
27	11		30	650										472 00
246	114	187	316	2332	235	2300	92958	17	450	402101	11½	420	375	77,700 00
1107	342	561	1006	233	2150	230	4647	170	1350	5629	60	630	188	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats Engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
<i>Guysboro' Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$					
From East Side Beckerton, Fisherman's Harbour, Country Harbour to New Harbour.....	5	103	2050	23	205	6329	246	21122	4598	1	12	....	100	....	960	505
New Harbo'r to White Head	3	61	1450	16	246	8987	474	53541	10893	..	....	....	....	....	....	1160
White Head to Canso, in- cluding Tittle.....	1	29	750	4	109	4956	227	19719	5147	10	3140	....	....	....	....	789
Thence to Salmon River...	1	79	3000	12	251	3185	269	31236	7190	26	3067	1	2615	....	....	1058
Thence to County Line, in- cluding Cook's Cove, Guys- boro' North Shore, Straits of Canso.....	7	215	4000	41	404	5908	475	58815	12101	34	2855	....	6220	....	....	2297
Beckerton, Holland's Har- bour, Indian Harbour, Indian River, Wine Har- bour and Barachois.....	4	179	2900	21	131	2596	123	7525	2595	1	140	487	3135	180	80	460
St. Mary's River and Bay..	1	16	400	6	43	790	44	3390	970	..	....	....	15920	1170	....	80
Gegoggin Harbour.....	..	..	..	..	29	400	24	950	345	..	....	....	1875	1420	....	54
Liscomb and Spanish Bay..	1	24	300	6	99	1772	134	2470	755	..	....	....	3390	100	....	155
Marie Joseph.....	..	..	..	..	56	1320	80	960	245	..	....	....	..	..	..	106
Ecum Secum.....	..	..	..	..	57	720	64	800	315	..	....	....	1400	100	....	68
Totals.....	23	706	14850	129	1630	36963	2160	200528	96154	72	9214	488	34655	2970	1040	6722
Values.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7808	6931	594	156	94248

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRO- DUCTS.			VALUE.
Herring, barrels.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
2040	30	2831	101	....	466	3350	....	1000	17	10900	3	187392	1404	216	106	\$ 59,474 00
4934	1351	7308	19	....	4897	2815	....	2500	....	....	6	409200	5506	....	....	154,687 00
2359	....	5328	13	....	2712	....	....	....	1577	....	....	116000	3532	....	....	79,130 00
955	62	2126	7	38	976	....	600	....	1224	....	2	50000	1263	274	36	45,932 00
7257	529	2732	....	59	816	....	....	....	622	4900	....	....	1171	422	10	87,606 00
1785	32	1495	....	....	291	1960	....	40325	....	10990	39	88500	8564	1506	....	54,070 00
233	30	311	....	....	36	730	....	1750	....	4670	1	....	124	227	20	8,139 00
113	17	270	....	....	48	1050	....	1950	....	3430	4	2600	145	260	....	4,706 00
192	262	1890	16	....	244	6850	....	8275	....	9650	....	122100	950	1230	162	35,713 00
11	....	1232	....	....	245	1050	....	....	....	....	....	46240	660	621	30	15,726 00
42	300	329	....	....	51	825	....	6000	....	100	37	59200	170	461	....	14,554 00
19921	2613	25852	156	97	10732	18630	600	61800	3440	44640	92	1081232	23489	5217	364	559,737 00
89645	11759	116334	468	291	37737	1863	36	6180	13760	2232	920	151372	9395	7826	182	559,737 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.				
<i>Halifax County.</i>			\$						\$				
North Shore	1	16	90	3	227	2689	220	24095	14522	1952	.....	4115	.....
East St. Margaret's	1	18	500	5	211	2237	182	26815	9208	2057	.....	2332	.....
Indian Harbour	4	72	2425	15	115	1703	96	20755	5415	990	.....	1084	.....
Peggy's Cove	2	25	300	8	51	1315	47	8965	2935	1114	.....	565	.....
Dover	3	48	1235	13	148	2386	119	20505	11336	700	.....	1230	.....
Prospect to Ferguson's Cove, including Pennant, Sambro, Ketch Harbour, Portuguese Cove and Herring Cove	38	766	21175	217	776	12635	679	103192	52049	8590	.....	8523	.....
Halifax to Bedford	3	82	2050	20	12	108	14	2433	1481	1524	.....	382	6000
Eastern Passage to Three Fathom Harbour	15	483	16850	155	276	4052	118	66305	3616	.....	.....	191	.....
Seaforth to East Chezetcook	12	317	7850	88	281	5667	207	44130	3198	1927	1465	210	.....
East Chezetcook to Clam Harbour	5	119	3050	25	153	3175	128	34198	2228	240	.....	247	.....
Clam Harbour to Pope's Harbour	5	179	3800	31	86	1812	60	32070	1912	.....	.....	122	.....
Pope's Harbour to Taylor's Head	2	29	600	7	119	2704	91	26660	1776	2684	.....	69	.....
Taylor's Head to Beaver Point	1	31	700	5	122	2163	142	11086	2300	385	120	496	.....
Beaver Point to Ecum Secum													
Totals	92	2185	60625	592	2714	44490	2239	465009	114801	26494	1585	19722	6000
Value										5299	317	276108	720

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE
Herring barrels.	Alwives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Lobsters, tons.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
297	2	131	1	125	189	24	.....	1000	2	.....	6	.....	.....	103	16	.....	60722
896	9	704	33	465	788	301	40	200	..	.....	5	.....	.....	584	88	.....	43877
988	29	838	44	1466	2760	265	2600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1532	164	10	32372
235	3	291	33	426	705	162	100	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	318	31	.....	13180
327	25	607	55	462	733	398	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	513	101	.....	25526
2407	135	21478	1121	2761	5033	2965	69600	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	5112	526	10	267526
44	51	847	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	169648	155	230	13	.....	40863
536	53	1093	154	17	.....	758	4665	700	..	20000	7	.....	.....	562	286	.....	16537
556	347	7255	59	5	.....	169	1712	550	..	4750	12	.....	.....	2460	381	.....	42591
693	95	6166	304	222	212	349	8815	1250	..	16000	45	181440	.....	2192	565	180	66587
704	6	1954	2	.....	90	138	620	500	..	2000	13	80352	.....	756	324	80	28471
824	.....	863	5	318	820	94	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	88800	.....	362	140	85	24062
487	.....	893	11	.....	.....	161	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	77768	.....	359	280	75	19852
110	.....	962	7	5	7	75	2188	.....	8	.....	.....	399400	...	360	226	350	68998
9104	755	44082	1829	6272	11337	5884	91080	5200	10	42750	89	1017408	155	15443	3141	790	.....
40969	3397	198370	5487	18816	8501	20594	9108	520	40	2137	890	142437	6200	6177	4712	395	751194

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIALS.				KINDS OF FISH.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring barrels.	Herring smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.										
<i>Hants Co.</i>			\$			\$														
Shubenacadie River, Mouth to Shubenacadie					34	251	34	1875	397			7590								137
Shubenacadie to Grand Lake					59	142	59	1019	303			954								48
West Hants.....					10	300	12	2500	750			500								
Totals.....					103	693	105	5394	1450			9044								185
Value			\$									1809								833
<i>Pictou County.</i>																				
West Pictou.....	1	12	250	2	99	1995	143	611	264						30		35			10
Pictou Island.....					52	1115	94	661	140						25					
Central Division.....								30	25											
Southern Division.....					20	432	29	1766	1445			12235			20		268			
Merigonish Island.....					13	250	27	930	445			7500								
North Beach.....					5	80	6	780	375			3620								
Ponds.....					21	395	46	1130	640			5000								
Lismore.....					4	65	5	560	280			1950								
Totals.....	1	12	250	2	214	4332	350	6468	3614			30305			75		303			10
Values												6061			1051		1364			45
Grand Totals, Dist. No. 2.	117	2918	75925	726	5046	93922	5430	769425	229584	94	15139	150173	4555	1040	27124	6000	30952	2400		4663

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Lobsters, tons.		Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.
Hants Co.																		
							19	220	300									
	10				2		98	500	800									
	Total	10			2		117	720	1100									
	Value	45			7		1170	43	110									
Pictou County.																		
	West Pictou								300		10000	5	10	467144			295	361
	Pictou Island	4												264000			302	250
	Central Division								1000		11000	10	30					
	Southern Division	58										6						
	Merigonish Island										1648			131886			100	125
	North Beach																231	175
	Ponds	460												182000				
	Lismore																	
	Totals	522								1300		22648	21	40	1045030			928	911
Values	2349								130		1132	210	120	146304			1392	456
Grand Totals, Dist. No. 2.	71645	2099	8528	13310	17436	114917	1178	4900	81265	3450	227996	339	710	3811771	1563	40194	10510	2440

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2, Nova Scotia.

Kinds of Products.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Total.	In-crease.	De-crease.
		\$ cts.	\$	\$	Qty.	Qty.
Salmon, pickled.	Brls. 488	16 00	7,808			1,213
do fresh on ice.	Lbs. 150,173	0 20	30,035		3,273	
do smoked.	do 4,555	0 20	911		2,653	
do in cans.	do 1,040	0 15	156			966
				38,910		
Mackerel, pickled.	Brls. 27,124	14 00	379,736		3,985	
do cans.	Cans. 6,000	0 12	720			26,978
				380,456		
Herring, pickled.	Brls. 30,952	4 50	139,286			9,472
do smoked.	Boxes. 2,400	0 25	600		540	
				139,886		
Alewives, pickled.	Brls. 4,663	4 50		20,985	483	
Cod, dried.	Cwt. 71,645	4 50	322,405		10,561	
Pollock, dried.	do 2,099	3 00	6,297		2,069	
Hake, dried.	do 8,528	3 00	25,584		2,111	
Hake sounds.	Lbs. 13,310	0 75	9,981		5,831	
Haddock.	Cwt. 17,436	3 50	61,026		9,021	
				425,293		
Halibut.	Lbs. 114,917	0 10		11,491	73,405	
Shad.	Brls. 1,178	10 00		11,780	422	
Bass.	Lbs. 4,900	0 06		294	4,171	
Trout.	do 81,265	0 10		8,126	29,895	
Squid.	Brls. 3,450	4 00		13,800		4,264
Smelts.	Lbs. 227,996	0 05		11,399	39,996	
Eels.	Brls. 339	10 00		3,390		910
Oysters.	do 710	3 00		2,130		82
Lobsters.	Cans. 3,811,771	0 14	533,647		537,992	
do fresh.	Tons. 156½	40 00	6,260			
				539,907		
Fish oil.	Galls. 40,194	0 40		16,077		*9,497
do used as bait.	Brls. 10,510	1 50		15,767	10,510	
do used as manure.	do 2,440	0 50		1,221	2,440	
				1,640,912		

* Last year 20,000 gallons were entered in Halifax, but were obtained by trading in Labrador.

**COMPARATIVE Statement of Value of Fisheries in each County of District No. 2,
Nova Scotia, for the Years 1890 and 1891.**

County.	Value in 1890.	Value in 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Antigonish	81,720	73,461	.....	8,259
Colchester	10,206	14,190	3,984	
Cumberland	48,115	77,700	29,585	
Guysborough	457,682	559,737	102,055	
Halifax	728,246	751,194	22,948	
Hants.	6,870	4,017	.....	2,853
Pictou	120,176	160,613	40,437	
Totals.....	1,453,015	1,640,912	199,009	11,112

**TABLE showing the value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of
District No. 2, Nova Scotia, with an Approximate Value of other Fishing
Material, for the Year 1891.**

	Value.
	\$
117 vessels, 2,918 tons	75,925
5,046 boats	93,922
769,925 fathoms of nets.	229,584
94 weirs	15,139
	414,570
Canning establishments.....	\$109,541
Lobster traps.....	53,160
	162,701
Wharves and piers.....	20,229
Trawls, hand lines and implements	22,496
	619,996

NOVA SCOTIA,

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in
and the Total Number of Men employed, &c., in the

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring barrels.	Herring smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Annapolis Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$				
Margaretville.....	4	92	2760	20	14	920	28	2100	1050			140	45	600	
Port George.....	1	15	450	3	15	300	30	1600	800	1	200	2100	70	740	
Port Lorne and Hampton	1	16	480	3	27	540	40	4000	2000					900	
Phinney's Cove					14	280	20	1600	800					395	
Parker's and Young Cove					34	680	50	2500	1250					1320	
Litchfield and Hillsboro'.	1	76	2280	14	19	380	46	1140	570					400	
Thorne Cove and Gut....	6	234	7250	66	45	900	70	2700	1350					50	
Thorne Cove to Ferry....					15	300	30			5	500		200	45	9000
South side Basin.....	2	30	900	10	40	800	50	500	250	8	1600		1000	100	12000
East side Basin.....							45	250	250	3	300	4000		10	
Lequille River.....							20					540			
Round Hill River.....												410			
Inland Lakes.....															
Totals.....	15	463	14120	116	223	5100	429	16390	8320	17	2600	7190	1315	4560	21000

DISTRICT No. 3.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantity of Fish, Province of **Nova Scotia**, for the Year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, Lbs.	Trout, Lbs.	Smelt, Lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	
....	360	4	205	55	65	2940	..	....	....	....	..	205	27	512	....	7,332 50
....	180	2	105	49	80	2500	..	....	....	....	..	108	25	410	....	7,425 00
....	425	4	195	175	....	3675	..	....	....	....	..	124	32	465	....	8,562 00
....	152	2	48	51	75	980	..	....	....	....	..	100	15	341	....	3,724 50
....	325	4	162	200	168	500	..	....	....	....	..	120	24	420	....	10,024 70
....	510	7	193	500	1000	4000	..	....	....	....	..	540	40	510	....	11,615 00
....	3000	14	690	312	3114	14500	..	....	....	....	..	800	40	1500	....	31,290 00
....	20	....	9	....	35	....	..	....	....	....	..	....	10	10	....	5,747 00
....	540	4	250	100	540	5100	..	....	....	....	..	250	20	2500	500	25,470 00
100	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2000	1000	1400	10	....	....	....	....	1,785 00
500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	350	....	6	....	....	....	....	2,453 00
10	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	500	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	227 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6800	....	....	....	....	....	....	680 00
610	5512	41	1857	1442	5077	34195	12	2500	8650	1400	16	2247	233	6668	500	116,335 80

Hake sounds, 2,900 lbs., at 75c.....	2,175 00
Live lobsters shipped to United States, 60 tons, at \$40.,....	2,400 00
	120,910 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.		
<i>Digby Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$		
Digby.....	14	622	12600	146	5	150	9	300	150				930
Broad Cove.....					10	250	18	400	240			84	
Gulliver's Cove.....					6	150	13	360	170			135	
Shelving Cove.....					6	180	11	400	200				
Centreville.....					13	490	26	740	370			210	
Sandy Cove.....					6	150	12	360	180	3	150	175	150
Mink Cove.....					8	240	16	420	211	1	1000		680
Little River.....					18	540	36	1440	720				
White's Cove.....					4	120	8	320	160				
Whale Cove.....					8	240	16	480	240				
East Ferry.....					6	180	12	360	185		100		150
Smith's Cove.....										9	720		750
St. Mary's Bay.....					2	25	3	180	72	13	1105		1300
Weymouth.....					15	450	30	500	200	4	4500		1365
White Cove.....					25	750	50	900	360	1	2500		710
Church Point.....	2	26	550	10	6	120	12	420	168				
Belliveau's.....	1	10	100	5	14	420	28	500	200				140
Metagan.....					13	390	26	460	180	2	150		450
Cape St. Mary's.....					12	420	30	480	192				15
Bay View.....					4	100	8	160	80				
Westport.....	24	490	19000	165	30	900	75	15000	7500				3000
Freeport.....	10	185	6000	60	60	1200	120	10000	500				2000
Tiverton.....	5	120	3500	50	20	400	50	6000	3000				400
Totals.....	56	1453	41750	436	291	7865	609	40480	29399	34	10225	604	12040

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmons, fresh, in ice, lbs.	
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.		Value.
<i>King's County.</i>			¢			¢			¢		¢	
Avonport.....					12	200	12	4000	2000			1000
Aylesford.....												700
Gaspereaux.....												
Kentville.....												
Bout Island.....								2200	500	1	400	
Long Island.....								2750	750	2	750	
Starr's Flats.....								3000	1000	3	900	
Kingsford.....	2	34	800	5	1	30	2	180	100			
Medford.....	2	51	650	6	2	40	6	170	80			
Blomedon.....	1	7	150	2	2	85	4	200	110	1	150	
Baxter's Harbour.....					17	340	34	3060	1100	1	200	1500
Hall's Harbour.....	2	24	600	5	20	300	40	5000	1500	8	2000	3200
Hunting Point.....								750	300	1	400	3000
Chipman's Brook.....					6	120	12	750	300	1	200	900
Black Rock.....					12	240	24	1600	950	2	300	250
Harbourville.....					16	320	32	1500	1200	6	1200	600
Morden.....								350	175	2	300	1900
Scott's Bay.....								4000	1000	3	1200	
Totals.....	7	116	2200	18	88	1675	156	29440	11065	31	8000	41850

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Con.*

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Pollock, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.		Fish used as manure, barrels.
			1000						800						\$ cts.
			1000						1200	4000	6				4,500 00
										1000					280 00
															5,020 00
															50 00
									100						1,000 00
									75						750 00
									180						1,800 00
14	100			36	15										853 00
4	100	50		200	10		1200						20	100	1,628 50
67	52	1800		116	100	30		4					25	99	2,646 50
60	250	500		510	500	200						60	250	290	7,179 00
200	750	10000		750	500	100		10				200	300	500	20,880 00
20	100	2000		40	30	20						40	100	100	2,286 00
40	200			240	60	40						90	50	75	3,138 50
40	400	50000		120	100	40						60	120	100	16,024 00
100	1500	12000		400	100	50	2000					500	150	1500	14,770 00
56	141			50	60										2,203 50
50	150	8000		20	10	40		232				20	20	200	6,073 00
651	3743	84350	2000	2482	1485	520	3200	601	2000	5000	6	970	1035	2955	91,082 00
Lobsters shipped alive, 7 tons at \$40.															280 00
															91,362 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs, Pounds and Traps		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Mackelvel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Lunenburg Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$				
Chester	3	139	2000	24	90	2800	115	28500	4475	35	14000	9000	500	2410	350
Martin's River....	2	170	6000	27	75	1420	45	14400	1375	15	6000	2500	200	615	200
Fox Point.....	1	39	2000	9	80	1940	115	65300	5450	...	...	685	...	1208	730
Mill Cove.....	...	...	...	...	71	1630	80	53400	5600	...	...	560	...	1130	640
Lodge.....	...	...	...	...	24	400	34	26000	2400	...	...	275	...	475	265
N.-W. Cove.....	...	...	...	...	50	1600	62	39800	4200	...	...	850	...	1350	825
Aspotogan.....	1	14	300	3	30	810	31	19500	1700	...	...	350	...	750	480
Sandy Beach.....	...	...	...	...	41	950	50	38000	3600	...	...	340	...	720	575
Blandford.....	1	24	600	7	86	2100	86	75000	4100	4	1600	520	...	2305	1645
Little Tancook....	...	...	...	...	40	1600	55	48000	4350	...	...	110	...	600	590
Big Tancook.....	...	...	...	...	172	7860	190	140600	10850	3	1200	550	...	2095	4860
Deep Cove.....	...	...	...	...	32	650	40	22500	2600	5	2000	1050	50	730	263
Lunenburg to Cross Island.....	75	6700	375000	1050	130	6555	198	26314	10411	...	...	...	...	1800	2200
Mahone Bay and Indian Point Is- lands.....	17	1400	85000	214	22	1050	35	3300	1180	...	...	...	...	525	250
E. S. La Have to New Dublin....	61	4750	297500	900	448	9750	347	41849	19000	...	...	350	200	2550	5400
Petite Rivière to E. Port Medway...	8	600	44000	110	212	5500	187	25000	10300	...	...	45	37	1200	4460
Totals.....	169	13836	812400	2344	1603	46615	1670	667463	91591	62	24800	17185	987	20463	23733

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Nova Scotia—Con.

KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil gallons.	Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.	
																\$ cts.
150	1245	6	175	.....	30	1200	...	400	30	1500	12	100000	700	220	85	59,090 00
38	2450	15	24	.....	.....	1575	.....	260	10	800	18	.....	430	350	60	22,288 50
20	1035	5	30	.....	20	.....	.....	500	.....	500	3	.....	840	150	55	25,835 00
8	265	.....	38	.....	40	.....	.....	75	.....	375	2	.....	120	22	35	20,417 25
5	175	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	7	12	8,885 00
9	250	3	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	200	36	45	24,303 00
6	160	2	70	.....	.....	500	.....	70	.....	.....	1	50000	150	15	12	20,847 50
10	230	.....	61	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	175	20	18	14,137 50
20	800	5	175	.....	150	400	.....	.....	18	.....	8	.....	500	90	60	45,033 50
5	380	.....	45	.....	165	320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	70	58	13,732 00
21	565	.....	40	.....	310	500	.....	.....	5	.....	7	45000	355	150	160	61,949 00
30	55	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	11	500	15	.....	130	15	30	12,414 50
20	119587	180	286	.....	13526	109360	.....	.....	25	.....	10	54200	24576	200	650	652,309 90
....	16080	80	.....	.....	355	15200	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	6500	35	120	87,010 00
125	52600	156	125	11000	4245	64000	6	...	110	560	65	22800	3500	520	800	330,400 00
125	9260	25	2750	150	250	28000	10	.....	63	2500	20	21600	1300	165	750	96,422 40
502	205137	477	3974	1250	19091	221355	16	1555	282	6735	167	293600	39781	2065	2950	1,495,075 05
Scallops, 400 dozen, at 50c.....																200 00
Clams, 7,000 cases at 12c.																840 00
Grand total.....																1,496,115 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon smoked, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Queen's Co.</i>			£			£		£	£					
Liverpool.....	1	99	4500	16	15	234	17	2320	1265	2 1000	1608	....	1073	244
Port Mouton.....	1	40	2000	10	27	1505	44	1440	360	....	....	....	100	1055
South West.....	....	....	....	....	36	900	36	3600	900	....	....	....	70	1083
Mouton Island..	....	....	....	....	7	210	12	1200	300	....	....	....	3	380
Brooklyn.....	3	70	2620	17	24	450	43	4300	1075	....	765	....	58	235
Port Joli.....	....	....	....	....	29	1172	36	200	60	....	....	....	....	131
Port Hebert.....	1	14	400	4	6	100	9	180	50	....	....	....	....	83
Somerville.....	....	....	....	....	6	100	15	900	225	....	....	....	....	230
Hunt's Point.....	....	....	....	....	13	200	20	1200	600	....	....	....	10	271
White Point.....	....	....	....	....	10	225	14	1800	900	....	....	....	25	450
Meadows.....	....	....	....	....	4	50	6	220	66	....	....	....	5	38
Coffin Island.....	....	....	....	....	12	225	16	960	240	....	....	....	15	151
Eagle Head.....	....	....	....	....	6	200	8	640	160	....	350	....	....	60
West Berlin.....	....	....	....	....	17	210	17	1020	255	....	....	....	53	228
East Berlin.....	....	....	....	....	16	435	18	1080	270	....	600	....	7	80
West Head.....	....	....	....	....	38	671	51	3060	765	....	....	....	150	611
Moose Harbour.....	....	....	....	....	5	100	8	480	120	....	....	....	10	101
Black Point.....	....	....	....	....	7	110	7	420	105	....	....	....	9	53
Milton.....	....	....	....	....	5	50	5	84	24	....	1660	....	....	....
Gull Island.....	....	....	....	....	8	160	9	340	105	....	....	....	3	105
East Head.....	....	....	....	....	7	120	9	360	110	....	75	....	44	133
Mill Village.....	....	....	....	....	50	420	50	1850	672	....	3050	850	....	....
Port Medway.....	5	361	16700	73	64	1350	85	8950	1900	....	10000	1700	365	1715
Ponhook.....	....	....	....	....	6	48	35	175	115	....	2500	1000	....	....
Totals.....	11	584	26220	120	418	13245	560	36779	16642	2 1000	20608	3550	2000	7437

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.			
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs and Traps.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Shelburne Co.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$
Barrington	4	153	4600	40	48	1120	48	12000	1100		
Wood's Harbour	4	87	3200	42	116	1900	100	19000	1725	1	2000
Shag Harbour	5	100	2750	25	35	850	34	16000	1300		
Bear Point	1	13	300	6	55	978	32	9600	995		
Cape Island	4	159	4975	36	350	6720	400	37000	5000	6	11900
Port Latour and Baccaro	1	88	4000	16	225	2900	115	47880	5150		
Upper Port Latour	1	10	400	4	40	375	40	5280	600		
Cape Negro and Blanche					70	750	63	12000	850		
Cape Negro Island					50	1000	55	6000	1000	1	1200
Port Clyde					4	30	4	500	30		
North-East Harbour	2	38	1200	13	9	900	18	6300	900		
Black Point and Red Head					34	2500	79	16000	1350		
Roseway and McNutt's Island					45	3100	82	15750	1600		
Gunning Cove and Birchtown					34	1500	56	5000	500		
Shelburne and Sand Point	5	409	15000	82	45	1250	75	18750	2000		
Jordan Bay	3	201	8500	45	27	1200	40	7500	700		
Jordan Ferry					29	1000	40	5000	500		
Lockeport	21	1250	58000	260	45	4000	80	11000	3000		
	51	2508	102925	569	1262	30773	1359	250560	28300	8	15100

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs and Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Herring, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.			
<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$			
Sanford	3	73	2920	22	28	280	56	3000	900	2	3000	10000	400	1250
Port Maitland	6	50	2000	20	20	200	40	2000	600	1	1500	10000	1030	1000
East Pubnico	6	290	11600	74	20	200	40	400	120				160	40
West Pubnico	13	778	31020	234	30	300	60	1960	588	3	1800		1722	275
Argyle	3	5	200	24	20	200	28	4000	1200				400	150
Yarmouth	14	989	39560	221	10	100	25	1500	450	3	4600	5000	10503	7420
Tusket Wedge	6	423	16020	98	35	350	60	5400	1620	6	900		3720	600
Tusket					125	1250	125	15000	4500	1	100	8000		
Sluice	3	25	1000	15	16	160	32	5000	1500				300	120
Eel Lake and Brook	1	35	1400	6	50	500	100	2500	750				100	
East and West Branches					70	700	100	5000	1500					
Salmon River					30	300	40	3000	900			1000		
Arcadia and Little River	4	95	3800	17	40	400	85	2500	750	1	150		150	1400
Totals.	59	2763	110520	741	494	4940	791	51260	15378	17	12050	34000	18485	12255

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield of the Fisheries for District No. 3, Nova Scotia, 1891.

Kind of Products.	Quantity.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Alewives, pickled.....	Brls. 13,151	4	50	59,179	50
do smoked.....	No. 120,100	80 c. p.	100	960	00
Bass.....	Lbs. 2,500	0	06	150	00
Clams.....	Brls. 20	7	00	140	00
do preserved.....	Cans 7,000	0	12	840	00
Cod, dried.....	Cwt. 366,633	4	50	1,649,848	50
do roes.....	Brls. 191	3	00	573	00
Eels.....	" 822	10	00	8,220	00
Fish oil.....	Galls. 157,933	0	40	63,173	20
do guano.....	Tons 233	25	00	5,825	00
do used as bait.....	Brls. 43,603	0	50	21,801	50
do do manure.....	" 24,574	0	50	12,287	00
Frost fish.....	" 150	10	00	1,500	00
Haddock, dried.....	Cwt. 95,804	3	50	335,314	00
do fresh.....	Lbs. 74,000	0	02	14,800	00
do smoked.....	Cases 11,030	2	40	26,472	00
Hake, dried.....	Cwt. 45,387	3	00	136,161	00
do Sounds.....	Lbs. 12,100	0	75	9,075	00
Halibut.....	" 981,600	0	10	98,160	00
Herring, pickled.....	Brls. 69,057	4	50	310,756	50
do smoked.....	Boxes 120,550	0	25	30,087	50
Lobsters, preserved.....	Cans 1,172,292	0	14	164,120	88
do shipped alive.....	Tons 5,234	40	00	209,360	00
Mackerel, pickled and fresh.....	Brls. 64,625	14	00	904,750	00
do preserved.....	Cans 4,800	0	12	576	00
Pollock, dried.....	Cwt. 54,767	3	00	164,301	00
Salmon, sold fresh.....	Lbs. 136,862	0	20	27,372	40
do smoked.....	" 4,537	0	20	907	40
Scallops.....	Doz. 400	0	50	200	00
Shad.....	Brls. 946	10	00	9,460	00
Smelts.....	Lbs. 103,235	0	05	5,161	75
Squid.....	Brls. 452	4	00	1,808	00
Tongues and Sounds.....	" 695	10	00	6,950	00
Trout.....	Lbs. 33,755	0	10	3,375	50
Total.....				4,283,666	63

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, Weirs and Traps, engaged in the Fisheries District No. 3, of the Province of Nova Scotia, and Estimate of other Material not included in the Returns.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
368 vessels, 21,723 tons.....	1,110,135	
4,379 boats.....	110,213	
1,092,372 fathoms of nets.....	200,695	
171 weirs and traps.....	73,775	1,494,818
Canning establishments.....	43,970	
Seines.....	13,600	
Lobster traps.....	38,500	
Steamers and smacks.....	13,600	
Smoke houses, &c.....	1,970	111,640
Total.....		1,606,458

RECAPITULATION by Counties showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Whole Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1891.

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.								
	Vessels.			Boats.				Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.									
Cape Breton.....	8	148	2270	38	811	22378	1614	63090	26971	.....	.....	14	14240	50	5560	592	.....	8200	100	248
Colchester.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1003
Inverness.....	16	442	10905	112	879	29605	2325	79926	33898	..	..	..	57422	4000	4000	3215	200	9976	..	403
Richmond.....	69	2122	31540	505	1032	13395	1645	120009	32218	28565	10788	11	..	..	..	2653	800	6424	..	302
Victoria.....	2	71	800	7	1197	23247	1996	119584	49751	..	..	203	..	..	..	1668	..	6726	..	..
Antigonish.....	1	15	200	3	167	2504	271	71071	7482	..	..	..	30850	..	..	404	..	1314	..	245
Colchester.....	..	..	..	..	87	1899	157	15095	2743	20	5725	..	14630	..	..	..	..	32	2400	40
Cumberland.....	..	..	..	..	131	3041	148	6360	3340	2	200	4195	..	..	..	191	..	278	..	815
Guysboro'.....	23	706	14850	129	1630	39363	2160	200528	96154	72	9214	488	34655	2970	1040	6732	..	19921	..	2613
Halifax.....	92	2185	60625	592	2714	44490	2239	465009	114801	..	..	..	26494	1585	..	19722	6000	9104	..	755
Hants.....	..	..	..	..	103	693	105	5394	1450	..	..	..	9044	..	..	75	..	303	..	185
Pictou.....	1	12	250	2	214	4332	350	6468	3614	..	..	..	30305	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Amapolis.....	15	463	14120	166	223	5100	429	16390	8320	17	2600	..	7190	..	..	1315	..	4560	21000	610
Digby.....	56	1453	41750	436	291	7865	609	40480	29389	34	10225	..	604	..	..	12040	..	3225	15000	..
King's.....	7	116	2200	18	88	1675	156	29440	11065	31	8000	..	41890	..	..	651	..	3743	84350	2000
Lunenburg.....	163	13836	812400	2344	1003	46615	1670	697463	91591	62	24800	..	17185	987	20463	2000	..	23733	592	..
Queen's.....	11	584	26220	120	418	13245	560	36779	16642	2	1000	..	20608	3550	..	2000	..	7437	4264	..
Shelburne.....	51	2508	102925	569	1262	30773	1339	250560	28300	8	15100	..	15425	..	..	4601	4800	14104	1340	..
Yarmouth.....	59	2763	110520	741	494	4940	791	51260	15378	17	12050	..	34000	..	..	18485	..	12255	4345	..
Totals.....	580	27424	1231575	5782	13344	292760	18584	2244906	573117	265	88914	716	358697	9142	10600	94807	11800	131335	122850	19770

*Trawls.

RECAPITULATION by Counties, showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels, &c.—Nova Scotia—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					Value.					
	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Souds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Smelt, lbs.	Belts, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.		Lobsters, tons.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as man-ure, brls.
Cape Breton.....	17506	.....	.....	10	2690	2424	18900	6	200	7220	23	24300	278	12	311424	.....	8172	75	2091	.....	196,222 66
Iverness.....	30712	56	.....	1562	2690	2172	1624	.....	.....	71940	1638	55800	760	1900	275977	.....	16911	75	4272	935	343,701 48
Richmond.....	27523	.....	.....	.....	600	3441	3600	.....	.....	4000	2720	13000	91	.....	625840	.....	13448	.....	35	.....	298,763 80
Victoria.....	31958	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	4000	2720	8020	115	1696	126624	.....	16524	.....	1458	.....	248,033 96
Antigonish.....	722	.....	.....	1972	1973	415	.....	.....	3080	6000	.....	20000	120	220	266000	.....	1135	.....	787	.....	73,461 00
Colchester.....	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	2875	826	500	3565	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	17	.....	14,190 00
Cumberland.....	246	.....	114	187	.....	316	2332	235	.....	2300	.....	92958	17	450	402101	1½	.....	.....	420	375	77,700 00
Guyshoro'.....	25832	.....	156	97	.....	10782	18630	.....	600	61800	3440	44640	92	.....	1081232	.....	23489	.....	5217	364	559,737 00
Halifax.....	44082	.....	1829	6272	11337	5884	91080	.....	117	720	1100	5200	10	.....	1017408	155	15443	.....	3141	790	751,194 00
Hants.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	22648	21	40	1045030	.....	.....	.....	928	911	4,017 00
Pictou.....	522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,613 00
Annapolis.....	5512	41	1857	1442	2900	5077	34195	12	2500	8650	.....	1400	16	.....	.....	60	2247	233	6668	500	*120,911 80
Digby.....	56129	93	36437	39079	9200	49495	339500	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27680	756	68002	.....	12432	12010	*997,095 80
King's.....	2482	.....	1485	.....	.....	520	3200	601	.....	2000	.....	5000	6	.....	.....	.....	970	.....	1035	2955	91,362 00
Lunenburg.....	205137	477	3974	1250	.....	19091	221355	16	.....	1555	282	6735	167	.....	293600	.....	39781	.....	2065	2950	*1,496,115 65
Queen's.....	12127	50	41	1626	.....	1583	20300	41	.....	5800	50	25900	103	.....	219320	130	6821	.....	1745	2539	*197,827 30
Shelburne.....	50517	.....	4288	1680	.....	9573	126900	.....	.....	11650	.....	5000	95	.....	376508	2321	27962	.....	14797	.....	665,463 42
Yarmouth.....	34729	34	6685	310	.....	10515	236150	80	.....	4100	120	59200	435	.....	261184	1960	12150	.....	4861	3620	*714,892 26
Totals.....	545977	751	56866	55487	28700	121721	1120641	2130	7000	198180	8286	432351	2335	4318	6323628	5390½	253182	383	61969	27949	7,011,300 53

*The total value of these counties includes also value of fish not enumerated in these columns. See County Returns.

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the whole Province of Nova Scotia,
for the Year 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices.	Quantity.	Value.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salted..... Brls.	16 00	716	11,456 00	
do fresh..... Lbs.	0 20	358,697	71,739 80	
do smoked..... do	0 20	9,142	1,828 40	
do in cans..... do	0 15	10,600	1,590 00	
				86,614 20
Mackerel..... Brls.	14 00	99,877	1,398,278 00	
do in cans..... Lbs.	0 12	11,800	1,416 00	
				1,399,694 00
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	4 50	131,335	591,009 50	
do smoked..... Boxes	0 25	122,850	30,712 50	
				621,722 00
Alewives, salted.. Brls.	4 50	19,770	88,966 50	
do smoked, per 100..... No.	0 75	120,100	960 00	
				89,926 50
Cod, dried..... Cwt.	4 50	545,977	2,456,899 00	
do tongues, sounds and roes..... Brls.		942	8,083 00	
				2,464,982 00
Haddock..... Cwt.	3 50	121,721	426,023 50	
do fresh..... Lbs.	0 02	74,000	14,800 00	
do smoked..... Cases.	2 40	10,030	26,472 00	
				467,295 50
Hake..... Cwt.	3 00	55,487	166,461 00	
do sounds..... Lbs.	0 75	28,700	21,523 50	
				187,984 50
Pollock..... Cwt.	3 00	56,866	170,598 00	
Halibut..... Lbs.	0 10	1,120,641	112,063 40	
Shad..... Brls.	10 00	2,130	21,300 00	
Bass..... Lbs.	0 06	7,600	456 00	
Trout..... do	0 10	198,180	19,817 50	
Smelts..... do	0 05	432,341	21,616 75	
Squid..... Brls.	4 00	8,286	33,144 00	
Eels..... do	10 00	2,335	23,350 00	
Oysters..... do	3 00	4,318	12,954 00	
				980 00
Clams in cans and barrels.....				
Lobsters in cans..... Lbs.	0 14	6,323,628	885,306 98	
do alive, &c..... Tons.	40 00	5,390½	215,620 00	
				1,100,926 98
Frost fish..... Brls.	10 00	150	1,500 00	
Scallops..... Doz.	0 50	400	200 00	
Fish oil..... Galls.	0 40	253,182	101,272 20	
do as bait..... Brls.	1 50	61,969	49,352 50	
do as manure..... do	0 50	27,949	13,975 50	
do guano..... Tons.	25 00	383	9,575 00	
Total for 1891.....				7,011,300 53
do 1890.....				6,636,444 64
Increase.....				374,855 89

TABLE showing the Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of Nova Scotia, with an Approximate Value of other Fishing Material for the Year, 1891.

Articles.	Value.	Total.
	\$	\$
580 vessels 27,424 tons	1,231,575	
13,344 boats	292,760	
2,244,906 fathoms of nets	573,117	
265 weirs and trap nets	91,914	
Seines	19,600	
Trawls	60,696	2,279,662
Lobster canneries	213,511	
do traps	133,260	346,771
Steamers and smacks	28,100	
Smoke houses, etc.	1,970	
Fishing piers and wharves	79,729	109,799
Total		2,726,232

STATEMENT of Men employed in the Fishing Industry in Nova Scotia.

Description.	Number.
Sailors	5,792
Fishermen	18,584
Total	24,376

APPENDIX B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

District No. 1, comprising the County of Charlotte.—Inspector, J. H. Pratt, St. Andrews.

District No. 2, comprising the Counties of Ristigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.—Inspector, R. A. Chapman, Moncton.

District No. 3, comprising the Counties of Albert, St. John, Kings, Queen's, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria.—Inspector, D. Morrow, Oromocto.

DISTRICT No. 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 1, NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR 1891, BY INSPECTOR J. H. PRATT.

ST. ANDREWS, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

HON. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my third annual report of the fisheries of District No. 1, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1891, together with the tabulated statements of products and values, also synopsis of the reports of the local officers. It is with pleasure that I am able to report an increase in value of \$217,281.09 over last year, as follows:—

Value for 1890.....	\$1,062,756 10
do 1891.....	1,280,037 19
Increase	\$ 217,281 09

The past year has been one of prosperity for the fishermen of this district. They have been blessed with favourable weather and good catches and they are now making the necessary preparations for the winter herring and lobster fisheries, and it is to be hoped that success will follow their labours. Prices were good and the demand brisk for all kinds of fish.

With very few exceptions the fishery regulations have been well observed by all fishermen, and each succeeding year less trouble is experienced by the officers in carrying out the various provisions of "The Fisheries Act." The fishermen are finding out that these regulations are not made with the view of oppressing them, but, with the intention of preserving and increasing these various fisheries from which so much wealth is derived. Strangers visiting the fishery villages of this district are surprised at the neat and commodious residences of the large majority of the fishermen, which are fitted up and furnished with remarkable taste, making homes of which no person need be ashamed.

DUTY ON FISH FOR UNITED STATES MARKETS.

The enforcement, by the United States, of tariff duties on Canadian fish sent to that market has been the means of embarrassing the operations of our fishermen to a great extent, especially as regards the collection of duties on smoked herring; fair

prices prevailed for all kinds of fish and the market is in a healthy state; but the smoked herring market seems continually glutted, keeping prices and demand down. This would not be felt so much, as the majority of fishermen are inclined to look on the bright side of things; but when a duty of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents is demanded for each box of smoked herring sent across the border, it almost crushes the life out of this business. American vessels repairing to our shores to purchase fresh herring for the purpose of smoking them on the American side of the line, have a great advantage over our fishermen, on account of the United States officers allowing those fish to pass free of duty as *the product of the United States fisheries*. While it injures our fishermen in one way, it increases the prices of fish at the weirs and through this competition, weir owners receive better prices for their fish. Various methods have been engaged to remedy this smoked herring difficulty and place our people on an equal footing with their American competitors, but this problem is not any nearer a solution than it was before. Many proposed remedies were found on investigation to be advanced, not for the general good of the community, as it should be, but for the purpose of advancing the business interests of private parties. These were viewed with suspicion by the fishermen and the whole matter will bear further discussion before a solution is arrived at which will be of advantage to the whole fishing population.

HERRING.

The failure of the winter school of large herring to strike into the Bay of Fundy last winter, caused large loss to our fishermen. Fishing gear of all kind was placed in proper condition; vessels were overhauled and equipped, trading and fishing crafts were here at anchor with cash ready to purchase the catch, but the long winter passed and not a single school of herring appeared. This entailed heavy loss among a class which is not in a position to afford it; and of course, when herring are scarce, line fish are never found in large numbers. Various theories have been advanced to explain the decrease or total disappearance of the winter schools of herring, but the true reason is still enveloped in mystery.

The young herring, which are used for sardine purposes, frequented the bays and coves of this district in large numbers during the past season. They were more abundant for two years past, than they have ever been for twenty years, in spite of the prediction that they would be utterly exterminated before many years were over. At present there seems to be no immediate cause for alarm regarding the total extinction of these fish, and there does not seem to be any apparent necessity for placing any harassing measures on this industry.

ST. CROIX RIVER FISHERIES.

As usual the salmon fisheries of this river suffered from the attacks of a few daring poachers, but only to a slight extent, although a watchful guardian patrolled the banks of the river as in former years. However, this patrol, by unceasing vigilance, has well nigh broken the spirit out of those lawless characters, who in former years almost controlled the St. Croix River fisheries. Poaching is now reckoned by these men to be an undertaking attended with such great risk to their boats and gear, as well as to their personal liberty, that it will soon be a thing of the past. In order, however, to stop it effectually it will be absolutely necessary to have a special guardian to patrol the river during the time when salmon are running. Sportsmen and others, who are interested in this river and have watched it carefully, do not hesitate in stating that it is largely due to the praiseworthy efforts of the guardians if salmon are increasing in it, and if larger numbers were taken by the fly fishermen at the head of the tide.

FISHWAYS.

This important subject was given more than usual attention during the past season. A number of expensive fishways have been erected by your department in

this district, and it is naturally expected that they should be managed in such a manner as to give the best results, with as little expense as possible, consistent with their working efficiency. With the exception of the two at the Lower Falls on the Magaguadavic River, and the new ones on the New River, these fishways are in good order, and admirably fulfilling the purpose for which they were built. Those on the Magaguadavic River will be of no benefit till the proposed improvements are made in the dam which was carried away during last spring's freshet. The visit of Inspector Hockin to those fishways last summer, has been productive of much good, and the inhabitants of the St. George district earnestly hope that the contemplated improvements will be made at the earliest opportunity. Salmon and alewives entered the rivers of this district in abundance last season, and with the exception of the Magaguadavic River, and one or two other streams, readily passed up to the spawning grounds.

LOBSTERS.

The catch of lobsters during the past season was an excellent one, and coupled with the fact that the demand and prices were good, it caused those who fitted for this branch of the fisheries to feel in pretty good spirits. The lowering of the legal size to 9 inches also tended greatly to increase the catch. As high as 14 cents each were paid by buyers who desired to ship lobsters fresh to the various markets. The increasing importance of this fishery requires that the regulations which control it be enforced as strictly as possible, and it is noticeable how fishermen themselves now take quite an active interest in having this fishery protected. In former years, they seemed to compete against each other in their efforts to destroy this fishery as quickly as possible.

MACKEREL.

The increased numbers of mackerel which schooled in the Bay of Fundy during the past season, as compared with 1890, has caused many of our fishermen to rejoice. Most of the mackerel taken were of better quality and of larger size than those of last year and the prices paid for them were fair. These fish met with a ready sale, principally in the American markets.

POLLOCK, HADDOCK AND HAKE.

An increased catch is noticed owing partly to a more vigorous prosecution of this fishery and to the large number of schools which visited our shores. Buyers were numerous and the fishermen secured large profits on their catch.

TROUT AND SALMON.

Fishing for trout and salmon was prosecuted by local and foreign anglers with great spirit, and good catches were reported. The close seasons were well observed. I did not hear of a single violation of the law except one or two cases of poaching on the river, at St. Stephen.

On the whole, matters progressed very smoothly during the season, and all I ask is to be able in future to make an annual report showing that our valuable fisheries are of the same gratifying nature as they have been during the past season.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Overseer J. M. Lord reports as follows: Notwithstanding the scarcity of herring during the past winter, the year has been a prosperous one for the fishermen of this division. The scarcity of herring compelled many, who had hitherto depended upon winter fishing, to engage in the lobster fishery; thus accounting for the great increase in the catch of the latter fish, which is nearly double that of last

year. Good prices were readily obtained. Lobster fishing in cold weather is now carried on by our men in much deeper water. This deep water fishing began when an earlier opening of the season was made. There has been an increase in the catch of all kinds of fish and the fishermen are therefore in good circumstances. The number of boxes of smoked herring put up is largely in excess of that of last year, being nearly five times greater. There was also an increase in the catch of sardine herring at slightly higher prices. There was quite a catch of mackerel, something not seen for years. Most of the fish were salted, while the balance was disposed of fresh. Some of them were canned in Eastport, while many barrels were packed in ice and shipped to the Boston markets where they brought good prices. This officer finds much difficulty in procuring an accurate account of the catch of each fisherman. He suggests that some plan be devised by which they be compelled to keep a correct account and that no bounty be paid until they furnish a full and correct account of their catch, and the prices obtained, with such other particulars as may be required by the officer. Statistics could then be procured which would be almost correct.

Overseer Wm. Ash reports that all kinds of fish were more abundant this year than last, except large herring and lobsters. Whilst there was a catch of five million of large winter herring last season which sold frozen, there was none taken this season in his division. Lobsters were abundant, but the falling off in the catch is owing to fewer persons fishing and each person using a fewer number of traps. Line and trawl fishing were good; in fact better than usual. This improvement is, in this officer's opinion, due to the fact that foreign fishermen were kept from poaching in our waters. Sardine herring were very abundant during the last part of the year, but prices ruled low. Several weirs in the western part of this division did exceedingly well, but the lion's share of the profits from this fishery went into the pockets of the Eastport packers. Mackerel struck in much larger schools than for a number of years past, but the fish were of small size. This increase is attributed to the stopping of purse-seining outside, which gives the fish a chance to come inshore. Since the Government placed a steam cutter on the shores of this district, the fishery regulations have been well observed and comparatively little trouble is caused by unruly fishermen.

Overseer Thomas Barry states that the heavy freshet of last spring, combined with the ice, completely carried away one of the fishways at the lower fall of the Magaguadavic, together with the dam in which it was built. It should be rebuilt as soon as possible next spring before the alewives begin to run. An extension of fifteen feet is required at the lower end of the lower ladder, as fish cannot possibly get into the fishway at present excepting at high water during spring tides. Fish were seen in abundance at the foot of the falls during the season. Trout were abundant in the lakes and streams of this division, but they were mostly used for home consumption, and afforded pleasure to a large number of sportsmen. No signs have been noticed of any young salmon from the thousands of fry placed in the head waters of the Magaguadavic River during several years past. The fishways at Upper Mills and Linton Stream were in good order, when last inspected.

Overseer Barth. Brown reports a slight falling off in the catch of all kinds of fish in his division, with the exception of hake and pollock, which show a large increase. This increase he attributes in a large measure to Americans being kept strictly away from the grounds, and not being allowed to destroy them as they were wont to do in the days of free fishing. Line fishermen never did so well as they did last season. They are well pleased with the season's operations. Large herring for pickling were very scarce, and for some unknown reason the schools for winter herring did not strike the shores of this division. The catch of sardine herring was poor, but good hauls of herring for smoking were made. However, on account of the heavy duty levied on these fish when being sent into United States markets, very little money was cleared by the fishermen who put them up. Lobsters gave an average catch with not quite so many persons engaged in the business as here-

tofore. Mackerel were quite abundant in the fall, and several weirs made good hauls. The fish were of good size, and commanded good prices. The close seasons were well observed. Owing to the fishing grounds of this division being so near the boundary line, they were in years gone by over-run by United States fishermen, but this is all changed now; foreigners are kept out, and the consequences are apparent. The grounds are not uncomfortably crowded with vessels and boats, and good hauls are made by every one.

Overseer Duncan F. Campbell reports that the season, as a whole, was poor. On account of the failure of the winter school of herring, some hardships were experienced by the fishermen, especially those who have no share in the sardine weirs. Owing to the poor results realized by weirs during the past two years, there were fewer of them repaired and fished than for several seasons past. Few of those that were fished met with great success, not because of any scarcity of fish, for small herring were never more abundant, but on account of the large catches of small herring around Campo Bello and West Isles. When fish strike near Eastport and good hauls are made, boatmen will not come to St. Andrew's for them. From the appearance of things during the past season, it does not seem as if the sardine fishery was diminishing the supply of herring to any appreciable extent. Quite a run of small mackerel appeared in this division during the past season, but the fish were of a poor quality. Most of them sold fresh for canning purposes, and the rest were salted. Lobster fishing was not so good as in 1890, but the fish were much larger, and brought better prices. Several fishermen in this district object to winter lobster fishing, claiming that it is an injury to the fishery. Others claim that in the winter a larger number of female lobsters are killed than in the summer. They all agree, however, that while the size of the fish has increased the number has decreased. It is the general opinion, that it would benefit this fishery if winter lobster fishing were prohibited, and the open season made to run from 1st March to 31st July. Line fishing was fair, and the catch was disposed off for home consumption. Land-locked salmon in the Chamcook Lakes seem to increase, but they are shy and hard to raise. During the months of May and June numbers of sportsmen had good sport. Very little trouble has been had with the fishermen of this division, and but few violations of the law occurred. The presence of a steam cruiser patrolling these waters keeps unruly fishermen in check, and makes the overseer's work easier.

Overseer W. B. McLaughlin reports a good catch of all kinds of fish in his division. Cod, pollock, hake, herring and halibut were abundant, and although not quite as many men were engaged in fishing as in former years, the quantity caught was equal to that of last year, and the prices obtained were better. Lobster fishing was much better than last season, although only a small number of traps were set and fewer men were engaged in it. Very high prices were obtained for the catch during the season, with ready sales. The reappearance of mackerel schools in Grand Manan waters was of great financial benefit to the weir fishermen. More than 2,000 barrels of fine mackerel were taken and brought good prices in the markets. The herring fishery was a great success, excepting at the North Head. All the weirs fished extremely well, and nearly 2,000,000 boxes of herring were put up. Several hogsheds of them were sold fresh to sardine factories, while cargoes were sent to Gloucester and Eastport for smoking purposes. Large herring struck at Three Islands early in September, and a large fleet from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had a splendid catch till late in November of large fat fish. After leaving Three Islands, the fish struck in at White Head, and big hauls were made there, selling at \$5 per hoghead. Attention is directed to the injurious and slovenly habit of fishermen leaving their gill nets in the water day and night. This matter has been reported upon several times before, and continued observation still strengthens Overseer McLaughlin's belief that it has a most injurious effect on the inshore fisheries. Herring come inshore early in September, seek their birthplace and lie on the bottom for rest, not for feeding purposes. Winter gales drive them from Grand Manan to sheltered places near the mainland, where they hibernate on the bottom till spring, returning then to the open sea very poor in quality. While

hibernating, the herring eats nothing, and if not disturbed will scarcely move till spring. Having watched them for more than fifty years, Overseer McLaughlin recommends that Grand Manan spawning grounds and St. Andrew's Bay be set apart for herring to hibernate in and allow no gill nets to be set in these two places. During the last year that Americans were permitted to fish in our waters, a large fleet of vessels were using gill nets, and herring were pursued so fiercely that they were driven from the Bay of Fundy, and, excepting in small schools, have never returned. Gill nets break up the large schools of herring, fence them out of their favourite resorts and keep them off shore. After this is done, net fishermen will invariably hold the brush weirs responsible for the disappearance of the herring. It is therefore strongly urged that gill net fishing during day time be prohibited. The fishery regulations were well observed in this division. This was mainly due to the presence of an armed vessel continually cruising in these waters. Weir fishermen now apply for their licenses in advance of fishing or rebuilding. This is of great assistance to an overseer. Quite a number of fishermen have left this Island and settled in the United States, where most of them are faring worse.

Overseer Frank Todd reports very little change in his division. Salmon were abundant and afforded good fly fishing. This overseer went up nearly the whole length of the river by canoe and found the pools apparently well stocked with salmon. No poaching occurred above tide-water, and very little there, but to wholly prevent this illegal practice, a night watchman's services are urgently needed at the head of tide during the season. Sardine herring were abundant at Oak Bay weirs, but few were sent to the market, the distance to Eastport canneries being so great. This officer believes that the taking of so many young herring for sardine purposes will result in the near future very disastrously to our herring fisheries. The fish-ways are all in good order, and have been kept open during the season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. PRATT,
Inspector of Fisheries District No. 1.

DISTRICT No. 2.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 2, COMPRISING THE
COUNTIES OF RESTIGOUCHE, GLOUCESTER, NORTHUMBERLAND,
KENT AND WESTMORELAND, FOR THE YEAR 1891, BY INSPECTOR
R. A. CHAPMAN.

MONCTON, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

Honourable CHARLES TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1891, on the fisheries of District No. 2, in the Province of New Brunswick, with extracts from the reports of local fishery officers; also, tabulated statements giving the product and values by districts and counties, together with an estimate of the capital employed in the prosecution of these fisheries. The returns show a large increase above previous years, and compared with last year the figures are:—

1891.....	\$2,075,392 47
1890.....	1,445,194 82

An increase of 630,197 65

or upwards of forty per cent. While there has been a gain in almost every branch, it was much the largest on the coast, especially in mackerel and lobsters. The pack of the latter amounted to nearly half a million dollars, notwithstanding heavy storms during the latter part of June which so seriously damaged this fishery.

SHAD.

There is a considerable increase in this fishery, but no permanent improvement can be expected until the parent fish are protected on their way to the spawning grounds by a regulation not allowing them to be caught before the 20th June.

SALMON.

The returns show a fair increase in the catch of this fish, especially on the Miramichi. This would have been much greater, especially in the estuary of this river, but for the storm in June which tore up the nets and interfered materially with the fishing. The overseers and guardians on all the salmon rivers report large numbers of fish ascending to the spawning grounds, and the marked increase on the Miramichi for the past two years would show that the amount spent for guardianship has not been wasted.

HERRING

were abundant, as usual, just after the ice left the coast in the spring, and large quantities were taken for food and bait. Fall fishing is not prosecuted to any great extent in this district, or a much larger quantity of good fish could and ought to be taken.

SMELTS.

A very large catch of these fish is reported; nearly 900,000 lbs. more than last year. The size was good and the weather favourable for sending them to market. The revenue derived from the sale of smelts is a great boon to the inhabitants of many districts, coming as it does in the winter season when there is little or no employment.

COD.

A good catch of this staple fish was made, notwithstanding the rough weather experienced and the scarcity of bait in some localities. There seems to be no limit in the extent to which this fishery might be prosecuted.

HAKE.

The catch of hake was more than twice that of last year.

HALIBUT.

There was reported a phenomenal increase in the catch of this fish, so much so that I thought there must be some mistake. I wrote to the overseer returning the largest quantity, and he replied, that his returns were correct.

MACKEREL.

These fish were very abundant on our coasts, yielding a catch about six times larger than that of last year, and this with very little preparation on the part of the fishermen.

TROUT.

There is also a large return of trout this year, and, although the fishing has been very much better than usual, I believe that this increase may be to some extent accounted for by fuller returns.

LOBSTERS.

I have again to report a marked increase in the pack of this fish aggregating nearly one million cans, and being nearly double that of 1889. As a large number of new factories are going up this fall all along the coast, there is some danger of overfishing and no extension of time should be granted.

OYSTERS.

There is a falling off in the yield of this shell fish from last year, principally in the Caraquet beds which are being choked up by sediment and mud. This prevents the enlargement of the beds, and much spat is lost.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Overseer J. A. Verge reports the catch of salmon in the River Division about the same as that of last year in proportion to the number of nets set. The Sunday close time was generally well observed.

Overseer A. McPherson, of the Coast Division, has no improvement to report in the catch of salmon. While more fish were caught in some localities, the total weight taken is somewhat less than that of last year. The catch of lobsters was fair and owing to the better prices obtained was profitable to both fishermen and packers.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Overseer Fred. Comeau reports the catch of salmon in his district about the same as last year. Lobsters, a little better, which is undoubtedly due to a strict observance of the regulations during the past few years. There is a large increase in the catch of cod, owing to a more vigorous prosecution of this fishery.

Overseer James Hickson states that the season was a rough one on the coast of his division. The catch of salmon was about the same as that of last year. Mackerel was above the average. Cod and herring are staple fish, and it only needs a little extra expenditure and exertion to double or treble the catch at any time. The anglers report fair sport on the Nepissiguit. The shortening of the season will have a good effect.

Overseer J. D. Thériault reports fair fishing in his district.

Overseer Joseph L. Haché reports that fishing was good in his district. There was, however, a great falling off in the yield of oysters.

Overseer X. D. Albert reports very fair fishing; a large increase in cod and a larger catch of herring than last year.

Overseer Adolphe Aché states that codfishing was better than last year. Prices also ruled higher than heretofore, so that, on the whole, the fishermen have fared very well. Codfish were abundant, but bait was scarce. Mackerel were in much greater abundance than for some time past, and prices were higher. Lobsters were very abundant up to the last week in June when a big storm destroyed a large number of traps, virtually closing the fishery on the outside or Gulf shore. On the inside, they were abundant up to the close of the season and of good size; fair prices were realized.

Overseer A. Boyd states that the lobster fishery regulations were well observed during the past season by packers. The pack was much better than during the previous year. Prices also ruled higher and general satisfaction is expressed at the season's labour. The catch of codfish also exceeded that of last year and better prices were obtained. The spring herring fishery was not so good as before, but the fall catch was better. Mackerel were also more abundant. On the whole the fishermen are satisfied with their catch. The laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer Wm. Walsh reports spring herring very abundant and of good quality. There were plenty of codfish, but rough weather and scarcity of bait interfered with the catch to a great extent. Mackerel struck in abundance, and all the available boats and flats went into the business. The catch of alewives exceeded that of last year, and the fish were of very good quality. This overseer recommends a close season beginning on the 20th instead of the 30th June, as at present, as after the 20th the fish are spent and of very little value and the trout come in from the sea and are liable to be caught in the nets. He also recommends that the nets of fishermen be marked so that the fishery officer may know who the owners are. The take of smelts compares favourably with that of previous years, and the fish were of much better size. The fishery regulations were on the whole well observed.

Overseer Oliver Robichaud states that fishing in his division was good, except during the last part of June and the first part of July, when the weather became so stormy that lobster packers lost nearly all their traps. This virtually closed the fishery on the 24th June. Still there is an increase in the yield over 1890. Smelts were abundant and of large size, but fewer persons engaged in this fishery than usual. Herring were very abundant and large quantities were caught. Alewives also appeared in great numbers. There was a good catch of salmon during the first part of the season, but the storms of the latter end of June destroyed a great many nets; notwithstanding which there is an increase in the catch. Mackerel were very abundant and kept inshore for over three months so that a large quantity were caught.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Overseer P. Robichaud reports that herring were abundant this spring and that large quantities were caught for home use and bait. Codfishing was an average one. Salmon fishing very good, but owing to the big storm in June, the fishermen lost a great quantity of nets and much more time. Lobster fishing was very good; in fact, better than for many years past. The first were of good size, but during the June storm the fishermen lost the best portion of their traps. Mackerel appeared early, and in abundance. Good catches were made and remunerative prices obtained. Smelt fishing was good; these fish were of a much larger size than the year before.

Overseer J. G. Williston states that salmon were more numerous than in 1890; still the returns do not show a very great increase, owing to a very destructive storm which prevailed during the latter part of June. Mackerel were much more abundant than during the previous year; the freezers at Escuminac are all full. Alewives

appeared in great numbers. These fish have been increasing ever since seining was prohibited. Smelts appeared in great numbers and were of a much larger size than the year before. The oyster beds are still very productive, but fewer fishermen from other localities engaged in this fishing as formerly. The close season should be from 1st May to 1st October. The early fall fishing is of no benefit to the people and considerable quantities spoil. Lobsters were uncommonly plentiful and of splendid size. It is very gratifying to see this fishery coming back to what it was in the olden times. There was, however, very little fishing after the big storm of last June, when traps and rigging were so badly damaged. Packers believe in a strict enforcement of the close time and other regulations. The guardians on Bay du Vin and Black Rivers rendered valuable assistance in guarding salmon on the spawning grounds during the month of October, when these rivers were alive with fish. The regulations and close seasons were well observed.

Overseer L. H. Abbott reports an increase in the catch of salmon, which is the principal fish of his district.

Overseer Thomas Parker also reports a much larger catch of salmon in the South-west Miramichi River, one of the great spawning grounds of this fine fish.

Overseer Patrick Hogan states that the catch on the North-west Miramichi River was double that of last year and greater than for five or six years past. He also reports large numbers of salmon going up the main river and its tributaries this fall. This speaks well for the guardianship which has been maintained for the past two or three years.

KENT COUNTY.

Overseer P. L. Richard reports a very large catch of all the staple kinds of fish in his district; but as this is his first year as a fishery officer, he is not prepared to make comparisons between this and former years.

Overseer W. F. Hannah states that the average yield of his division was much better this year than last. Mackerel were very abundant and sold for remunerative prices. Lobsters show a good catch and fair size. The extension did not do much good in this district; a very large number of traps having been destroyed by storm about the end of June.

Overseer M. A. Girouard reports a good year's fishing, with a marked increase in the catch of lobsters and mackerel. The yield of oysters in Buctouche Bay was better this fall than usual.

Overseer Charles Cormier writes that fishing is in a healthy state in his division generally. Mackerel and alewives were more abundant than last year, and the close seasons and regulations were well observed.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Overseer W. B. Deacon reports as follows: In 1888, there were thirteen lobster factories in operation in my district; in 1889, fifteen; in 1890, thirty-five; this year fifty-eight, and a number of new factories are being built for next year's operations. The catch this season was fair, but I think that next year's fishing will show the heavy drain made on the fish this year. Smelts yielded fair returns.

Overseer Robert Goodwin reports that fish of all kinds were abundant in the waters of his division during the past season, although the catch may not appear large for the reason that the residents do not take advantage of this very remunerative branch of industry. Mackerel were very abundant in Bay Verte during the months of August and September. Gaspereaux or alewives are on the increase in all the rivers and creeks of this division.

Overseer Denis T. Cormier reports an increase in the catch of shad, but claims that no permanent and general improvement can be secured until a close time to 25th June has been established, in order to give the fish time to spawn before they are caught.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. CHAPMAN,

Inspector of Fisheries for District No. 2, N.B.

DISTRICT No. 3.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF DISTRICT No. 3, COMPRISING THE COUNTIES OF VICTORIA, CARLETON, YORK, SUNBURY, QUEEN'S, KING'S, ST. JOHN AND ALBERT, FOR THE YEAR 1891, BY INSPECTOR DAVID MORROW.

Oromocto, 31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the fisheries of District No. 3, New Brunswick, for the year 1891, together with condensed reports from local fishery officers and tabulated statements of products and values. The yield for the year shows an increase in value of \$24,516.94, compared with the returns of 1890. The prices of fish having been high, fishermen have had a profitable year, and in most localities have shown a disposition generally to observe the fishery regulations.

SALMON.

The returns show an increase in the catch of salmon over that of last year of 161,402 lbs. The fishermen along the St. John point out the difference between the native St. John River salmon and those from the fry planted in the river, natives of other waters. This should be ample proof of the success attending the planting of fry in the rivers and lakes of this district. Since the prohibiting of nets for the capture of salmon in non-tidal waters, a few fishermen along the River St. John will break the regulations when they get an opportunity to do so. In consequence of this, several seizures of nets were made last season. Thorough protection and strict observance of the close season under the present regulations will soon show beneficial results.

BASS.

There has been a gradual decrease in the catch of this fish for some time past. For years they came almost entirely from King's County. This year the fishery at Belle Isle Bay, formerly so productive, proved a failure. The only way of restoring this fishery to its original state appears to be complete prohibition for a number of years.

ALEWIVES.

These fish show an increase as compared with the catch of last year. The close time of Friday night until Monday morning is evidently having a beneficial effect.

SHAD.

There is an increase in the catch of shad of 325 brls. over that of last year. The bay fishery shows better results than for the past three years. Albert County returns 120 brls. as compared with 10 brls. in 1890, and 25 brls. in 1889. It is probable that on the River St. John and its tributaries, this fishery has about attained the limit of expansion; and care will have to be exercised, as far as practicable, in order that the amount of fishing does not exceed the limit of production. The steady increase of these fish caused the fishermen to increase the number of nets. This year on the Washademoak, within a distance of twenty miles there were 300 nets, when formerly from 100 to 200 would be the outside number.

PICKEREL AND PERCH.

The catch of these fish shows a slight falling off. This is owing to the fisheries not being prosecuted so energetically as heretofore. The fish are abundant, and command good prices.

COD, POLLOCK, HAKE AND HADDOCK.

There is an increase of the above-named fish in the aggregate.

HERRING.

The catch of herring is still falling off. In 1890 eighteen vessels from St. John were engaged in this fishery, which proved a failure and discouraged the fishermen. This year only five vessels have been so employed. Herring appear to have left the north shore of the Bay of Fundy, above Point Lepreaux.

LOBSTERS.

The returns show a small increase over the take of last year. This fishery which was much exhausted is now showing signs of improvement. It is being conducted with much care by the fishermen.

SYNOPSIS OF OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Overseer S. Stewart says that fish were more abundant in the bay this season than for some time past. Large numbers of small mackerel were taken. Shad was quite abundant. Fishing was not prosecuted to such an extent as formerly. The close season was fairly well observed. The fish-way at Upper Salmon River was kept open, and salmon and trout passed through. Salmon come late into the rivers of this division, and this overseer recommends that the close season for the upper part of the bay begin on the 15th of September, instead of the 15th of August.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Overseer A. G. Lindsay reports the catch of fish in this district to have been smaller than usual. Of the 126 miles of water in this district the Canadian Pacific Railway Company own about 100 miles of the best waters for fishing. They have a collector of tolls for fishing, and as a consequence fishermen mostly kept away; result, much smaller catch than usual, as every part of this district is a succession of bars on which salmon and sea trout spawn. Anything that reduces the catch on the spawning grounds ought to be gratifying with a view of restoring this river to its former place as one of the best salmon streams. An experienced and enthusiastic fly fisherman after two seasons passed on these waters assured the overseer that this district for salmon and sea trout could not be excelled.

YORK COUNTY.

Overseer Robert Orr reports that the St. Croix River, which is the boundary between the State of Maine and New Brunswick, is also, for a portion of its length, the western boundary of York County. The Americans allow no net fishing on their side, but the Canadian side is quite a resort for net fishing by United States citizens as well as by provincialists. This causes friction, and it would be as well to adopt the American idea in regard to this river, and prohibit the capture of fish by nets in the non-tidal waters. On the St. John River shad and salmon were abundant this season. This unusual quantity of salmon caused considerable illegal fishing, and several seizures of nets were made in non-tidal waters. On the portion of the Southwest Miramichi running through York County there was considerable poaching. The "Burnt Hill Salmon Club" is the only one that employs guardians. The only

way poaching can be prevented is by appointing one or two guardians to assist those employed by the clubs. The overseer should also make visits not less than once a month as far up as the county line. Two men are now at large against whom warrants were issued for violations of the law committed on this river. It is upward of a year since these warrants were issued and no arrests have yet been made. Cains River, from its confluence with the Miramichi for about 40 miles, is in Northumberland County, the remaining portion is in York. Salmon do not enter this stream to spawn until early in September; a number of salmon are speared or netted every fall. It is well known that parties formerly went through from the St. John River with nets, seining the pools. A large number of fish have been taken that way. The overseer went through last season, under instructions, to investigate this matter, but when he got there the water was high and it was near freezing time. Information was, however, obtained that convinced him that much illegal fishing is done in that section. Texas River, from its confluence with the South-west Miramichi, for one mile lies in Northumberland County, the remainder is in York. Spearing is carried on at the mouth of this river quite openly. A guardian should be placed on this river near the county line.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Overseer G. W. Hoben reports that shad and alewives are on the increase; the latter particularly were, this season, much more abundant than in ordinary years. The catch for export was much larger. Fishing in this division is on the increase and is becoming an important industry. The greatest complaint is about the close season. The harbour of St. John has one close season, and the country districts another. All along the St. John it is very difficult to keep the Friday night close time, otherwise the fishery laws are well observed. Salmon are on the increase, and these fish should be afforded all needed protection after they arrive on the spawning grounds. Bass are becoming quite scarce from overfishing in Belle Isle Bay. These fish congregate and lay there during the winter season.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Overseer I. T. Hetherington reports that shad and gaspereaux were about as abundant as last year, although the run was not so heavy, but the season lasted longer. There was a rise of water in Canaan River during shad fishing which enabled a large number of fish to reach the spawning grounds in safety. Pickerel are not so numerous nor so large as formerly. They are evidently being fished out. No net should be allowed to take them with meshes less than three inches extension measure. Trout appear to be on the increase. Eels are always abundant; they were not fished for in this division this year. Salmon have been more abundant in Washademoak Lake and Canaan River, than for years past. Warden Phillips reports them very abundant in Canaan River and several farmers living along the banks of the river, who do not fish, state that they never saw so many for a number of years in the river. A fish new to the waters is being caught at the range, which they cannot name. From what I hear they are no doubt whitefish. Shad fishing is being overdone evidently, considering the extent of the waters they frequent for the purpose of depositing spawn: there ought to be some restrictions enforced. Drifting in Washademoak Creek and the narrows should be prohibited.

KING'S COUNTY.

Overseer Samuel Goseline reports alewives abundant in the bay as well as in Darling's Lake during May, and the catch shows a slight increase over that of the previous year. Shad were about the same as last year, but neither shad nor alewives struck in such abundance as formerly. This is attributed to low water and the cold north and north-east winds which blew in May and June. Salmon did not reach their spawning grounds until the heavy rains of the latter part of August gave them a chance to do so, and there were not as many as last year. The salmon fry in the

streams this season was nearly double that of the last five years. In other kinds of fish, there was no perceptible difference. The principal abuses in this division arise from sawdust and mill rubbish. Long nets are used as seines in Darling's Lake to sweep the coves, landing the fish on the beach. This spawning ground should be closed against fishing during the season.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Overseer Jos. O'Brien reports an increase in nearly every kind of fish in his division. Salmon were abundant and prices good. This was a great boon to the fishermen. Alewives show better than during last year; 1,500 barrels were sold for bait. These fish sold well; shad fishing was good. Lobsters show an increase over last year and better prices prevailed. Fishermen comply better with the regulations than formerly. They see the advantage of it. Line fishing was good, although bait was scarce through the season. The herring fishery was a great failure in winter and summer. The prospect is not reassuring for the coming winter. The destruction of young fish down the bay and the high rate of inspection drove the fine fleet of fishing vessels off the waters. It is to be hoped that the Department will make some regulation to prevent this wholesale destruction of herring, or it will soon be something of the past. A regulation to prevent weirs from destroying young alewives is much needed.

Guardian Splane, of Pisarinco, says the number of boats fishing for salmon from Partridge Island to Dipper Harbour is about 80. They averaged a good season's catch. Fall shad fishing commenced about the 1st of August; there are from 12 to 15 boats engaged in this fishery, from the Island to Musquash. This was a good fall for shad fishing, and the above boats caught from 40,000 to 50,000, while the season lasted. The opinion of the fishermen is that no spring shad are caught on their way back from spawning, they would easily know them as they would be poor and slim; all the fall fish are plump and very fat.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DAVID MORROW,
Inspector of Fisheries District No. 3.

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 1.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in District No. 1, of the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year 1891.

No.	District No. 1.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.							
		Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, frozen, per 100.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.		
		Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.								
<i>Charlott County.</i>																					
1	West Isles.....	7	126	3050	31	246	9840	268	3400	79	35350	2256	1128	445	669	.....	89535			
2	St. Croix.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	450	60	75	5	1000	.....	400	111	20	.....	1500
3	Magaguadavic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Passamaquoddy.....	1	18	300	3	70	2100	80	150	28	8400	858	858	233	.....	.....	1000		
5	Beaver Harbour.....	21	250	10500	84	157	3925	200	17400	76	8000	2260	1635	532	2036	.....	28850			
6	Grand Manan.....	14	270	5000	40	450	40000	565	17000	33	33000	3000	3000	2000	10000	1000000	1854000				
7	Campo Bello.....	21	339	8700	82	140	6259	206	8765	31	12400	866	389	513	7000	2616	228100				
Totals.....		64	1003	27550	240	1068	62574	1319	30814	252	98350	9240	7070	400	7000	15341	2202985				

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c., District No. 1, of Province of New Brunswick, in the Year 1891.—*Concluded.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickrel, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Sardines, hds.	LoBSTERS, tons.	LoBSTERS, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.			Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.
122½	4526	3137	3021	1402	3500	500	4500	1500	5	15206	70	3169	8	450	200	140,662 50	Canadian, West Indian and United States markets.			
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4500	1500	5	178	.....	300	9	.....	.....	4,307 50	
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	2243	47	.....	.....	.....	2000	18,338 00	
5545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	12069	137	4855	75	2000	.....	149,733 50	
1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	3000	260	21000	.....	.....	5000	718,120 00	
1221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919	39	9054	.....	1310	207	158,409 69	
20045	22764	25892	27280	8730	132000	7000	4900	1500	5	33615	553	38669	92	11760	7407	1,189,841 19				
105
Home consumption, clams and canned goods.....																		90,136 00		
Total value.....																		1,274,977 19		

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick, for the Year 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....Lbs.	400	0	20	80	00
Mackerel, fresh, for canning.....Hgd.s.	242	8	00	1,936	00
do salt.....Brls.	3,834	14	00	53,676	00
do canned.....Cans.	7,000	0	12	840	00
Herring.....Brls.	15,341	4	50	69,034	50
do frozen, per 100.....No.	1,000,000	0	75	7,500	00
do smoked.....Boxes.	2,202,985	0	25	550,746	25
Alewives.....Brls.	105	4	50	472	50
Cod.....Cwt.	20,095	4	50	90,427	50
do tongues and sounds.....Brls.	12	10	00	120	00
Pollock.....Cwt.	22,764	3	00	68,292	00
Hake....."	25,872	3	00	77,616	00
do sounds.....Lbs.	27,280	0	75	20,460	00
Haddock.....Cwt.	8,730	3	50	30,555	00
Halibut.....Lbs.	132,000	0	10	13,200	00
Trout....."	7,000	0	10	700	00
Frost fish....."	2,300	0	05	115	00
Flounders....."	11,000	0	05	550	00
Smelt....."	4,900	0	05	245	00
Pickarel....."	1,500	0	05	75	00
Eels.....Brls.	5	10	00	50	00
Sardines.....Hgd.s.	33,615	4	50	151,267	50
do canned.....Cans.	400,000	0	05	20,000	00
Finnan haddies, canned....."	20,000	0	12	2,400	00
Lobsters.....Tons.	533	40	00	22,120	00
do canned.....Cans.	31,056	0	14	4,347	84
Fish oil.....Galls.	38,669	0	40	15,467	60
do guano.....Tons.	92	25	00	2,300	00
do used as bait.....Brls.	11,760	0	50	5,880	00
do do manure....."	7,407	0	50	3,703	50
do consumed in each district.....Cwt.	16,000	4	00	64,000	00
Clams.....Brls.	300	6	00	1,800	00
Total, 1891.....				1,279,977	19
do 1890.....				1,062,756	10
Increase.....				217,221	09

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, &c., engaged in the Fisheries of District No. 1, New Brunswick.

Material.	Value.		Total.
	\$	cts.	
64 Vessels, 1,003 tons.....	27,550	00	226,388 00
1,068 Boats.....	62,574	00	
50,326 Fathoms of nets.....	30,844	00	
252 Weirs.....	98,350	00	
9,240 Lobster traps.....	7,070	00	
2 Sardine and lobster factories combined.....	4,000	00	282,566 00
1 Fertilizing factory.....	40,000	00	
3 Ice-houses.....	750	00	
965 Smoke and fish-houses with fixtures.....	148,261	00	
84 Oil presses with fixtures.....	5,295	00	
327 Trawls.....	13,760	00	
218 Weir seines.....	70,500	00	
Total value.....			508,954 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material; Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in District No. 2, Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1891.

District.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.													
	Vessels.		Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Soups, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	
	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.												Value.
<i>Restigouche Co.</i> Dalhousie to head of tide,	32		480		32	7500								39080		22000		200			120			
	100		1500		150	15500			5	100	3500	300	87800		22000			200			120			
	132		1980		182	23000			5	100	3500	300	126880		22000			200			120			
<i>Gloucester Co.</i> Petit Rocher,	450		6700	1200	15000		10500			2	40	1500	1500	50000			10	40000	4000		5000			
	270		5100	510	15787		15043			13	300	9800	9800	360996			840		3500		225	6000		
	2	64	1000	8	240	4000	675	6000	1800	2	5000			18070			800		3200		3900			
	50		15000	150	3100	2000			16	400							120		2000		6800	3		
	36	120	36000	286	6200	4800			4	100	1500	1500			800	400		10900		13602	7			
	15	174	34800	579	2800	1900			35	700	1000	1000	4000			150	2400	1340		5000				
	24	293	14300	78	143	11235	324	9700	4800		2	60	10300	10300			504	12500	5079		9300			
	10	96	4800	200	1200							9600	2880	7500			450		400		3840			
	6	210	7300	450	17500	1050			80	2400	500	300	12800			2440	1441	2400	2600		570	1800	10	
	14	65	1300	146	3200	3200			58	580	3400	3400	16240			480	170	9520	3500		560	1800		
	Total	47	653	27200	167	1818	126835	4520	81687	2	5000	210	4580	44590	37670	469606		3720	4885	60820	36519		1355	38002	20

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2—Continued.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.													FISH PRODUCTS.					VALUE.				
	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bas, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as man-ure, brls.
<i>Restigouche Co.</i>																							
Dalhousie to head of tide..								10000															
Dalhousie to Belle-dune								1000				10000						6	70500		400	200	
Totals								11000				10000						6	70500		400	200	
<i>Gloucester Co.</i>																							
Petit Rocher.....								3000				6000									1600	7000	
Bathurst, &c.....								5000				200000									2600		
Grande Anse.....												14000			15	1150					3800	1200	
Upper Caraquet.....	1133	500	200	1000				500				5000				24	45		62573		2600	1500	
Caraquet.....	2266	1000	310	240000						10		48000							18000		2000	5000	
Shippegan.....	2000	3200	100	1000								3720							148300		1700	5000	
Shippegan Island.....	430	800	207																233424		3000	1700	
Miscou.....	20											96000							7200		42000	200	
Pokemouche.....	112	120	125	575				3000	7500			58000			25				49400		1500	3280	
Tracadie.....	780	420	1060	1200	250	30	220	2800	1400	12	2500			20	70				380	45	1100	120	
Totals.....	6741	6040	2002	243775	250	30	6220	10200	8900	22	2500	430720			110	1174	45	909987		22260	23300	20500	

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2—Continued.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.					FISHING MATERIAL.					KINDS OF FISH.														
	Vessels.			Boats.		Nets.		Wairs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.												Value.
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>																									
Neguac Tabusintae, &c.					110	23500	220	11600	4700		107	3200	2600	99736		200			3000	2000	260	500			
Bay du Vin, &c.	4	90	1550	9	150	4000	400	45964	45964		191	5730	7000	134260		450			1390	1850	240	400			
Chatham, &c.	6	213	6390	35	120	2400	120	8844	8844		343	11905		95000	150	446			109		400	310			
South-west Miramichi								1100	1100	40	3200			66980	1880						826				
North-west Miramichi								1136	1136					41520							800				
Totals.	10	303	7940	44	380	29900	740	68644	61744	40	3200	641	20835	9600	437496	2030	1096		4409	3850	2686	1210			
<i>Kent Co.</i>																									
Hartcourt, &c.					5	175	15		7000			120	4000	12000	36500		3500	1000	6000		130	3000	35	120	
St. Louis, &c.					170	7000	480	10000	5350			91	3400	7900	12500		890	6000	8940		1290	2940	21		
Richibucto, &c.	6	103	3000	24	198	7920	396	14800	6320			202	5756	9208	9208		2759	8400	2404		1330	80		58	
Buctouche, &c.					236	4750	372	16535	6310			47	940	5400	5400		200	668	2500		480	215			
Cocagne					200	5084	400	12000	6000																
Totals.	6	103	3000	24	809	24925	1663	53355	24660			460	14096	34508	49000		7349	16068	19844		3230	6235		178	

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2.—Continued.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.					
	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>																								
Naguac Tabasintac, &c.	140			400				2000				472300				150			49840	500		900	1500	75,219 80
Bay du Vin &c.	400		100	2000		100		1000	50000		50000	624745				30	10000		144000	140	250	3000	1000	143,917 75
Chatham, &c.								2000	160000		9000	960000				13	700					300	4000	90,289 50
South-west Miramichi								1600																17,649 00
North-west Miramichi						25		7000								33								13,184 00
Totals.	540		100	2400		125		13600	210000		59000	2057045				226	10700		193840	640	250	4200	6500	340,260 05
<i>Kent Co.</i>																								
Hartcourt, &c.	2100	2000	245	1500		15	1000	11000	4500		3700	475400	8000		100	100		320000	1150		2800			1,100 00
St. Louis, &c.	3300	6600	1500	2400		10	1300	1750	8400		28000	697000	2500		240	440		280000	780		2140	400		183,082 50
Richibucto, &c.	360	380					450	1878	3750		19375	321550			58	1910		276520	249		3460			179,235 00
Buctouche, &c.			100				250	900	6500		1000	133100			50	560		274144	75		2750			126,098 21
Cocagne.	25						3000	20528	23150		52075	1627250	8000	2500	448		3010		1150673	2254		11150	400	69,532 82
Totals.	5785	8980	1845	3900		25																		559,048 53

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2—Continued.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.				FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.															
	Vessels.		Boats.		Nets.		Weirs, Smelt Nets		Lobster Traps.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.	Herring, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollock, cwt.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.																
Westmorland Co. Shediac & Botsford. Westmorland and Sackville, Dorchester, &c., Total																										
											400			150	1920	10000		100	20							
											1250			25		2500	800	600								
											2728					50			30							
											4378			175	1920	12550	800	700	50							
Grand total for Dis- trict No. 3.	63	1059	38140	235	3892	196030	8622	251086	177837	44	8280	1481	42911	127198	113198	1087360	2030	25720	13505	84808	73522	4650	7971	65617	76	178

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 2—Continued.

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

District.	KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.					
	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Frost fish, lbs.	Squid, brls.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	
Westmorland Co.							1200	800	6000	40	2000	434000				150	50	200	974064			6854	1000	227,162 36
Shediac & Botsford, Westmorland and Sackville.							500	1100	5000			110617				6		2				1500	300	26,210 85
Dorchester, &c.							735	1000																8,555 60
Total							1055	2000	11000	40	2000	544617				156	50	202	974064			8354	1300	261,928 81
Grand total for Dis- trict No. 3.	13066	15020	3947	250075	250	1235	10920	58228	253050	62	115575	4669632	8000	2520	940	14934	253	3299064		25154	295	47404	28900	2,075,392 47

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in District No. 2 New Brunswick, for the Year, 1891.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs.	1,087,360	0 20	217,472 00
do smoked.....	"	2,030	0 20	406 00
do in cans.....	"	25,720	0 15	3,858 00
Mackerel.....	Brls.	13,505	14 00	189,070 00
do.....	Lbs.	84,808	0 12	10,176 96
Herring.....	Brls.	73,522	4 50	330,849 00
do smoked.....	Boxes.	4,650	0 25	1,162 50
Alewives.....	Brls.	7,971	4 50	35,869 50
Cod.....	Cwts.	65,617	4 50	295,276 50
Cod tongues and sound.....	Brls.	76	10 00	760 00
Pollock.....	Cwts.	178	3 00	534 00
Hake.....		13,066	3 00	31,198 00
do sounds.....	Lbs.	15,020	0 75	11,265 00
Haddock.....	Cwts.	3,947	3 50	13,814 50
Halibut.....	Lbs.	250,075	0 10	25,007 50
Sturgeon.....	"	250	0 10	25 00
Shad.....	Brls.	1,235	10 00	12,350 00
Bass.....	Lbs.	10,920	0 06	655 20
Trout.....	"	58,228	0 10	5,822 80
Frostfish.....	"	253,050	0 05	12,652 50
Squid.....	Brls.	62	4 00	248 00
Flounders.....	Lbs.	115,575	0 05	5,778 75
Smelts.....	"	4,669,632	0 05	233,481 60
Pickarel.....	"	8,000	0 05	400 00
Perch.....	"	2,520	0 03	75 60
Eels.....	Brls.	940	10 00	9,400 00
Oysters.....	"	14,934	3 00	44,802 00
Lobsters.....	Tons.	253	40 00	10,120 00
do.....	Cans.	3,299,064	0 14	461,868 96
Fish oil.....	Galls.	25,154	0 40	10,061 60
do guano.....	Tons.	295	25 00	7,375 00
do as bait.....	Brls.	47,404	1 50	71,106 00
do as manure.....	"	28,900	0 50	14,450 00
Total.....				2,075,392 47

NUMBER and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Weirs, Traps, &c., engaged in the Fisheries in District No. 2, New Brunswick, in the Year, 1891.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
63 Vessels (aggregate tonnage 1,059).....	38,140 00	
3,892 Boats.....	196,030 00	
251,086 Fathoms nets.....	177,837 00	
44 Weirs.....	8,280 00	
1,481 Smelt nets.....	42,911 00	
127,198 Lobsters traps.....	113,198 00	
2 Mackerel traps.....	2,000 00	578,396 00
8 Salmon and Mackerel Canneries.....	3,500 00	
143 Lobster Factories.....	138,500 00	
40 Freezers.....	40,000 00	
80 Ice Houses.....	15,000 00	
10 Smoke Houses and fixtures.....	2,500 00	
5 Oil presses and fixtures.....	600 00	
		200,100 00
Total.....		778,496 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued—District No. 3.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in District No. 3, of the Province of New Brunswick, in the Year 1891.

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.		KINDS OF FISH.						VALUE.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.						Value.		
<i>Victoria County.</i> Rivers St. John, Madawaska and Tobique.	\$	50	500	240	240	\$	2,000	25	8,000	1,000	1,000	10	\$ cts. 1,630 00
<i>Carleton County.</i> Head waters of Miramichi Victoria county line to York county line. Totals.	14	280	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
	25	300	500	250	.....	6,000	40	8,000	.....	.....	5	2,450 00
	39	580	500	250	.....	7,000	40	18,000	.....	.....	5	3,650 00
<i>York County.</i> St. Croix river and lakes. Magaguadavic stream and lakes. York county line to Sunbury county line. South-West Miramichi. Totals.	45	1,300	2,000	800	.....	4,000	.....	6,000	7,500	5,000	10	2,025 00
	1,000	.....	.....	.....	100 00
	50	1,000	2,500	1,000	.....	15,000	110	.....	1,000	.....	.....	4,150 00
	10	200	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00
	105	2,500	4,500	1,800	.....	22,500	110	11,000	8,500	5,000	10	7,375 00

NEW BRUNSWICK—District No. 3—Continued.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, &c.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.								VALUE.				
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Alewives, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.		Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, brls.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.											Value.
Sunbury County.	1	12	130	3	20	200	40	1,000	500	100	460	45	400	400	10,000	\$ cts.
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	500	400	800	462	10	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	3,080 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	15	400	200	.....	126	25	200	200	4,000	.....	.....	2,389 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	300	300	.....	110	.....	500	500	6,000	1,000	.....	1,037 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	120	15	300	300	.....	40	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	875 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	640	110	2,500	1,700	900	1,198	80	.....	1,700	21,000	1,000	.....	240 00
Totals.....	1	12	130	3	58	640	110	2,500	1,700	900	1,198	80	.....	1,700	21,000	1,000	.....	7,621 00
Queen's County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	400	200	.....	40	30	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	480 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	350	150	.....	50	15	.....	.....	6,000	500	.....	425 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50	10	200	100	250	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	622 50
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	15	400	200	650	30	25	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	540 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	20	450	250	100	85	30	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	727 50
	1	12	120	3	210	3,150	420	13,500	5,400	.....	1,155	735	1,000	1,300	45,000	4,500	.....	15,122 50
Totals.....	1	12	120	3	255	3,600	505	15,300	6,300	1,000	1,395	845	1,000	1,300	53,000	5,000	.....	17,917 50
King's County.	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	560	71	3,040	1,175	15,300	1,200	177	14,089	500	29,000	500	.....	12,635 34
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	125	.....	600	3,000	500	.....	1,757 50
	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	560	71	3,040	1,175	15,300	1,235	302	14,089	1,100	32,000	500	5	14,392 84
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	560	71	3,040	1,175	15,300	1,235	302	14,089	1,100	32,000	500	5	14,392 84

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of District No. 3, New Brunswick.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.
		\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh..	Lbs. 229,660	0	20	45,932 00
Mackerel.....	Brls. 40	14	00	560 00
Herring.....	" 2,070	4	50	9,315 00
do smoked.....	Boxes. 40,100	"	25	10,025 00
Alewives.....	Brls. 14,328	4	50	64,476 00
Cod.....	Cwt. 1,138	4	50	5,121 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	Brls. 18	10	00	180 00
Pollock.....	Cwt. 1,440	3	00	4,320 00
Hake.....	" 1,445	3	00	4,335 00
Haddock.....	" 1,215	3	50	4,252 50
Halibut.....	Lbs. 200	0	10	20 00
Shad.....	Brls. 4,722	10	00	47,220 00
Bass.....	Lbs. 15,089	0	06	905 04
Trout.....	" 44,700	0	10	4,470 00
Pickarel.....	" 115,500	0	05	5,775 00
Perch.....	" 12,500	0	03	375 00
Eels.....	Brls. 125	10	00	1,250 00
Lobsters.....	Tons. 116	40	00	4,640 00
Fish Oil.....	Galls. 648	0	40	259 20
Fish used as bait.....	Brls. 1,500	1	50	2,250 00
Total, 1891.....				215,681 04
do 1890.....				191,104 10
Increase.....				24,576 94

RECAPITULATION by Counties, showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.— **New Brunswick—Continued.**

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.	
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Smelt Nets.		Lobster Traps.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.		
Restigouche	47	653	27200	167	132	1980	23000	23000	...	...	5	100	3500	3000
Gloucester	10	303	7940	44	1818	126835	81687	55743	2	5000	270	4580	44590	37570
Northumberland	6	103	3000	24	809	29990	740	68644	40	3200	641	20835	9600	9600
Kent .....	...	...	...	...	753	12300	53355	24925	...	...	460	14096	34508	32928
Westmorland .....	...	...	...	...	3	130	24400	12390	2	80	165	3300	35000	30000
Albert	5	100	2000	200	268	9320	500	175	2	50	...	...	600	...
St. John .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	132120	99069	28	10500	...	...	4080	4080
King's	1	12	120	3	56	560	3040	1175	...	...	...	...	15300	...
Queen's	1	12	130	3	58	3600	15300	6300	...	...	...	...	1000	...
Sunbury	1	12	130	3	58	640	2500	1700	...	...	...	...	900	...
York .....	...	...	...	...	105	2500	4500	1800	...	...	...	...	22500	...
Carleton .....	...	...	...	...	39	580	500	250	...	...	...	...	7000	...
Victoria .....	...	...	...	...	50	500	75	240	...	...	...	...	2000	...
Charlotte	64	1003	27550	240	1068	62574	50326	30844	252	9835	...	...	400	...
Totals	134	2186	67940	681	5794	276454	460112	319381	326	117180	1481	42911	140518	124348
													1317420	2030

RECAPITULATION by Counties, showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—
New Brunswick—Continued.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.																
	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, frozen, per 100.	Herring, smoked, in boxes.	Alwives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollock, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Hake, Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bas, lbs.
Restigouche	22000			200				120						243775			
Gloucester	3720	4885	66820	36519				58002	20		6741	6040	2002	2400	250	30	6220
Northumberland		1096		4409		3850		2686	1210		540		100	3900		125	
Kent		7349	16008	19844				3230	56	178	5785	8980	1845			25	3000
Westmorland		175	1920	12550		800	700	50								1035	1700
Albert		40		35		100		10						200	120	120	
St. John				2035		40000	10500	1128	18	1440	1400		1215			3200	
King's							1235				45					302	14089
Queen's							1395									845	1000
Sunbury							1198									110	
York								80								40	
Carleton																25	
Victoria																	
Charlotte		3834	7000	15341	1000000	2202985	105	20095	12	22764	25872	27280	8750	132000			
Totals	25720	17379	91808	90333	1000000	2247735	22404	86350	106	24382	40383	42300	13892	382275	250	5357	26009

RECAPITULATION by Counties, showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—
New Brunswick—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.		
	Trout, lbs.	Frost Fish, lbs.	Squid, barrels.	Flounders, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Perch, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Sardines, hgs.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, tons.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as man-ure, barrels.
Restigouche	11000	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	70500	.....	.....	400	200	42,526 00
Gloucester	10200	8900	22	2500	430720	.....	20	110	.....	1174	45	909987	22260	.....	23300	20500	871,629 08
Northumberland	13600	210000	.....	59000	2057045	.....	.....	226	.....	10700	.....	193840	640	250	4200	6500	340,200 05
Kent	20528	23150	.....	52075	1627250	8000	2500	448	.....	3010	.....	1150673	2254	.....	11150	400	559,048 53
Westmorland	2900	11000	40	2000	544617	.....	.....	156	.....	50	202	974064	.....	.....	8854	1300	261,928 81
Albert	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,307 50
St. John	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	116	.....	648	.....	1500	.....	160,787 20
King's	1100	.....	.....	.....	32000	500	500	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,392 84
Queen's	1300	.....	.....	.....	.....	53000	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,917 50
Sunbury	1700	.....	.....	.....	21000	1000	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,621 00
York	11000	.....	.....	.....	8500	5000	5000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,375 00
Carleton	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,650 00
Victoria	8000	.....	.....	.....	1000	1000	1000	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,630 00
Charlotte	7000	2300	.....	11000	4900	1500	.....	5	33615	.....	553	31056	38669	92	11760	7407	1,279,977 19
Totals	109928	253350	62	126575	4674532	125000	15020	1070	33615	14934	922	3330120	64471	387	60664	36307	3,571,050 70

RECAPITULATION of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of the Whole Province of New Brunswick, 1891.

Kinds of Fish.		Prices.		Quantity.	Value.		Total.
		\$	cts.		\$	cts.	
Salmon, fresh.....	Lbs.	0	20	1,317,420	263,484	00	267,748 00
do smoked.....	do	0	20	2,030	406	00	
do in cans.....	do	0	15	25,720	3,858	00	
Mackerel, salted.....	Brls.	14	00	17,379	243,306	00	256,258 96
do in cans.....	Lbs.	0	12	91,808	11,016	96	
do fresh.....	Hgds.	8	00	242	1,936	00	
Herring, salted.....	Brls.	4	50	90,933	409,198	50	978,632 25
do fresh, frozen.....	per 100	0	75	1,000,000	7,500	00	
do smoked.....	Bxs.	0	25	2,247,735	561,933	75	
Alewives.....	Brls.	4	50	22,404	.....	.....	100,818 00
Cod.....	Cwt.	4	50	86,850	390,825	00	391,885 00
Cod tongues and sounds.....	Brls.	10	00	106	1,060	00	
Haddock.....	Cwt.	3	50	13,892	.....	.....
Pollock.....	do	3	00	24,382	.....	.....	48,622 00
Hake.....	do	3	00	40,383	121,149	00	73,146 00
do Sounds.....	Lbs.	0	75	42,300	31,725	00	155,274 00
Haddies, finnan, in cans.....	do	0	12	20,000	2,400	00	
Halibut.....	do	0	10	382,275	.....	.....
Sturgeon.....	do	0	10	250	.....	.....	38,227 50
Shad.....	Brls.	10	00	5,957	.....	.....	25 00
Bass.....	Lbs.	0	06	26,009	.....	.....	59,570 00
Trout.....	do	0	10	109,928	.....	.....	1,560 54
Frost fish.....	do	0	05	255,350	.....	.....	10,992 80
Squid.....	Brls.	4	00	62	.....	.....	12,967 50
Flounders.....	Lbs.	0	05	126,575	.....	.....	248 00
Snelts.....	do	0	05	4,674,532	.....	.....	6,328 75
Pickarel.....	do	0	05	125,000	.....	.....	233,726 60
Perch.....	do	0	03	15,020	.....	.....	6,250 00
Eels.....	Brls.	10	00	1,070	.....	.....	450 60
Sardines.....	Hgds.	4	50	33,615	151,267	50	10,700 00
do in cans.....	Lbs.	0	05	400,000	20,000	00	171,267 50
Oysters.....	Brls.	3	00	14,934	.....	.....
Clams.....	do	6	00	300	.....	.....
Lobsters, in cans.....	Lbs.	0	14	3,330,120	466,216	80	44,802 00
do alive or fresh.....	Tons.	40	00	922	36,880	00	1,800 00
Fish oil.....	Galls.	0	40	64,471	.....	.....	503,096 80
do as bait.....	Brls.	.....	.....	60,664	.....	.....	25,788 40
do as manure.....	do	0	50	36,307	.....	.....	79,236 00
do guano.....	Tons.	25	00	387	.....	.....	18,153 50
Home consumption in Dist. No. 1, not included above.....							9,675 00
Total for 1891.....							64,000 00
do 1890.....							3,571,050 70
Increase.....							2,699,055 02
							871,995 68

TABLE showing the value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, etc., engaged in the Fisheries of New Brunswick, with approximate value of other fishing material, not included in the Statistical Returns, 1891.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Total Value.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
134 vessels, 2,186 tons.....	67,940 00	
5,794 boats.....	276,454 00	
460,112 fathoms of nets.....	319,381 00	
326 weirs.....	117,180 00	
2 mackerel traps.....	2,000 00	
1,481 smelt nets.....	42,911 00	
		825,866 00
140,518 lobster traps.....	124,348 00	
143 lobster factories.....	138,500 00	
		262,848 00
8 fish canneries.....	3,500 00	
2 sardine factories.....	4,000 00	
327 trawls.....	13,760 00	
218 seines.....	70,500 00	
40 freezers.....	40,000 00	
83 ice-houses.....	15,756 00	
965 smoke and fish-houses, with fixtures.....	150,761 00	
89 oil presses, with fixtures.....	5,895 00	
1 fertilizer factory.....	40,000 00	
		344,166 00
Total.....		1,432,880 00

STATEMENT OF MEN ENGAGED FISHING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Men in vessels.....	681
Fishermen in boats.....	11,541
Total.....	12,222

APPENDIX C.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR 1891,
BY INSPECTOR EDWARD HACKETT.

TIGNISH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the fisheries of Prince Edward Island for the year 1891, with tabulated statements, giving catch and values by counties. These statements show that the total value of the catch during the season just closed amounts to the sum of \$1,238,733.81, being an increase over the year 1890 of \$197,624.61. There has been a steady increase in the value of the catch in this district for the last four years, as may be seen on reference to the following table:—

Year.	Value of catch.
1888.....	\$ 876,862 74
1889.	886,430 84
1890.....	1,041,109 20
1891	1,238,733 81

This appreciable increase proves beyond doubt that the valuable fisheries of our coastal waters are under wise regulations and careful protection, being restored to their original state of productiveness.

Notwithstanding the severe winter of 1891, the spring opened early, and fishermen at many points around the coast had traps set and lobsters landed in the last week of April, which may be looked upon as an early date to commence this fishery.

The lobster fishery was prosecuted with great energy, and shows an increase of 1,253,620 lbs. over last season.

Herring struck the coast about the middle of May, but at several places these fish did not appear in their usual abundance, consequently in a number of cases fishermen could not secure bait, thereby rendering that article scarce during the season. Codfishing was not prosecuted with vigour, owing to two causes—scarcity of bait and scarcity of cod. This fish was not abundant, and the catch shows a falling off of 1,912 cwts. as compared with 1890.

Mackerel show an increase of 650 barrels over the previous year. These fish were not so large nor so fat as in 1890, and the prices realized were not so high. Oysters show an increase of 5,827 barrels. This fishery, although actively prosecuted, continues very productive, the beds in Richmond Bay showing no signs of exhaustion. More extended details in connection with the different branches of fishing on the coastal waters and in the inland fisheries are given below.

HERRING.

The herring fishery of this district, while of no great importance from a commercial point of view, is yet of immense value, affording, as it does generally, an ample supply of bait for the lobster and mackerel fisheries. This season the fish were not so abundant on certain parts of the northern coast as in years past, and, as a result, bait was scarce and difficult to obtain. This fact materially affected the lobster fishery, and several packers closed their factories about the end of June, as they could not afford to pay the high prices asked for bait. The run of fish known as "spring herring" is small and thin, and they are not put up for export.

Schools of large fat fish strike the coast in the fall, but little or no attention is paid to them, as the fishermen prefer to follow mackerel, &c.

LOBSTERS.

Lobster fishing was most successfully prosecuted in the waters of this district during the season just closed.

This valuable crustacean was found in great abundance at all points around the coast. During the early part of the season they were of good size, and in excellent condition for packing, but towards the 15th of July they began to run small and became inferior in quality. The ice left the coast early and some lobsters were landed at Miminigash, on the north side, on the 29th of April. The factories generally commenced packing about the 10th of May, which is considered an early date inside the Gulf. High prices, and the prospect of a good season's fishing, induced people to make large preparations and considerable additions were made to the plant. One hundred and forty-two factories were in operation, as against ninety-eight in 1890, being an increase of fifty-four factories. About 138,000 traps were used, an increase of 42,000 over the previous year. The quantity canned was 3,670,414 lbs. as against 2,416,794 lbs. in 1890; an increase of 1,253,620 lbs. The production per trap, was equal to $26\frac{1}{2}$ one-pound cans, or about $11\frac{1}{2}$ one-pound cans more per trap than in 1890. This slight increase per trap, is undoubtedly due to the fifteen days extension of the season which was taken advantage of by about eighty packers on the south side. It is evident that if all the factories had closed on the 15th of July, as was done in 1890, the production per trap would have been much less than during the previous year. This shows that the fishery, while improving under the shortened fishing season and increased protection, cannot stand the enormous drain put upon it by the use of so large a number of traps. At the present time, extensive preparations are being made for next season, and I estimate that at least fifty more factories will be in operation in 1892, than in 1891. This will bring the number of factories to 200, working altogether about 200,000 traps. Averaging six lobsters to fill a one pound can, about 22,000,000 lobsters were killed during the season just closed, to make up the total pack. With the increased appliances to be used in 1892, and allowing each trap to capture the same number of lobsters as in 1891; at least 30,000,000 will be required to supply the canneries next season.

The fecundity of the lobster is amazing; each female it is said, producing from twelve to twenty thousand eggs in a season, thus hatching out tens of millions of young lobsters around our shores each year. Under these circumstances, one would suppose it to be almost impossible to exhaust the fishery. Experience, however, has proved the contrary, and as the lobster fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was very much depleted by overfishing a few years ago, great care will be required in the future to prevent it relapsing into the same condition. In this connection, I note with pleasure, the proposed new regulations which are intended to bring this valuable fishery more directly under the control of the officers of your department.

COD.

Cod shows a falling off of 1,912 cwts. as compared with the previous year. Cod were scarce in this district during the whole season. This may be attributed chiefly to the want of bait, but the fish also were not in their usual abundance, which no doubt accounts for the deficiency in the catch. This fishery is not actively pursued, fishermen preferring to follow the mackerel and other fisheries.

MACKEREL.

There is nothing special to note in connection with this fishery; the catch being only slightly in advance of last year. There is a decrease in the quantities taken in Queen's and King's Counties, but Prince County shows an increase. Mackerel is a very unsteady and erratic fish, and it is difficult to account for their presence in large bodies at any particular place. The fish were not so large nor so fat as in 1890, and lower prices prevailed. Fish did not school on the surface and seining therefore proved a failure. Hook and line fishermen were fairly successful, especially in the vicinity of Tignish and Nail Pond, in Prince County, where some good catches were made. The rapid decline of this fishery has led to much speculation as to the cause of it. Fishermen and others who have studied the question attribute the falling off to the use of purse seines and gill nets. The Act passed at the last session of Parliament prohibiting the use of purse seines in our territorial waters, is favourably viewed by almost all parties interested, and it is hoped that further action will be taken shortly to restrict the use of gill nets in the mackerel fishery.

OYSTERS.

Oysters show an increase of 5,827 barrels over last year. This fishery was vigorously prosecuted and proved very successful. Stormy weather about the last of October prevented fishing for awhile, but this had the effect of increasing the demand and raising prices, thus eventually benefitting the fishermen. The oyster fishery has exhibited no change for some years past, the beds in Richmond Bay, Grand River, and the Narrows yielding the usual quantity, although incessantly raked during the fishing season. The product is sold in the other Provinces of Canada, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec.

Fishing through the ice is becoming an established industry here and if allowed to continue, will result in great injury to the fishery. This practice has only been introduced within the last few years, and its bad effects are not yet apparent. There is a strong feeling against this mode of fishing, entertained by those who are interested in the preservation of the beds.

Mr. Venantius S. Gillis, one of the most intelligent guardians on Richmond Bay, writing me a few days ago on this subject, states:—

"I have also to state that as soon as the ice on Richmond Bay was strong enough to bear a person, there were several crowds out oyster fishing.

"The method used in winter fishing destroys the ground, so far as oysters are concerned, for a great many years, if not for ever. They use a machine, like a common hand rake, with curved iron teeth in the head and with a handle about forty feet long. With this they scrape the bottom in a circle all around the hole cut in the ice, bring mud, oysters, &c., in a heap directly under the opening, and then fish the oysters up with the common tongs or rakes. To tear up the bottom in this way destroys the oysters. The oyster grounds should be rigidly protected, as the oysters are a large revenue to poor people and others. The season for fishing is too long and will, in a very few years, exhaust the beds by over fishing. The only way, I can see, that they can be saved, is to stop the winter fishing and extend the close season until the 1st of October in each year. I have been speaking to several of the fishermen and they concur in the same idea."

In addition to the destruction complained of by Mr. Gillis, large quantities of immature oysters are destroyed each year. These small oysters are landed by the fishermen, and being unfit for export, are rejected by the buyers, and thrown in heaps to rot. I would earnestly recommend that a regulation be adopted by the department, fixing a minimum size, under which no oysters should be landed, also one prohibiting winter fishing.

Several of the foreshores on the bays and rivers of this province, where oysters at one time existed, but where no public fishery is now carried on, might be utilized for cultivation. The department has lately adopted the system of leasing or licensing those blank spaces to private parties for purposes of oyster culture, and it is probable that numerous applications will be made for areas of this kind.

The proper protection of the beds in the close season, is attended with considerable difficulty. There is always a demand at the saloons for oysters during the summer months, and unprincipled parties make great efforts to supply them. They generally repair to the beds in the night time, and after securing sufficient to meet the demand, convey them to the parties in small cans. This practice has been found very difficult to prevent, and may be carried on in the immediate vicinity of the guardian's residence. The beds, however, were fairly well protected last season, and while a little of this smuggling may have been done, open poaching was not allowed.

SALMON.

Salmon do not frequent the rivers of this district during the fishing season the quantity appearing in the returns being taken by nets set on the coast. They, however, ascend the principal streams during the months of October and November to spawn, returning, it is presumed, to tidal waters before the winter sets in. They were noticed in large quantities in the Dunk, Morell, Winter and West Rivers, during the last fall, and the guardians had great trouble to protect them from the poachers, who are ever on the alert to capture them, if possible.

TROUT.

Trout shows a considerable decrease as compared with the year 1890. There is no export of trout, and no record is kept of the quantity taken; the figures given are therefore only approximate. Sea trout are to be found in all the streams of any importance in this province, and during the season local sportsmen, as well as others from abroad, resort to the rivers for purposes of recreation and sport. This year, trout were fairly abundant and anglers appeared satisfied.

HAKE.

The catch of hake exceeded that of 1890 by 2,048 cwt., thus compensating in some degree for the decrease in cod. Haddock, halibut and other ground fish show no great change, being about the same as last year.

SMELTS.

This fishery shows a considerable falling off. This was mainly due to the difficulty experienced by shippers in getting the product to market. Owing to the unusual severity of the winter, the steamer "Stanley" was unable to make regular trips to the mainland, and the fishermen, fearing loss by detention on the way to market, abandoned the business early in the season.

The season which has just closed may be generally considered a successful one. The more valuable of our commercial fishes were in fair abundance and fishermen succeeded in making good catches. Prices also were up to the average and seem to have been well maintained throughout the season. These favourable conditions have greatly encouraged the fishermen, and they are now making extensive preparations for the coming season. The question then arises: Will our fisheries, prolific as they are, be able to stand the enormous drain that must necessarily follow the employment of so much outfit. Experience has shown that they cannot; owing to natural causes and the destruction made by man with his ingenious and fatal appliances, the breeding supply is kept down to the lowest point, being barely sufficient to keep some of the varieties of food fishes from total extermination. To maintain the balance, therefore, and keep up the supply, requires strict protection. The principal remedies are: wise regulations, rigidly enforced; continued statistical enquiry as to the conditions of the fisheries, and the extension of fish culture as a means of supplementing the natural supply. These methods have all been adopted by Canada, and only require to be strictly carried out to preserve our coastal waters and inland fisheries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HACKETT,

Inspector of Fisheries, Prince Edward Island.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1891.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						KINDS OF FISH.			
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap.		Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Prince County.</i>																
From North Cape to Black Pond.....	5	136	1360	25	110	3300	340	4	1200	.....	.....	1984	.....	4000
From Black Pond to Seal Point.....	2	48	1000	9	59	1770	211	13	3900	.....	.....	1800	6240	2000
From Seal Point to Brae River.....	1	24	480	3	6	300	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	500	500
From Brae River to Higgins' Wharf.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	1930	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	20	300
Egmont Bay District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	300	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	150
Sunauerside and Richmond Bay.....	1	35	600	3	15	550	31	2	800	.....	.....	70	2800	900
From Sea Cow Head to West Line, Queen's County.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	900	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	27400	1200
The Narrows District.....	8	371	10300	80	164	5835	367	12	4580	1	700	624	1508	3839		
From Cascumpec to North Cape.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	140	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	500
Grand River District.....	1	30	600	4	20	1000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	30
Malpeque District.....	1	18	300	4	3	60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivers, viz., Dunk, Lot 10, and others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	19	662	14640	128	510	17885	1400	32	10880	1	700	624	7096	17566		

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—P. E. Island—*Con.*

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH— <i>Con.</i>												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Hake, cwt.	Hake Sounds, lbs.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Fels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.		Fish used as bait, barrels.	Fish used as manure, barrels.
<i>Prince County.</i>																	cts.
From North Cape to Black Pond.....	50	450	.....	600	1000	.....	.....	.....	3000	.....	25	.....	274464	700	200	2500	91,324 96
From Black Pond to Seal Point.....	.....	150	.....	100	80	.....	.....	.....	1000	1200	15	.....	192528	100	700	4500	66,587 72
From Seal Point to Beae River.....	.....	400	8	700	.....	10	.....	.....	400	500	2	.....	212000	300	400	1000	48,450 00
From Brae River to Higgins' Wharf.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1100	8500	.....	270	42000	.....	100	.....	9,095 00
Egmont Bay District.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	426924	.....	2320	.....	87,260 86
Summerside and Richmond Bay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	25000	50736	.....	.....	.....	84,848 04
From Sea Cow Head to West Line, Queen's Co.	20	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	3000	3	.....	252422	10	850	5000	45,229 08
The Narrows District.....	.....	250	.....	130	70	40	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	2800	31720	.....	.....	.....	25,316 30
From Casumpec to North Cape.....	.....	600	.....	405	7275	.....	1200	3	1000	40000	56	20	212500	790	.....	3110	83,069 35
Grand River District.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6000	30	5400	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,862 00
Malpeque District.....	10	200	.....	150	100	.....	.....	.....	200	10000	.....	750	43448	500	300	400	18,977 72
Rivers, viz., Dunk, Lot 10, and others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	60000	200	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,430 00
Totals	100	2240	8	2095	8525	50	1200	3	14700	179800	331	35190	1738742	2400	4870	16510	586,391 03

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—P. E. Island.—*Con.*

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.						
	VESSELS.			BOATS.			NETS.		SEINES.																						
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.																				
Queen's Co.	Point Prin district.	6135	4300	14	60	1200	94	1000	500	20	6000	15	500	400	150	1	100	70	10	500	100	1	275504	120	1500	Fish used as manure, barrels.	1500	42,576	06		
	Charlottetown district.																			900	3000	1900	51312			Fish used as bait, barrels.	800	13,123	68		
	Rustico district.	1044	10000	50	35	3500	220	5000	2500	13	4000	2400		2500	50	2000		200	100	400	600	70	45600	400	2000			65,464	00		
	New Glasgow district.					9	400	27	290	145		150		140					1200	500	25							3,575	00		
	Clifton and New London.	117	500	5	25	1200	75	2000	1300	3	900	600	4000	780	460		20	10		600	1500	180	38400	250				22,458	50		
	From south-west line of Prince County to St. Peter's Island.	2	60	2000	10	75	1000	106	1500	750	1	300	90		1000	10	20			2500	60000	20	2000	489660					83,897	40	
	From south-east line of King's County to Rustico.												1000		1240						10000	120		68016	800				36,702	24	
	Bays, rivers, &c., viz., Pownal Bay, Vernon, Seal and Orwell Rivers.	3	45	500	12	30	600	60	305	132			12		20					3200	14300	23	1800						6,923	00	
	Totals.	22	701	17300	91	316	9140	745	19995	9997	37	11200	4267	4500	6080	60	3970	1	320	180	10	9300	90000	439	5840	908492	1570	2000	2500	274,719	88

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men Employed, &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year, 1891.

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					KINDS OF FISH.					
	Vessels.			Boats.				Nets.		Seines.		Trap.		Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herring, brls.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.						
Prince.....	19	662	14,640	128	510	17,885	1,400	20,454	10,124	32	10,880	1	700	624	7,096	41,740	17,568	
Queens.....	22	701	17,300	91	316	9,140	745	19,995	9,997	37	11,200	.....	.....	.....	4,267	4,500	6,080	
Kings.....	25	849	31,200	164	537	15,422	1,498	47,550	24,300	8	2,500	.....	3,000	.....	6,124	.....	16,820	
Total.....	66	2,212	63,140	383	1,363	42,447	3,643	87,999	44,421	77	24,580	1	700	624	17,487	46,240	40,468	

COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH—Continued.												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Dried Hake Sounds, brls.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish used as bait, brls.	Fish used as manure, brls.	\$ cts.
Prince..	100	2,240	8	2,095	8,525	50	1,200	3	14,700	179,800	331	35,190	1,738,742	2,400	4,870	16,510	586,391 03
Queens.....	60	3,970	1	320	180	10	.....	.....	9,300	90,000	439	5,840	968,492	1,570	2,000	2,500	274,719 88
Kings.....	570	8,310	2	6,100	6,370	782	4,800	.....	15,200	15,400	60	.....	963,180	9,368	4,600	3,000	377,622 90
Total.....	730	14,520	11	8,515	15,075	842	6,000	3	39,200	285,200	830	41,030	3,670,414	13,338	11,470	22,010	1,238,733 81

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of Prince Edward Island during the Year 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
				Quantity.	Quantity.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.		
Salmon, fresh..... Lbs.	3,000	0 20	600 00		1,700
do canned..... "	624	0 15	93 60	624	
Mackerel..... Brls.	17,487	14 00	244,818 00	650	
do canned..... Lbs.	46,240	0 12	5,548 80		100,306
Herring..... Brls.	40,468	4 50	182,106 00		7,034
Alewives..... "	730	4 50	3,285 00	219	
Cod..... Cwt.	14,520	4 50	65,340 00		1,912
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Brls.	11	10 00	110 00	4	
Hake..... Cwt.	8,515	3 00	25,545 00	2,043	
Hake Sounds, dried..... Lbs.	15,075	0 75	11,306 25	5,215	
Haddock..... Cwt.	842	3 50	2,947 00	72	
Halibut..... Lbs.	6,000	0 10	600 00	578	
Shad..... Brls.	3	10 00	30 00		2
Trout..... Lbs.	39,200	0 10	3,920 00		23,800
Smelts..... "	285,200	0 05	13,691 00		40,180
Eels..... Brls.	830	10 00	8,300 00		2,182
Oysters..... Brls.	41,030	3 00	123,090 00	5,827	
Lobsters, in cans..... Lbs.	3,670,414	0 14	513,857 96	1,253,620	
Fish Oil..... Galls.	13,388	0 40	5,335 20	2,027	
Fish used as bait..... Brls.	11,470	1 50	17,205 00	85	
Fish Manure..... "	22,010	0 50	11,005 00	13,560	
Total Value of P.E. Island Fisheries in 1891.....			1,238,733 81		
do do do 1890.....			1,041,109 20		
Increase in 1891.....			197,624 61		

ESTIMATE

Of capital employed in the Fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island in the Year 1891.

	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
66 vessels, 2,212 tons.....	63,140 00	
1,363 boats.....	42,447 00	
77 seines.....	24,580 00	
87,999 fathoms nets.....	44,421 00	
1 trap.....	700 00	
90,000 fathoms trawls.....	4,000 00	
50 smelt nets.....	1,000 00	
138,000 lobster traps.....	69,000 00	
142 lobster factories.....	100,000 00	
Fish stages and appliances.....	15,000 00	
600 oyster boats.....	9,000 00	
Oyster rakes and tongs.....	3,000 00	
		376,288 00

APPENDIX D.

QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GOVERNMENT VESSEL "LA CANADIENNE" ENGAGED IN THE PROTECTION OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

GASPÉ, P.Q., 31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the fisheries of the gulf division, for the year now closed, together with synopses of the reports of the local overseers, and statistical tables with the yield and value of fish caught.

These tables show a considerable increase in the yield of the fisheries over the previous year; in fact, the fishing season of 1891 has been the best we have had since 1883. Rough weather in June caused a good deal of damage to lobster fishermen, as well as to salmon net fishermen, while the epidemic of "La Grippe," which occurred in June and July along the coast of Labrador, and at Magdalen Islands, lasting for three weeks, during the very best of the fishing, occasioned serious loss to the people in these localities. The season was a remarkably open one; fishing operations for cod and herring having been carried on over the greater part of the south coast right up to the end of December.

SALMON.

The total product of the salmon fishery is valued at 638,077 lbs. as compared with 591,079 lbs. in 1890. The increase was greatest along the upper north shore. About Moisie, in the estuary of the river, the fishery was one of the best ever made. On the south shore, the catch though above that of 1890, was still below the average. The failure was due to the low state of the water in the rivers. Spring began early and dry; the rivers were unusually low when the fish first struck the coast in May; they made no attempt to run in, but kept off shore until the heavy rains, towards the end of June and beginning of July, had so raised the rivers that they could ascend without difficulty. Fly fishermen who were early on the south shore rivers did poorly, but those who happened to come just as the season was closing had better sport. On the north shore, from Natashquan down to the Straits, the fishery though better than last year was yet poor; owing to the continuance of drift ice along shore in June and July. The outer and more exposed nets did little or nothing.

COD.

Codfishing opened about the last week in May, and the returns which have been taken with extra care show that this fishery was a good one; the best since 1883—

Year.	Cod.		Year.	Cod.	
1882.....	198,523	cwt.	1887.....	164,100	cwt.
1883.....	215,097	do	1888.....	171,631	do
1884.....	168,165	do	1889.....	185,803	do
1885.....	164,529	do	1890.....	153,709	do
1886.....	161,050	do	1891.....	201,622	do

Though in some localities, owing to want of bait, the fishery may at times have been slack, yet, over the whole of the Gulf Division, and especially along the north shore, it was regular and steady. At l'Anse-au-Gascon, Bay des Chaleurs, the best boat (one man and a boy), took 150 cwts., dry, while at Natashquan, on the north shore, the same kind of boat took during the season, which lasted only from the 8th of June to the 11th July, 350 cwts., green. For the fourth year in succession, there has been good cod fishing in Bay des Chaleurs right up to the head of the bay. Owing to an open fall, the fishing continued very late, and on the 28th of December cod is still caught in Gaspé Bay and at other sheltered points on the coast, with an abundance of small fat herring for bait. The fish taken late in the fall, after the close of navigation, is left under salt all winter, and will be washed out, dried, and made as soon as the days are warm and the snow can be shovelled off the flakes in the early spring. The later cod is taken in the fall, the better it is.

A larger number of Nova Scotia fishermen than usual visited the coast of Labrador; they all did fairly well, though only those having trap nets got full fares, as this fishery on the coast has been improving for the past four years, and the chances are that, judging from past experience, this improvement will continue for some years. It is expected that a much larger Nova Scotia fleet will fish on the coast next season.

We also had a larger fleet from Newfoundland; this increase was made up by a number of small vessels from Fortune Bay and that neighbourhood. Before the enforcement of the Bait Act, these people had been engaged fishing for bait. Having now lost that occupation, and as cod fishing on the south coast of Newfoundland is poor, and they were afraid to venture on the French shore, they were compelled to come to Labrador. Most of them had never been there before; they were in doubt whether they would be allowed to fish in Canadian waters, fully expecting that in return for the action of their own Government towards Canadian fishermen, they would be driven off. A good deal of bad feeling was created owing to their being so allowed to fish, the Nova Scotia skippers claiming that they should be driven off.

The price of cod and cod oil was good, there being more competition for dry fish than usual, although the high prices paid for cod were not warranted by the state of the markets abroad. The bulk of the Gaspé fish is sold in Brazil, where, owing to the revolutionary troubles, the market was very uncertain and the rate of exchange ruinously low.

The fleet of schooners which hails from Esquimaux Point to fish for cod on the coast of Labrador did badly; but on their return home in August and September these people found good cod fishing right at their own doors at the Point. Fish were abundant during the whole fall, and the boats did well. The bulk of the fish taken here was pickled; it found a good market in Quebec and Montreal. If these people were fitted with larger boats, such as are used all over the coast, they would do much better to give up the Labrador fishing in vessels, where they only waste their time, and go in for the boat fishing which exists at their very doors.

HERRING.

The school of spring herring struck at Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Islands, about 1st of May. These fish did not remain long in shore, and by the 20th they had disappeared. Owing to the failure of the spring herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy and off Eastport, Maine, a larger number of United States vessels than usual came round after herring to the Magdalen Islands. Most of these vessels were traders buying fish, rather than fishermen. The fleet came in through the Gut of Canso, and as the ice had jammed across from Cape Breton to Prince Edward Island, they were unable to reach the islands in time for this fishery. As already stated, most of these vessels from Eastport and Lubec were traders buying herring. About 20,000 barrels were bought in this way. A few years ago, these fish taken from the seines could be had for 6 to 10 cents a barrel. This year, the average price was 45 cents,

and bankers buying herring for bait paid as high as \$1.65 per barrel. Spring herring were fairly abundant in Bay des Chaleurs, where it is estimated that about 80,000 barrels were caught for manure. These herring are large and in good condition, full of roe, and it is surely wrong that they should be used for manure. In Gaspé Bay, quite a number of the same fish was cured and barrelled, and on being shipped to market in the fall fetched as much as \$5 per barrel. Summer herrings were scarce. The Labrador fall herring fishery was a failure, but small fat herring were abundant on the Gaspé shores in December.

MACKEREL.

Mackerel were fairly abundant about Magdalen Islands, but scarce everywhere else. A few small schools were seen in Baie des Chaleurs, and up the St. Lawrence, between Cape Chatte, and Pointe des Monts. Complaint was made at Magdalen Islands of the practice of leaving mackerel gill nets in the water during day time. This practice is followed by fishermen from the United States and Nova Scotia, but not by our own people, who are all opposed to it. They claim that these immense strings of nets completely bar the passage of fish towards the shores, and prevent them from coming into waters where hand and line fishing is carried on. There can be no doubt but that gill nets whether for herring or mackerel should only be fished at night.

LOBSTERS.

The lobster fishery shows an increased yield over that of 1890 of 344,773 lbs. Of this amount 153,324 lbs. are due to the opening of new canneries on the Island of Anticosti. This fishery, however, showed a decided improvement all over this division. Lobsters were not only more abundant, but they were everywhere of a larger size. On the mainland, fishing began about the 1st of May; at Magdalen Islands it did not fairly start before the 20th, it being impossible to put out traps while the herring fishery was going on. Besides being late in getting to work, the cannery at the Magdalen Islands were badly handicapped by the epidemic of *la grippe*, which struck the Islands about the 1st of June. The sickness came on so suddenly and was so general, that much of the meat ready to can was lost, and a good deal of that which was canned was of inferior quality, having stood too long, and being finally put up by unskilled hands. Some of the factories closed down and did not reopen. Though an extension to the 1st of August was granted, it did not by any means make up for the loss caused by this sickness, which occurred during the very height of the fishing. As mackerel struck about the middle of July, it was impossible to get fishermen to keep on fishing lobsters. On the Island of Anticosti the fishery opened about the 26th of May; a number of new canneries had been established, those at the east end and along the south shore of the island did well; this being entirely new ground, the run of lobsters is large.

SEALS.

The spring seal fishery by vessels from Magdalen Islands and Esquimaux Point was a failure. Seals were abundant in the Gulf, and the vessels from Newfoundland engaged fishing inside did well. The vessels from Natashquan, which stood down along the Labrador, struck the seals off Meccatina and loaded there. The sedentary seal fishery, with nets, along the coast of Labrador, in December and May, was hardly up to the average.

BAIT.

Herring used for bait was fairly abundant in May and June, but scarce during the summer and early fall. Late in the season, after the close of navigation, in November and December, small fat herring were plenty, and codfishing was carried on from sheltered localities right up to the last week of the year.

The large fishing firm of Robin, Collas & Co., put up at Newport, in the County of Gaspé, a freezer for the purpose of freezing a supply of spring herring, with which to supply their boats with bait, at times during the fishing season when other bait can not be had. It was found that this frozen herring, which can be kept any length of time at a small cost, answered the purpose admirably. There was a prejudice at first against it on the part of local fishermen, and it was not used as largely as it should have been. Some of the inshore boats employed no other bait during the season and did well. It was found that in the ordinary open fishing boats, this bait rolled in bags, and placed under the thwarts, will remain frozen for 24 hours, and this too in Baie des Chaleurs during the month of August. A number of Nova Scotia bankers hearing that frozen herring could be had at Newport, called for some. These fishermen stated that this bait will answer admirably and that it was worth, when ordinary fish bait was scarce or failed, from \$4 to \$5 a barrel, and that were they sure of always being able to procure it, they would not waste time looking for any other. It is the intention of some fishermen at Port Daniel to freeze a quantity of herring next spring with the view of supplying bait to bankers who often call there. With suitable freezers, large quantities of spring herring could be frozen in bulk at a small cost.

Squid struck in early in August, but was never very abundant. Capelin, now so scarce on the south shore, was abundant along the north shore and the coast of Labrador.

Before concluding this report I wish to call your attention to the necessity for having a faster and stonger vessel for the service now performed by "La Canadienne." This vessel is not strong enough in the hull to face ice, neither is she fast enough, averaging as she does only seven knots, for the service she is expected to perform.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS.

BONAVENTURE COUNTY—RISTIGOUCHE DIVISION.

Overseer J. A. Verge, reports the catch of salmon on the north side of the estuary of the Ristigouche, at 33,989 lbs., against 33,465 lbs. last year. The length of nets was reduced in compliance with the new regulations, and only 19 stands were fished. The licenses on the Quebec side protest against having to pay fees on the total number of fathoms fished, both bar-net and wingers, while on the New Brunswick side most of the stations pay on the bar-net only. Fly-fishing on the Ristigouche was a failure during the first part of the season, owing to low water, but towards the close, after heavy rains, the fishing improved. It was, however, much below the average. Salmon are reported abundant on the spawning beds. Smelt-fishing was not prosecuted to any extent owing to inclement weather.

CARLETON SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer P. Cyr, reports a slight improvement in the salmon net-fishing over that of last year, though the fishery is not by any means up to the average. Two lobster canneries were opened in this division one at Carleton, and another at Maria, where fishing had been abandoned years ago. The lobsters, though of a good size were scarce. Cod-fishing was good, though bait was scarce. Spring herring were not so abundant as usual.

BONAVENTURE SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer J. L. Smith, reports salmon fishing a failure; several nets not even paying expenses. The total catch was only 10,310 lbs., as compared with 13,616 in 1890. The Cascapedia fishermen attribute this falling off to the heavy flow of water in the river some years ago which destroyed the spawn on the beds. The total number of salmon taken on the Big Cascapedia with the fly was 215 by 17

rods. Lobster fishing began about the first of May—four canneries were opened, and considering the number of traps fished, the catch was good. Spring herring gave about an average catch. Capelin were abundant at Paspébiac and New Carlisle, but scarce at all other stations. The summer catch of cod was fair; bait was, however, scarce, and fishermen had to use clams. The Bonaventure fishermen had to cross to Bathurst to get clams. The fall cod fishing was good so long as small herring could be had for bait.

PORT DANIEL SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer John Phalen, reports a considerable increase in the catch of salmon, cod and lobsters, as compared with the previous year. Salmon fishing began on the 26th May, and was attended with poor results during the first three weeks; but about the 15th June, the fishery improved, and by the end of the season the catch exceeded that of last year by 4,400 lbs. The heavy weather experienced during the end of June interfered a good deal with this fishery; it was often impossible to get at the nets, and no doubt many fish were lost, as dead fish were picked up all along shore. Codfishing began on the 20th May, which is early as compared with recent years. The fishing was excellent up to the 15th June, when it began to fail. In July and August, the catch was small owing to a scarcity of bait—but it improved again in September, October and November on small herring. One boat with a man and a boy, took during the season 150 cwt. of cod; this shows that fish must have been abundant. Spring herring struck in about the end of April, and were taken in large quantities for manure. Port Daniel Bay is now much frequented by cod bankers in search of bait, and some of the inhabitants are putting up ice houses to preserve these fish, so as to be able to supply fishermen with bait at any time. Now that the wharf is finished, vessels can always find a safe shelter in Port Daniel Bay. Summer herring were again scarce, and only a few mackerel were taken. Lobster fishing began on the 4th May. The catch was the best for years, exceeding that of last year by 19,000 lbs. During the first three weeks, lobsters were very abundant and the run as large as in the first years of the fishery. There was a good deal of competition between rival factories, and the prices paid to fishermen considerably advanced. The season has been an exceptionally open one; fishing operations began in April, and continued right up to the end of December. Though the weather was rough about the end of June, and many lobster traps wrecked, yet, the season has been a fine one, there having been no very heavy gales of wind.

GASPÉ COUNTY—GRAND RIVER SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer Henry Jones reports salmon net fishing a failure. The fish were late in running, and during the end of June the weather kept rough, and nets could not be properly attended. Lobster fishing was good and began early with a fair run of fish. Five canneries put up 101,232 lbs. as compared with 67,800 lbs. by six canneries in the previous year. The codfishery, also began early, and though bait was often scarce, and for weeks at a time, there was little or no fishing on that account, yet the total catch for the season shows 50,730 cwt. as against 36,000 cwt. in 1890.

GASPÉ SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer George Annett reports a good season's fishing. Salmon fishing began early, but owing to low water in the rivers, the fish did not run in until towards the end of the season. There were taken 53,785 lbs. as compared with 46,456 lbs. in 1890. Lobster fishing began during the first week of May, and continued steadily good throughout the season. Five canneries put up 102,148 lbs. as compared with 47,376 lbs. by the same number in 1890. Lobster fishermen say that the run of lobsters was almost as good as during the first years of the fishery. Spring herring were abundant in Gaspé Bay during the month of May; a considerable quantity was put up (salted) for export, and sold in Quebec and Montreal for \$4.50 and \$5 a

barrel. Smelt fishing began late; the catch was, however, about the same as last year. This fishery closed with the last trip of the steamer "Admiral," on the 20th November. As prices of all kinds of fish ruled high, the season just closed has been a very prosperous one for the fishermen. At the date of writing this report, 28th December, cod and herring are still being taken.

MAGDALEN RIVER SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Lemieux reports that salmon fishing began late, and was never good, in fact several of the stations had to be abandoned. Most of the coast line comprised in this sub-division is not suited for salmon net fishing. Cod fishing in the eastern part of this division was good, and continued so till late in the fall. Over the whole of this division, the increase as compared with the previous year amounts to 3,295 cwt.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer J. I. Letourneau reports a better cod fishery than he has seen for a number of years. People, however, are gradually giving up fishing, and the catch was not anything like so large as it might have been, had they been better fitted for it. The white porpoises were not as troublesome as usual. Salmon net fishing is not carried on to any extent on this part of the coast; there being only one net at Martin River and another at Cape Chatte. Fly fishing in the Ste. Anne's River was a failure. This was caused by the early dry spring having lowered the water before the fish struck, and they did not enter the river until after the fishing season had closed. The river guardians report plenty of fish running up in August and September. Herring were abundant in the spring, disappearing altogether during the summer, to again become plenty in the fall.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer A. Chevrier reports a good cod fishing; the yield being 14,685 cwts, as against 9,025 last year. Very few vessels fitted out for cod fishing. This fishery is now carried on almost exclusively by boats from Etang du Nord and West Point. The catch of mackerel made entirely by shore boats with the jig is not quite up to that of last year, being 535 brls. short. The Magdalen Island mackerel fishermen complain strongly against the practice followed by United States and Nova Scotia fishermen of leaving gill nets in the water during day time. This practice is one which certainly interferes to a great extent with hand and line fishing as it has the effect of keeping mackerel off shore. The lobster fishery was late in beginning as it was impossible to put out lobster traps or even, in some cases, to get men to put them out, while the spring herring fishery lasted. It was, therefore, not until the 20th of May that the bulk of the traps were out. The fishing began most abundantly, and promised an enormous yield, but about the 26th of May, almost the entire population of the Islands was taken down with "la grippe." This lasted for three weeks during which all fishing operations were at a stand still. An extension of the lobster fishing season was granted up to the end of July. Some of the canneries, however, did not re-open, and as before the end of July the mackerel had struck, it was impossible to keep the fishermen at the lobster fishery. This extension did not by any means compensate for the loss caused by the sickness in May and June. In spite of all these disadvantages, there was put up 391,104 lbs., as compared with 341,088 in 1890. Spring herring struck in about the end of April and the beginning of May. These fish were not as abundant as usual, and did not remain long in Pleasant Bay. Owing to the failure of the Bay of Fundy and Eastport herring fishery, an unusually large fleet of United States fishing and trading vessels repaired to the islands in May for herring, but owing to the ice blocking the passage between Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, most of them were late in reaching the islands and missed the herring. The spring seal fishery was again a failure; the catch being a long way below the average.

SAGUENAY COUNTY—POINTE DES MONTS SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer Napoleon Comeau reports good fishing in his sub-division. The salmon net fishery, though not quite up to that of last year, was still above an average. The cod fishery was fully double that of last year, while the prices obtained were higher. The herring were abundant in the fall, and the failure of this fishery on the coast of Labrador having caused a great demand for these fish, large prices were obtained. The winter seal hunt was good, 602 seals being captured as against 314 in 1890.

MOISIE SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer Théotime Migneault reports that the first salmon caught in the nets at Moisie, was on the 19th of May. The total catch amounted to 13 brls., salted and 225,539 lbs. fresh, in ice. This is by long odds the best fishing made. The main run of fish was between the 2nd of June and the 8th of July. The summer and fall codfishing was good, the yield being 5,592 cwt. The herring fishery was not so abundant as in 1890, but this was due to fewer people being engaged in it. Bait was plenty throughout the season.

MINGAN SUB-DIVISION.

Owing to the illness of *Overseer Duguay*, the statistics for this division were taken by *Overseer Gaudin* from Natashquan. Mr. Gaudin reports a falling off in the catch of salmon. This was largely due to the fact that the St. John's river fishermen were a fortnight late in getting out their nets; in fact, the biggest run of salmon was over before the nets were out. The codfishing was good; the returns showing 20,990 cwt., as compared with 17,600 cwt. in 1890. The fall herring fishery, usually made by the fleet of schooners from Esquimaux Point, was again a failure; the whole fleet having to return with only 260 brls. The spring seal fishery on the ice in March and April was also a failure. The people of Esquimaux Point were saved from distress by the abundant cod fishing made from August to October right at the Point. Were these people better fitted with boats and fishing gear they would do much better outside the Mingan Islands than by going down to the Labrador in their schooners.

NATASHQUAN SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer George Gaudin reports the spring seal fishery good; four small schooners having taken 1173 seals. Salmon fishing in the different rivers of this division was not so good as usual, owing to a freshet which caused the rivers to rise so much that nets had to be furled during the best time of fishing, about the middle of June. The outside or coast nets did fairly—the first salmon was caught on the 1st June. Anglers had fine sport; 316 fish being taken with the fly on the Natashquan. Cod and capelin struck on the 8th June, and continued abundant until the 11th July when they suddenly disappeared. During that time most of the fishermen did well, one boat's crew having taken 360 cwt. green. Unfortunately many fishermen were prevented from benefitting by this run of fish through being laid up with *la grippe*. It is safe to say that had it not been for this sickness, the catch would have been double what it was. Only one death took place from *la grippe*; this was Captain Paul Vigneault, one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of the North Shore. A few barrels of herring were caught in the spring; but during the summer and fall, none were taken.

WASHEECOOTAI SUB-DIVISION.

Overseer G. Mathurin reports that salmon fishing began about the 20th June and closed on the 15th July. Field ice remained on the shore almost all June, and interfered greatly with the fishery. Cod struck about the 10th June coming from the westward. Fishermen state that for the past twenty-five years they have not known cod to have been so abundant. Two Nova Scotia vessels entered Romaine

on the 18th June, and off that harbour loaded in twelve days. The cod did not remain on this part of the coast more than a fortnight but passed on down to the east. Lobster fishing in this subdivision has been abandoned, two canneries having been pulled down and removed to Anticosti.

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION.

Overseer John Legouvé reports an improvement in all the fisheries of his division. Salmon fishing was partly hindered by the field ice which kept along shore during the month of June, and prevented the setting of the outside nets. Cod struck towards the end of June and passed gradually along the coast to the eastward together with capelin; the fishing being over by the end of July. A considerable fleet of vessels from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fished for cod on this part of the coast. They all did well, most of them loading in a couple of weeks. The sedentary seal fishing was much better than that of the year before though not quite up to the average of former years. The *grippe* passed along this part of the coast during the month of July. The whole of the inhabitants were down at once, and this occurred during the best of the codfishing.

BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUBDIVISION.

Overseer W. H. Whitely reports that the fishing season of 1891 was on the whole better than that of last year. The spring seal fishing was fair, and would have been better if the ice had not hindered operations. Salmon fishing was also injured by the ice coming back in June and July; still the yield was better than that of last year. The cod fishing was equal to that of last season, and had it not been for the ice in July, it would have been the best cod fishing seen for very many years past. Herring was abundant off shore, but none come near enough for the seines. Capelin and launce were abundant during the codfishing season. The *grippe* caused much loss to fishermen, but there were no deaths in this subdivision west of Bras d'Or. At Long Point five people died of it.

The main part of the catch of codfish was taken with traps and seines: fish would not take the hook.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. WAKEHAM,

Fishery Officer in charge of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence Division.

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials,
County of Bonaventure, Province

RISTIGOUCHE SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.			
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$		\$
Head of Tide to Maguasha.....					20	300	20	5492	5492	

CARLETON SUBDIVISION

Maguasha and Nouvelle.....					60	1200	170	3400	1020	300	150
Carleton.....					86	1720	257	4640	1452	400	200
Maria.....					95	1900	283	5400	1800	800	400
Totals.....					241	4820	710	13440	4272	1500	750

BONAVENTURE SUBDIVISION

New Richmond.....					32	320	35	960	480		
Black Capes.....					27	260	30	1800	1180		
Caplin.....					180	2000	160	5900	2655	150	90
Bonaventure.....					220	2950	200	7500	3500	1150	715
New Carlisle.....	1	10	100	3	50	525	50	750	625	550	448
Paspebiac.....					90	1600	150	1200	900	250	175
Totals.....	1	10	100	3	599	7655	625	18110	9340	2100	1428

PORT DANIEL SUBDIVISION

Paspebiac Portage.....					35	1900	80	1100	550	120	150
Nouvelle.....					40	2400	100	1400	600	400	400
Shigawack.....					37	1000	70	1200	500	40	50
Point Loup-Marin.....					70	840	120	1400	560	60	75
Port Daniel Bay.....	1	26	500	3	45	2200	90	1400	600	100	150
L'Anse à la Barbe.....					25	1500	65	1200	500	40	50
L'Anse à Gascon.....					60	3600	160	3000	1200	240	300
Totals.....	1	26	500	3	312	13440	685	10700	4510	1000	1175

TOTAL FOR COUNTY

Ristigouche Subdivision.....					20	300	20	5492	5492		
Carleton do.....					241	4820	710	13440	4272	1500	750
Bonaventure do.....	1	10	100	3	599	7655	625	18110	9340	2100	1428
Port Daniel do.....	1	26	500	3	312	13440	685	10700	4510	1000	1175
Totals.....	2	36	600	6	1172	26215	2040	47742	23614	4600	3353

the Number of Men employed, with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the of Quebec, for the Year 1891.

(Head of Tide to Maguasha).

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Smelts, lbs.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
4800	33989	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 cts. 7,037 80

(Maguasha to Big Cascapedia River).

.....	12500	50	.....	100	50	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	9356	2000	16,072 50
.....	8000	122	.....	240	250	8	12	.....	8200	.....	.....	80	60	18040	1500	19,813 50
.....	10000	1099	.....	229	200	15	10	.....	9800	.....	.....	732	400	29256	728	28,140 80
.....	30500	1271	.....	569	500	23	37	.....	18000	.....	.....	842	490	56652	4228	64,026 80

(Big Cascapedia to Paspebiac Point).

.....	5000	75	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	450	230	2,570 00
.....	4230	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	22	550	278	2,746 00
.....	700	1000	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	29616	.....	.....	.....	750	400	5000	1000	16,216 24
.....	300	2800	50	.....	200	10	.....	14400	.....	.....	.....	2000	950	7200	1950	28,666 00
.....	80	600	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	14400	.....	.....	.....	400	160	4000	400	8,744 50
.....	.....	2200	75	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1360	750	5500	1000	18,606 50
.....	10310	6775	125	.....	620	10	.....	58416	.....	.....	.....	4635	2302	22700	4858	77,549 24

(Paspebiac Point to Point Maquereau).

.....	.....	1600	10	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1500	300	1200	200	9,825 00
.....	.....	1000	20	20	.....	.....	.....	35000	.....	.....	.....	900	250	400	250	11,495 00
.....	.....	600	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	150	400	250	4,370 00
.....	.....	500	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7000	.....	.....	.....	400	120	500	100	4,265 00
.....	23000	1600	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	26271	3	6	.....	1400	300	500	200	17,611 59
.....	1200	800	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	700	300	500	80	5,745 00
.....	530	3000	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2500	600	800	300	17,291 00
.....	24730	9100	30	115	.....	.....	.....	10	72271	3	6	7900	2020	4300	1380	70,602 59

OF BONAVENTURE.

4800	33989	.....	.....	569	500	23	37	.....	18000	.....	.....	842	490	56652	4228	7,037 80
.....	30500	1271	.....	.....	620	10	.....	.....	58416	.....	.....	4635	2302	22700	4858	64,026 80
.....	10310	6775	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58416	.....	.....	4635	2302	22700	4858	77,549 24
.....	24730	9100	30	115	.....	.....	.....	10	72271	3	6	7900	2020	4300	1380	70,602 59
4800	99529	17146	155	684	1120	33	37	10	148687	3	6	13377	4812	88652	10466	219,216 43

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials,
County of Gaspé, Province

GRAND RIVER SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	
			\$			\$		\$		\$	
Newport					64	2,820	140	2,390	960	120	120
Newport Point					45	3,150	135	2,700	1,200	60	80
Anse aux Canards					20	1,150	55	1,000	430	60	70
Pabos					29	1,160	72	700	300	40	40
Little Pabos					30	1,750	70	1,500	550	30	40
Grand River					165	6,475	387	7,060	2,478	250	215
Cape Cove					80	3,570	222	3,500	1,650	330	250
L'Anse à Beaufils					28	1,400	56	1,120	560	.....	.....
Percé	1	66	1,600	10	123	6,200	346	7,020	3,630	170	170
Bonaventure Island					52	2,500	104	2,800	1,560	40	60
Totals	1	66	1,600	10	636	30,175	1,587	29,790	13,318	1,100	1,045

GASPÉ SUBDIVISION (Corner

Corner of the Beach					25	560	17	645	412	175	140
Barachois					120	2,100	120	1,200	600	125	200
Belle Anse					32	700	24	480	193	25	25
Malbaie					67	3,972	108	2,900	1,130	56	90
Point St. Peter					87	2,335	160	2,390	630	180	260
Chien Blanc					56	900	56	1,100	450	90	60
Bois Brulé					22	440	21	660	297	25	30
Anse à Brillant					10	240	10	200	40	...	...
Seal Cove					30	570	30	765	360	...	...
Douglastown					190	4,680	200	6,942	5,180	240	160
Haldimand					13	224	12	369	200	...	...
Sandy Beach					24	375	39	1,986	2,000	...	...
Gaspé and South-west					32	320	32	2,723	1,410	500	500
L'Anse aux Cousins					13	114	13	1,019	910	150	150
Peninsula					36	484	47	2,442	2,298	...	...
Cape aux Os					32	484	34	868	575	...	...
Seal Rock					10	124	12	222	101	...	...
Little Gaspé					11	176	11	546	391	...	...
Grande Grève					34	572	50	1,119	820	104	100
St. George's Cove					9	178	9	310	255	...	...
Indian Cove					15	138	9	310	255	32	34
Strip Head					36	560	25	736	519	...	...
Totals					904	20,246	1,039	29,932	19,026	1,702	1,749

the Number of Men employed, with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the of Quebec, for the Year 1891.

(Point Maquereau to corner of the Beach).

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.	
Smelts, lbs.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.			Fish used as Manure, barrels.
.....	500	3,200	26	300	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	2,800	350	1,110	270	18,741 00
.....	150	4,200	40	900	80	.....	.....	.....	5	1,000	4,000	600	400	200	23,210 00
.....	800	2,000	14	350	80	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	1,300	300	350	70	11,229 00
.....	3,200	3,000	21	128	116	.....	.....	.....	100	500	2,100	195	100	200	17,800 80
.....	1,300	2,500	20	400	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	200	500	100	13,550 00
.....	1,050	10,430	50	500	1,040	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7,500	1,730	1,250	570	60,570 00
.....	.....	8,000	45	540	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	5,300	780	150	190	52,974 00
.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	175	.....	100	12,447 50
.....	.....	11,500	150	.....	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,232	7,666	1,600	.....	412	64,419 38
.....	.....	3,500	35	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	200	.....	75	17,832 50
.....	7,000	50,730	401	3,118	2,496	.....	.....	.....	127	101,232	37,066	6,130	3,860	2,187	292,774 18

of the Beach to Cape Gaspé Head).

.....	4,620	700	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	21,648	350	140	..	31	7,686 72
10,631	7,500	4,800	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	900	..	230	27,221 55
.....	1,350	720	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	36,720	360	150	..	25	9,344 80
.....	591	3,520	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	2,250	440	..	98	18,171 20
.....	590	3,250	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	400	..	100	16,491 00
.....	..	1,170	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	610	250	..	75	6,247 00
.....	..	660	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	13,200	330	180	..	33	5,500 50
.....	..	200	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	100	80	..	20	1,162 50
.....	576	600	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	19,200	300	120	..	45	6,010 20
.....	3,820	3,820	..	..	778	..	..	..	..	..	1,910	2,000	..	400	26,819 00
.....	1,050	160	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	80	50	..	20	1,207 00
.....	5,628	200	..	..	150	2	1	..	..	..	100	100	..	30	3,048 60
63,597	10,425	..	..	..	30	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	5,739 85
.....	6,031	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1,336 20
.....	8,413	26	..	..	53	2	..	..	..	..	15	10	..	46	2,263 10
.....	550	487	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	11,380	164	120	..	73	4,639 30
.....	..	165	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	80	65	..	15	1,013 00
.....	..	146	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	110	70	..	10	967 50
.....	1,531	1,092	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	662	153	..	64	6,177 50
.....	..	265	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	115	60	..	22	1,551 50
.....	1,110	475	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	323	80	..	24	2,902 70
.....	..	600	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	300	320	..	50	3,590 00
74,228	53,785	23,056	....	.....	1,576	2	3	12	..	102,148	12,159	5,688	.....	1,476	159,090 72

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

MAGDALEN RIVER SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.				
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
			\$			\$			\$		\$		
Cape Rosier.....	}				280	3650	290	6500	2500	180	100	....	....
Jersey Cove.....													
Anse à Louise.....													
Trois Ruisseaux.....					163	2850	160	3800	1500	140	140	....	....
Anse à Grisfonds.....													
Fox River.....	}				244	5057	244	5060	3100	180	230	..	....
Anse à Fugère.....													
Petite Rivière.....													
Petit Cap.....													
Grande Anse.....													
Echourie.....	}				152	3025	151	3500	2135	274	84	5	....
Pointe Jaune.....													
Anse à Valeau.....													
Pointe Sèche.....													
Grand Etang.....	}				152	3025	151	3500	2135	274	84	5	....
Chlorydorme.....													
Petite Anse.....													
Frigate Point.....					36	600	37	1000	400	....	....	1	....
Petite Vallée.....	}												
Grande Vallée.....													
Manche d'Epée.....													
Gros Mâle.....					100	1400	120	2000	1200	80	65	....	4074
Anse Pleureuse.....													
Monts Louis.....	}				20	1400	120	650	125	105	60	....	1000
Rivière à Pierre.....													
Magdalen River.....													
Totals.....					997	17982	1122	22510	10960	959	679	6	5074

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Continued.*

(Cape Rosier to Rivière à Pierre).

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.				VALUE.			
Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobster, in cans, lbs.	Coarse and Mixed Fish, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.			Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption.
5000	...	3000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3500	1800	600	350	29,275 00
3500	...	2000	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2700	1200	300	150	19,917 50
7500	...	2500	500	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4500	2000	500	455	43,200 00
3300	...	7600	45	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1800	1200	200	400	20,162 50
900	...	2000	20	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	200	75	100	5,353 50
1800	...	400	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	400	200	250	11,269 80
300	...	500	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	200	40	50	2,254 00
22300	...	18000	832	...	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14400	7000	1915	1755	131,432 30

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

STE. ANNE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.					
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Smelts, lbs.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.
			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$			
Claude					20	800	40	450	320	106	90				5	1
Marsouis					8	300	16	225	150	140	96					
Martin River					9	250	18	340	290						1	
Ste. Anne					71	2800	128	1250	914							1770
Cape Chatte					25	900	50	971	612						2	
Totals					133	5050	252	3236	2286	246	186				8	1770

MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Entry Island					6	180	12	500	432						
Amherst Island.....	3	102	2500	25	145	3950	367	15480	10080	1550	1960				
Grindstone Island.....	9	383	9300	108	116	9650	327	4000	3200	450	900				
Allright Island.....	6	300	9000	46	66	1650	185	800	1040						
Wolf Island					35	875	90	100	75						
Grand Entry Island.....					23	490	49	300	225		1	300			
Grosse Isle					30	825	74	200	125						
Bryon Island					20	500	54								
Totals.....	18	785	20800	179	441	18120	1158	21380	15177	2000	2860	1	300		

TOTAL FOR THE

Subdivisions.															
Grand River.....	1	66	1600	10	636	30175	1587	29790	13318	1100	1045				7000
Gaspé Bay.....					904	20246	1039	29932	19026	1702	1749			74228	53785
Magdalen River.....					997	17982	1122	22510	10960	959	679				5074
Ste. Anne's.....					133	5050	252	3236	2286	246	186			8	1770
Magdalen Islands.....	18	785	20800	179	441	18120	1158	21380	15177	2000	2860	1	300		
Totals.....	19	851	22400	189	3111	91573	5158	106848	60767	6007	6519	1	300	74228	67629

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Gaspé, &c.—*Concluded.*

(Claude River to Cape Chatte).

KINDS OF FISH.									FISH PRODUCTS.					Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Cod, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish use as Manure, barrels.	
850	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	40	250	\$ cts.
750	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	40	150	5,125 50
715	600	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	357	40	130	3,996 50
2948	1000	290	.....	10	.....	2	.....	15	45	60	1474	160	91	3,851 80
996	1560	202	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	498	60	180	17,468 85
6259	3160	609	....	18	..	3	.....	15	45	105	3129	340	801	7,016 20
															37,458 85

SUBDIVISION.

45	12	.....	60	72	.....	.....	.....	150	750	.....	30	25	.....	30	2,179 50
8750	600	4000	600	396	.....	13	65368	5430	23500	.....	5833	621	500	658	81,734 72
5060	565	1526	500	1055	.....	.....	127636	3450	16550	.....	3740	1600	1400	850	78,717 64
130	35	2000	.....	1700	.....	.....	27188	.....	.....	.....	78	700	310	700	32,550 02
150	50	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	3888	40	200	.....	100	360	.....	50	8,604 32
50	5	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	128624	80	400	.....	33	30	.....	150	19,588 06
250	60	.....	.....	480	.....	.....	16800	160	800	.....	166	240	.....	100	11,613 40
250	40	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	21600	160	800	.....	166	200	.....	75	9,815 40
14685	1367	7526	1160	4483	.....	13	391104	9470	43000	....	10146	3776	2210	2613	244,803 06

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

50730	401	3118	2496	.....	.....	127	101232	.....	.....	.....	37066	6130	3860	2187	292,774 18
23056	.....	.....	1576	2	3	12	102148	.....	.....	.....	12159	5688	.....	1476	159,090 72
22300	.....	18000	832	.....	4	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	14400	7000	1915	1755	131,432 30
6259	.....	3160	609	.....	18	.....	3	.....	15	45	105	3129	340	801	37,458 85
14685	1367	7526	1160	4483	.....	13	391104	9470	43000	....	10146	3776	2210	2613	244,803 06
117030	1768	31804	6673	4485	25	12	594484	9485	43045	105	76900	22934	8786	8857	865,559 11

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials,
County of Saguenay, Province

POINTE DES MONTS SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$		\$			\$
Manicouagan.....	1	12	300	2	17	340	17	150	75				
Godbout.....	1	24	600	2	3	300	5	880	880	300	300	1	300
Pointe des Monts.....					9	380	16	250	250	100	100		
Trinity.....								690	690				
Caribou Island.....	3	39	1500	7	27	540	26	1000	950	60	40		
Egg Island.....					2	40	2	150	100	40	45		
English Point.....					36	720	43	1110	1075	45	50		
Pentecost.....					3	150	5	150	150				
Cailles Rouges.....					3	60	9	150	150	45	70		
Totals	5	75	2400	11	100	2530	123	4530	4320	590	605	1	300

MOISIE SUBDIVISION

Jambons.....	1	9	200	2	11	360	15	745	553	92	101	...	....
Ste. Marguerite.....					2	80	4	785	700	40	37	...	....
Seven Islands.....	2	36	1200	10	25	620	51	2671	2463	208	197	...	....
Moisie.....	1	54	300	4	23	1900	48	4087	3950	525	525	...	....
Pigou.....					4	120	6	250	250	200	200	...	....
Totals	4	99	1700	16	65	3080	124	8538	7916	1065	1060	....	....

the Number of Men employed, with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the of Quebec, for the Year 1891.

(Manicouagan to Jambons).

KINDS OF FISH.									FISH PRODUCTS.					Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.	VALUE.	
Salmon, brls.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, smoked, bxs.	Trout, brls.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, brls.	Fish used as Manure, brls.			
.....	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	210	630	.....	7	5	10	12	\$	cts.
.....	13745	390	300	188	.....	6	.....	178	890	70	195	10	5	18	712	80
.....	4445	72	850	39	.....	1	.....	140	700	.....	36	3	2	6	6,214	00
.....	11040	353	550	96	.....	3	5	22	110	.....	176	9	.....	15	1,982	40
.....	12633	2672	3000	105	.....	2	.....	40	200	.....	1336	115	.....	21	4,578	90
.....	.....	50	100	8	.....	.....	.....	5	25	.....	25	1	.....	2	16,264	00
.....	13647	5307	4450	138	.....	3	15	1	5	.....	2654	110	6	66	306	75
.....	.....	227	100	6	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	113	3	.....	75	29,353	75
.....	.....	217	750	41	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	109	6	3	10	1,420	65
...	55510	9303	10100	636	.....	16	20	602	2578	70	4651	262	26	225	62,175	60

(Jambons to Pigou).

....	.....	602	5507	239	200	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	482	45	.....	14	4,801	50
2	8139	162	200	8	.....	2	1	4	20	.....	100	8	.....	5	2,559	80
1	20200	2255	2020	82	.....	1	13	47	316	104	1483	210	50	160	16,714	45
10	197200	2273	17000	.....	.....	5	6	33	188	.....	1515	345	.....	120	53,358	45
.....	.....	300	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	.....	150	20	.....	5	1,542	50
13	225539	5592	25227	329	200	8	30	94	574	104	3730	628	50	304	78,976	70

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
MINGAN SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
Chaloupe.....					6	120	10		30	30		
Little River.....					7	300	14		60	60		
Sheldrake.....					39	1560	91	300	150	220	4	1200
Thunder River.....	1	20	200	7	46	1900	92	80	40	120	220	1 380
Dock.....					20	800	42	20	10	30	25	
Ridge Point.....					14	500	28		30	10		
Jupitagan.....					3	75	6	100	50	30	25	
Magpie.....					60	2400	130	700	300	210	240	
St. Johns River.....					52	2080	120	1600	1550	80	250	
Long Point.....					10	400	22	150	200	140	150	
Mingan.....					1	20	2	100	75			
Romaine.....					1	30	1	75	50			
Esquimaux Point.....	17	682	17000	120	100	1400	180	1420	750	500	300	
Cornelle.....					4	120	5	420	250			
Totals.....	18	702	17200	127	363	11705	743	4965	3425	1450	1710	5 1580

NATASHQUAN SUBDIVISION

Nabisippi.....					3	100	6	500	200			
Agwanus.....	1	18	400	7	9	300	15	600	250	24	20	
Isle à Michon.....					1	20	1	100	50			
Natashquan Harbour.....					28	1080	56	1240	620	120	200	
Little Natashquan.....	4	80	1400	28	16	640	37	1200	500	75	100	
Natashquan River.....					3	150	6	3200	1000			
Totals.....	5	98	1800	35	59	2290	121	6840	2620	219	320	

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—*Continued.*

(Pigou to Watsheeshoo).

KINDS OF FISH.								FISH PRODUCTS.				Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
			250						200	150		15	\$ 1,490 00
			400						400	180		20	2,310 00
8			3200						3000	900	60	80	17,423 00
			3000				60	250	3000	1300	200	160	17,565 00
			1800						1800	500		20	9,650 00
			1200						1200	300		15	6,390 00
12			240						200	100		12	1,550 00
20			4500						4500	2400		250	26,970 00
	36000		3700	200					3500	2000	300	150	29,020 00
9			700					25	100	700	120	40	3,992 75
20	1510							60	250			25	897 00
	2860							10	40			2	608 50
			2000	750	260	2	1500	4500	1500	500		400	16,890 00
10							35	100				4	259 75
79	40370		20990	950	260	2	1690	5240	20000	8450	575	1193	135,021 00

(Watsheeshoo to English Point).

18			70				10	40	60	40		20	795 50
21			420			2	12	50	400	130		30	2,756 00
5	417												163 40
	200		1700	100	5				1700	400		60	9,240 50
3	11370		840	400	10		1173	5325	800	240	25	60	10,715 75
2	25013		70	100	10	3	10	40	60	40		12	5,595 10
49	37000		3100	600	25	5	1205	5455	3020	850	25	182	29,268 25

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
WASHEECOTAI SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.					
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
			¢			¢			¢		¢		¢
Kegashka.....					3	132	3	120	120	20	25		
Mistassini Point.....					2	110	2	100	100				
Curlew Point.....					2	21	2	60	40				
Washeecotai River.....					3	37	2	100	100				
Romaine River.....					2	12	2	100	100				
Coacoachoo River.....					1	20	2	40	20				
Totals.....					13	332	13	520	480	20	25		

ST. AUGUSTIN SUBDIVISION

Wolf Bay.....					3	75	4	150	100	40	20		
Etamamu.....					1	20	2	150	126				
Point à Mourier.....					1	100	2	150	120				
Harrington.....					29	700	34	100	80	280	280	1	250
Little Meccatina.....					4	80	7	80	50	60	40	1	80
Whale Head.....					21	450	25	550	350	200	128	2	350
Mutton Bay.....					29	575	36	360	318	500	500	2	500
Grand Meccatina.....					3	75	6	100	94	200	200	1	200
La Tabatière.....					9	180	13	300	218	600	400	1	200
Grand Meccatina Island.....					2	50	2	150	136				
Kikapoe.....					4	97	4	467	347				
Poacoachoo.....					1	35	1	200	185				
Rigolet.....					3	60	3	340	245				
St. Augustin River.....					3	130	5	183	150				
St. Augustin Bay.....					2	50	2	200	108				
Cawcasippi.....					2	60	3	308	154				
Sandy Island.....					2	75	3	171	180				
Point à Giroux.....					1	30	1	150	100				
L'Anse à Portage.....					1	30	1	180	150				
Canso.....					1	40	1	150	100				
Chicatica.....					3	75	4	150	100	30	15		
Totals.....					125	2987	159	4589	3405	1910	1583	8	1580

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—*Continued.*

(English Point to Coacoachoo).

KINDS OF FISH.									FISH PRODUCTS.				Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon in cans, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.			
13	68	150	.....	.....	1	10	20	40	15	4	\$	cts.
11	10	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	3	1	614	00
3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	241	50
6	1	92	60
6	10	20	.....	.....	1	100	00
1	14	28	.....	.....	15	176	50
40	86	150	.....	1	1	34	68	49	20	25	56	70
													1,281	30

(Coacoachoo to Chicatica).

1	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	27	100	24	5	674	05
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	28	8	2	328	00
2	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	488	20
5	.....	1213	.....	135	.....	.....	500	1500	768	222	58	7,018	20
.....	.....	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	1250	3750	200	52	12	2,601	00
10	.....	1473	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	1200	1000	294	42	10,860	00
8	.....	2980	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	120	2715	580	68	16,746	00
2	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	3000	175	42	6	1,241	00
7	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	300	183	45	20	3,786	20
1	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	534	20	6	4	442	50
7	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	8	823	10
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	56	00
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	104	00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	54	.....	.....	6	100	10
3	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	13	4	396	00
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	208	00
3	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	9	4	296	90
4	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	105	32	9	2	395	55
6	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	4	2	228	90
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	40	00
8	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	48	8	1,376	00
111	.....	7025	.....	135	.....	.....	3630	10890	5508	1366	267	48,209	70

RETURN showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and
BONNE ESPÉRANCE SUBDIVISION

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING	
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
Nabitiippi....			∞		1	40	2	240	140
Bull Cove.....					2	100	2	440	240
Bay of Rocks.....					6	500	12	200	100
Lydia's Cove.....					2	140	4	300	190
Dog Islands.....					2	140	4	600	500
Pêche à Lizotte.....					2	60	2	220	120
Old Fort Island.....					14	600	30	300	200
St. Paul's River.....					3	150	4	1200	620
Bonne Espérance.....	1	40	1500	10	75	5000	148	400	290
Burnt Island.....					10	600	20	150	90
Pigeon Island.....					10	700	15	250	150
Stick Point.....					6	400	8	600	300
Salmon Bay.....					40	3000	120	100	100
Little Fishery.....					3	150	2	350	200
Five League.....					4	200	4	500	400
Middle Bay.....					20	1200	50		
Belles Amours.....					2	60	2	100	100
Bradore Bay.....					20	800	30	1300	1500
Long Point.....					20	700	30	3000	3000
Green Island.....					50	2000	100	500	500
Blancs Sablons.....					5	200	8	1000	500
Totals.....	1	40	1500	10	297	16740	597	11750	9150

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—*Continued.*

(Chicatica to Blanc Sablons.)

MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.				FISH PRODUCTS.				Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Seines.		Trap-nets.		Salmon, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Herring, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.		
Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.										
	\$		\$										\$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	10	40	.....	.....	5	110 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	22	100	.....	4	10	40	100	10	4	941 50
300	500	1	300	11	750	.....	.....	12	48	750	100	40	4,195 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	50	.....	.....	15	60	50	10	4	526 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	210	1050	20	10	8	891 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	88 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	45	225	400	400	20	2,786 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	10	15	75	.....	.....	10	1,068 75
1600	3000	4	800	6	5000	20	.....	.....	.....	5000	1000	300	27,386 00
300	300	.....	.....	1	1000	.....	.....	40	200	1000	200	20	5,426 00
400	600	.....	.....	5	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	200	10	3,360 00
100	200	1	200	10	100	.....	6	27	162	100	40	6	892 55
1200	2000	1	200	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	1000	250	22,100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	10	60	.....	.....	43	215	60	50	5	688 75
200	200	.....	.....	7	50	250	.....	180	900	50	100	5	2,237 00
1200	2000	1	200	.....	2000	.....	.....	20	110	2000	500	100	11,019 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	10	60	30	20	4	229 50
800	1000	.....	.....	1	2200	.....	.....	600	3000	1200	250	50	12,921 00
300	300	1	200	.....	600	.....	.....	1500	7500	600	200	70	8,395 00
600	600	1	300	.....	2000	.....	.....	500	2500	2000	500	100	12,575 00
200	300	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	540	2700	200	50	10	2,850 00
7200	11000	10	2200	152	19160	270	23	3777	18885	18160	4640	1023	120,688 25

RETURN showing the Number and value of Vessels, Boats and
ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Seines.		Trap-nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$				\$			\$		\$		\$
Fox Bay.....					20	600	50	600	300	200	100		
Salmon River.....					15	450	33	300	150				
Mauzerolle.....					6	180	20	200	100				
Wreck Cove.....					10	250	40	100	75				
Capelin Bay.....					2	80	4	200	100				
Macdonald's Cove.....					18	540	30	300	150				
Oil River.....					2	50	3						
English Bay.....					10	300	20	400	200				
Strawberry Cove.....					20	240	30	250	175				
Beccsie River.....					1	20	1	50	25				
Jupiter River.....													
Shallop Creek.....					1	50	2	150	100				
Ellis Bay.....					4	75	10	150	100				
Goose Point.....					10	120	25	150	100				
South-west Point.....					1	25	1	50	50				
Totals.....					120	2980	269	2900	1625	200	100		

RECAPITULATION FOR THE

SUB-DIVISIONS.														
Point des Monts.....	5	75	2400	11	100	2530	123	4530	4320	590	605	1	300	
Moisie.....	4	99	1700	16	65	3080	124	8538	7916	1065	1060			
Mingan.....	18	702	17200	127	363	11705	743	4965	3425	1450	1710	5	1580	
Natashquan.....	5	98	1800	35	59	2290	121	6840	2620	219	320			
Washeecootai.....					13	332	13	520	480	20	25			
St. Augustin.....					125	2987	159	4589	3405	1910	1583	8	1580	
Bonne Espérance.....	1	40	1500	10	297	16740	597	11750	9150	7200	11000	10	2200	
Anticosti.....					120	2980	269	2900	1620	200	100			
Totals.....	33	1014	24600	199	1142	42644	2149	44632	33936	12654	16403	24	5660	

Fishing Materials, &c., in the County of Saguenay, &c.—Continued.

SUB-DIVISON.

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	VALUE.
Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Cod, cwt.	Halibut, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.	Trout, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Scauds, brls.	Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Seal Skins, No.	Seal Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Fish used as Bait, barrels.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.		
2	250	1000	50	.....	.....	.....	86400	20	60	.....	200	150	10	35	\$ 14,077 00
10	300	500	40	.....	.....	.....	38400	190	570	.....	.....	100	10	8	6,188 50
.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1440	.....	.....	.....	210	25	.....	5	1,923 10
2	80	250	40	.....	.....	.....	5184	.....	.....	.....	100	60	.....	5	1,595 76
2	700	1000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	10	.....	2	642 00
2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	96	.....	470	70	.....	20	3,941 00
.....	250	3200	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	6	.....	2	366 40
.....	400	6000	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	50	25	25	1,813 00
.....	300	75	25	30	2,945 00
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	10	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32 50
9	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
.....	28800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	164 25
.....	57600	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	4	4,108 00
2	10	30	.....	.....	80	.....	4	8,200 00
.....	2	64 50
30	500	2190	11950	255	.....	5	.....	217824	267	801	.....	1540	666	70	146	46,211 01

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

.....	55510	9303	10100	636	.....	16	20	.....	602	2578	70	4651	262	26	225	62,175 60
13	225539	5592	25227	329	200	8	30	.....	94	574	104	3730	628	50	304	78,976 70
79	40370	20990	950	260	.....	2	.....	.....	1690	5240	.....	20000	8450	575	1193	135,021 00
49	37000	3100	600	25	.....	5	.....	.....	1205	5455	.....	3020	850	25	182	29,268 25
40	.....	86	150	.....	.....	1	1	.....	34	68	.....	49	20	.....	25	1,281 30
111	.....	7025	.....	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	3630	10890	.....	5508	1366	.....	267	48,209 70
152	.....	19160	.....	270	.....	23	.....	.....	3777	18885	.....	18160	4640	.....	1023	120,688 25
30	500	2190	11950	255	.....	5	.....	217824	267	801	.....	1540	666	70	146	46,211 01
471	358919	67446	48977	1910	200	60	51	217824	11299	44491	174	56658	16882	746	3365	521,831 81

**Yield and Value of the different Fisheries of the Gulf Division, Province of
Quebec, for the Year 1891.**

Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Smelts, fresh.....Lbs.	79,028	0 05	3,951 40
Salmon do.....do	526,077	0 20	105,215 40
do salt.....Brls.	488	16 00	7,808 00
Cod, dry.....Cwt.	201,622	4 50	907,299 00
Haddock, dry.....do	1,923	3 50	6,730 50
Halibut.....Lbs.	80,781	0 10	8,078 10
Herring, salt.....Brls.	9,267	4 50	41,701 50
do smoked.....Boxes.	1,320	0 25	330 00
Mackerel, salt.....Brls.	4,518	14 00	63,252 00
Trout do.....do	85	10 00	850 00
Eels do.....do	49	10 00	490 00
Cod tongues and Sounds.....do	219	10 00	2,190 00
LOBSTERS, cans.....Lbs.	960,995	0 14	134,539 30
Seal skins.....Pieces.	20,787	1 25	25,983 75
Seal oil.....Galls.	87,542	0 40	35,016 80
Porpoise oil.....do	279	0 40	111 60
Cod oil.....do	146,935	0 40	58,774 00
Fish, as bait.....Brls.	44,628	1 50	66,942 00
do manure.....do	93,184	0 50	46,592 00
do for local use.....do	22,688	4 00	90,752 00
Total value for 1891.....			1,606,607 35
do 1890.....			1,174,948 96
Increase for 1891.....			431,658 39

Statement of Lobster Canneries for Gulf Division, Season of 1891.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

No.	Division.	Number of Traps.	Value of Traps, Boats, &c.	Value of Cannery and Plant.	Total Vaule.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2	Carleton sub-division.....	720	780	800	1,580
4	Bonaventure do.....	3,100	3,100	1,925	5,025
5	Port Daniel do.....	2,700	3,600	3,350	6,950
11	Total.....	6,520	7,480	6,075	13,555

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

5	Grand River sub-division.....	4,000	4,000	3,750	7,750
5	Gaspé sub-division.....	3,050	3,071	3,500	6,571
18	Magdalen Islands sub-division.....	25,100	25,000	14,500	39,500
28	Total.....	32,150	32,071	21,750	53,821

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

7	Island of Anticosti.....	8,500	10,000	4,000	14,000
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TOTAL OF LOBSTER CANNERIES IN GULF DIVISION.

11	County of Bonaventure.....	6,520	7,480	6,075	13,555
28	do Gaspé.....	32,150	32,071	21,750	53,821
7	do Saguenay.....	8,500	10,000	4,000	14,000
46	Totals.....	47,170	49,551	31,825	81,376

Value of Material employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1891.

Description.	Value.
	\$ cts.
Vessels, 54 of 1,901 tons.....	47,600
Boats and Flats, 5,425.....	160,432
Nets, 199,222 fathoms.....	118,317
Seines, 23,261 do.....	26,275
Trap nets, 25 do.....	5,960
46 Lobster canneries and plant.....	81,376
Total.....	439,960

Number of Men employed in Gulf Fisheries, Season of 1891.

Description.	Number.
Sailors.....	394
Fishermen and shoremen.....	9,347
Total.....	9,741

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE
OF QUEBEC, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF DIVISION, FOR
THE YEAR 1891.

SOUTH SHORE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM CAPE CHÂTE TO POINT LEVIS.

Overseer J. Joncas reports a general increase in the value of the fisheries of his division. This he attributes to a larger number of men being engaged in fishing and more nets being used than formerly. Salmon net fishing opened propitiously; the fish seemed abundant but the prevalence of strong north-east gales during a whole fortnight injured several nets and somewhat hampered the chances of a fair catch. Forty salmon were killed with the fly in Matane River. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of the saw mill, where a few fish may have been speared, no poaching took place in the river. The only possible way to prevent this illegal killing of salmon at the mill, would be to put a wire net at the entrance of the mill race so as to prevent the fish from going near the mill. A barrier of this kind would cost about \$100. The Sawdust Act was pretty generally observed, only one complaint coming to this officer's notice, which is still under investigation. The total value of the fisheries of this division is computed at \$12,148, being an increase of over 70 per cent over that of last year.

Overseer L. S. E. Grondin, reports a failure in the catch of sardines and other small fish, without being able to account for it. His returns, however, show an increased yield in salmon and herring, the latter especially; one fishery alone at Métis having taken over 10,000 barrels. This officer heard of no violations of the fishery laws. The value of the fisheries of his division is set down at \$63,339, being nearly double that of the previous year.

Overseer Herm. Martin reports an increased yield in nearly every kind of fish, especially in salmon and herring, the latter showing a surplus of 100 per cent over 1890. Shad fishing was a complete failure. No reasonable causes can be ascribed for the disappearance of these fish from the coast. The South-West Bic River should be better attended to by its lessees, especially during the spawning season. It is reported that only three salmon were killed with the fly in that stream last summer. In the Rimouski River, 24 salmon averaging 15 pounds each, were caught. Illegal trout fishing is carried on to a considerable extent in the back lakes, not only in this but in other districts of the vicinity. Something should be done to check the illegal netting of trout. The yield of the fisheries of this division nearly doubled, amounting to \$28,117.

Overseer Napoléon Levesque reports that, owing to unfavourable winds, the fisheries of his district yielded less than during last year. This applies more especially to shad and sardines. Salmon shows a slight improvement over the catch of last year. The various close seasons were well observed. The value of the fisheries of this division only amounted to \$39,564, being a decrease of 35 per cent when compared with the yield in 1890.

Overseer Xavier Pelletier says that eel fishing is the most important industry of his district. Eel weirs are constructed with brush or laths; some have net leaders, others have not. At River Ouelle nearly 26,000 lbs. of eels were caught. Twenty porpoises were killed this season, against 141 last year. The total value of the fisheries of this division reached \$25,000, being an increase of about \$5,000 over last year.

Mr. Eugene Pelletier reports another failure in the catch of shad, while no plausible reasons can be adduced for the steady decline of this fishery during the past few years. Smelts were so abundant at one time that they could be dipped out with buckets, the water being literally thick with them. A slight decrease occurs in salmon. Other fisheries hold their own or show signs of improvement. One gill net and one eel weir, unlawfully set, were confiscated and destroyed. The total value of the fisheries in this district amounted to \$18,000, a decrease of 40 per cent.

NORTH SHORE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, FROM QUEBEC TO BERSIMIS. QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISION.

Overseer L. P. Huot reports a general decrease in the fisheries of his division. This scarcity was not only felt in his, but in all other districts in the neighbourhood of Quebec. The disappearance of shad is beyond the comprehension of the oldest fishermen. In places where, some years ago, 6,000 or 7,000 shad were taken, only 148 were caught this year. The small yield of eels is explained by the fine weather which prevailed during the fall, it being now a well established fact that the best catch of eels is made during the rainy and windy seasons. No violations of the law came under this officer's notice. All the fish caught in this division, valued at \$9,000, is sold on the Quebec markets.

Overseer Ulysse Bhereur also reports a considerable decrease in the yield of the fisheries of his division. The catch of salmon was about the same as that of 1890. To the great disappointment and loss of Isle aux Coudres fishermen, not a single porpoise was killed, where a few years ago as many as 145 were taken in these fisheries. Sardines and capelin were abundant, and large supplies were taken for home consumption. No violations of the fishery laws came to this officer's notice. The total value of the fisheries of the Murray Bay division, including the lakes in rear of Bay St. Paul, amounts to about \$13,000, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent.

Overseer L. N. Catellier states that the fishermen of his division are satisfied with last season's catch. Salmon net fishing turned out very good. Anglers and guardians report that the tributaries of the Saguenay are better stocked than ever with parent fish. There were killed 280 porpoises and 25 sharks at Pointe a Carriole fishery. The fishway on the St. John River has been kept in good repair, that on River à Mars in Mr. George Tremblay's mill dam, having been found defective, was replaced by a better one. Two brush fisheries having been found with their gates closed on Sunday were destroyed and the owners fined. A salmon net set without license was also destroyed. The product of the fisheries of the Saguenay division is valued at \$27,682.

FROM QUEBEC TO UPPER OTTAWA.

SHERBROOKE AND MEGANTIC DIVISION.

Overseer P. W. Nagle reports a slight improvement in the fisheries of the County of Stanstead. The opening of Magog River and Little Lake to trout fishing contributed to this improvement. Fishways were kept in good repair, and no obstruction to the ascent of fish now exists on the rivers of this division. The several close seasons were well observed and the overseer is unaware of any abuses at present. He estimates the values of the fish, trout or lunge, caught in his division at about \$3,000.

Overseer Joel Shurtleff reports, that owing to defective fishways and an accumulation of sawdust, the waters of Compton County show a decline in the yield of fish. Every mill dam should be provided with a fishway. There are now five or six fishways which were kept in good repair. Improvements are being adopted to dispose of the sawdust next season, and he hopes that the law will be better obeyed in the future. The close seasons are reported as having been fairly observed.

Overseer A. L. Darche reports a decline in the yield of trout and bass, but a fair catch of pickerel in the Megantic division. Sawdust is the only nuisance in this district. The four fishways under his charge were kept in good working order.

Overseer P. C. Bourk states that, owing to sawdust, the streams of Megantic County are not improving. Angling only is practiced in those waters, and all fish caught are used for domestic consumption. There are no fishways in this division, and he recommends the building of two, so as to enable fish to ascend to the upper lakes. The fishery laws are well observed. The total value of the fisheries of the Sherbrooke and Megantic divisions is computed at \$11,404.

MAGOG AND BROME.

Overseer N. A. Beach estimates the catch of lunge in Lake Memphremagog at 18,000 lbs.; bass, 6,000 lbs.; pickerel, 2,000 lbs., and coarse fish, 40,000. Some fishermen who have been in the habit of selling fish to hotels for years, are of opinion that from 50 to 60 tons of trout are taken every year in the above-named lake, but Mr. Beach thinks this statement is grossly exaggerated.

Overseer W. G. Greene reports that trout, bass and pickerel are the principal kinds of fish found in Lake Memphremagog. The former seemed to be abundant on the spawning grounds last season. To properly protect this part of the lake during the close season, temporary assistance is required. The close season for lunge should commence on the 1st October, instead of the 15th, as at present, as they are seen in large quantities on the shoals before the 12th of that month. The first part of the close season was not very well observed; but a few seizures from purchasers of illegally caught fish, as well as from fishermen, had the desired effect of checking illegal fishing. About twenty parties were fined from \$5 to \$10 each for violations of the law. Two boats, one seine and three gill nets were confiscated for being used illegally. The value of the fish caught in this division is estimated at \$3,000.

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

Overseer P. E. Luke reports a decrease in the catch of fish, especially in shad. The result is ascribed to low water. The close seasons were well observed. The lower fishway on Pike River was considerably damaged by ice last spring, but has been thoroughly repaired since. The dam is now owned by responsible parties, and no trouble is anticipated in getting an efficient fishway placed therein. The total value of the fisheries of this division only amounted to \$3,700, while last year it reached \$5,000.

IBERVILLE DIVISION, INCLUDING RICHELIEU RIVER.

Overseer J. B. Chevalier states, that although the fishing season lasted until the end of December, the yield was below that of 1890. This scarcity of fish is attributed to the former excessive use of hoop-nets (*verveux*) in that part of the Richelieu River. Eels are the staple fish of this division; the most important weir of the locality caught 18,000, which brought remunerative prices on the United States markets. Owing to the proximity of the markets, fishermen secure remunerative prices even for coarse grades of fish. The total value of the fisheries of this division at schedule prices does not reach \$5,000.

Overseer J. O. Dion reports, that with the exception of pickerel, the other kinds of fish are steadily becoming scarcer. The Chambly eel weir was not so productive as usual, catching only 4,240 fish. During the summer, people got excited over the hundreds of coarse fish, mostly carp and cat fish, being washed ashore. No plausible cause is ascribed to this occurrence. Mr. Dion again urges the construction of a proper fish-way in the Government dam at St. Ours. The fishery regulations were generally well observed, and it is expected that recent prosecutions will have a beneficial effect. The value of the fisheries of this division does not reach \$1,200.

CHATEAUGUAY DIVISION.

Overseer Joachim Laberge reports a decrease in the yield of sturgeon and eels, but the catch of other kinds of fish has been good. Several parties who used to fish with seines and nets adopted line fishing and did quite as well with less cost and labour. Large quantities of carp were caught by farmers when the water got very low. He recommends the prohibition of all kinds of fishing in Chateauguay River between 15th April and 15th June in each year. The total catch of this division valued at \$17,680 was all disposed of in Montreal and Lachine markets at fair prices.

BEAUHARNOIS DIVISION.

Overseer John Kelly reports the catch of fish in his division just as good as in 1890. The water kept very low. The close seasons were fairly well observed, and the fishways were kept in good order. He recommends a total prohibition of seine or gill net fishing for a few years in order to give the waters of his division a chance of getting fully restocked, otherwise he fears that in a few years, very few fish will be caught with hook and line. The total value of the fisheries of this division nearly reaches \$11,000.

LAPRAIRIE AND VERCHERES DIVISION.

Overseer John Morris states that the water kept very low, and to this cause he attributes the fall off in the bass, doré and maskinonge fisheries, while the coarse fish were abundant. Eels show a large decrease from last year's catch. Mr. Morris remarks that never before was the law so well observed. The total yield of this division is valued at \$18,150, a decrease of over 50 per cent.

NICOLET DIVISION.

Overseer George Boisvert reports shad a complete failure and a decrease in all kinds of game fish, but an increase in the catch of coarse fish. He feels inclined to believe that fishermen intentionally underrate their catch for the purpose of obtaining the withdrawal of the license system. Fishermen abuse the privilege of taking soft fish during the close season; none of them liberate bass or pickerel when they catch them, but they hide the fish and dispose of them to private houses. Were all kinds of fishing prohibited until the 15th May this would be avoided. The total value of the fisheries of this division comes to about \$6,000.

BERTHIER AND MONTCALM DIVISIONS.

Overseer S. A. Grant complains of the difficulty he has to encounter with the fishermen in getting correct returns of their catch of fish or even the quantity and number of fishing apparatus used by them. He reports a larger catch than last year. The total value of fish caught in this division set down at \$8,515, includes trout from the inland waters of Montcalm estimated at over 34,000 lbs.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Lauzon says that with the exception of shad, the fish in his division were more abundant than last year. The fishery regulations were well observed; a few poachers from Boucherville were however detected and fined.

Overseers Cloutier and Filiatrault report speckled trout as abundant as ever in the inland lakes of Terrebonne. The catch by sportsmen and settlers is estimated at 53,000 lbs., which is as high as last year. The total value of the fisheries of the whole of this division is estimated at \$6,663.

LAKE TWO MOUNTAINS AND ISLE PERROT DIVISION.

Overseer Theo. Sabourin sends no report. He estimates the catch of the Rigaud division at about 40,000 lbs.

Overseer Julien Monpetit says that some fishermen of his division report fish more abundant than usual, others fearing an increase in the license fee, purposely lower their catch. Reports of illegal seining at night and of killing fish with explosives, reached this officer, but he could find no proof. The total value of the fisheries of this division reaches \$4,364, an increase of over \$1,000 over that of last year.

LOWER OTTAWA DIVISION.

Overseer Robt. W. Jones reports a falling off in the yield of the fisheries of the Lower Ottawa. This was caused as much by a less vigorous prosecution of fishing

as by a scarcity of fish. Owing to the construction of a railway in the locality, several preferred the regular wages to the uncertain yield of the waters. There are no fishways in this district. The close seasons were well observed. The total value of the fisheries of this division is given at \$3,900, a decrease of about twelve per cent.

UPPER OTTAWA AND GATINEAU LAKES DIVISION.

Overseer Joseph Marion reports the yield of fish to be nearly the same as last year. The injury caused by sawdust to the higher grades of fish being the same, it is unnecessary for him to repeat what he has already said about the matter in previous reports. The fishermen earnestly pray for the day when this nuisance will be entirely stopped or abated. The Government dam at Carillon is still unprovided with a fishway, and this is a great drawback to the success of the fishermen of this division. There were fifty-one men fishing this season for local markets and their catch consisted chiefly of maskinongé, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, carp, suckers, catfish, etc. These fish are disposed of on the Ottawa markets at ten cents per string of fish averaging two lbs. each. At Rockland and Buckingham, a good many fish are peddled in the villages. On Lake des Chênes, only fishing with hook and line is allowed. About 10,000 lbs. of fish were thus caught and sold in Aylmer, Hull, etc.

On the Gatineau lakes fishing was good. On Thirty-One Mile and Pemichogan there were caught 5,750 lbs. of grey trout; 3,500 lbs. of bass; 6,300 of whitefish, and 2,650 lbs. of pike; all sold on the Ottawa markets. Eight persons fished on Cedar and Blue Sea Lakes for about six weeks averaging 300 lbs. of grey trout per week. On Round Lake, one fisherman alone caught about 4,500 lbs. of red and grey trout, pickerel, bass and pike. Angling for speckled trout was very good. This is mostly due to the formation of new clubs everywhere, by means of which the fish are efficiently protected during the breeding period. Some of the lessees of these lakes have erected costly buildings, improved the roads and furnished their places with every possible convenience. They also keep a regular staff of guardians which are of great assistance in preventing poaching and preserving the fish and game. Among the best protected waters, are Lake St. Germain and Plombs Lakes in Denholm, Echo Beach Lake in Villeneuve, Graham and other lakes in Mulgrave, Meache's Lake in Hull, etc., etc.

Warden Joynt states that very little fishing was done by the members of the club who have a lease of Lake Bernard. Their catch is estimated at only 600 lbs. of bass and 250 lbs. of trout. Fish are, however, on the increase. About 1,800 lbs. of bass and trout were caught in Long Lake; 1,600 lbs. in Mahon's Lake; 2,200 lbs. in Sinclair's Lake; the same in Nelson's Lake, and 1,200 lbs. in Wolfe Lake. In each of the other small lakes in his district there were about 400 lbs of trout caught. The close seasons were well observed.

STATISTICS OF FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number
the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Chatte

NAME OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.							
				Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.		
	No.	Value.			No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		§				§		§		§	
Capucins.....	16	240	32	1	40	40					
Mechins.....	53	800	79	3	125	125	1	20			
Grosses Roches.....	6	90	13	1	45	45					
Ste. Félicité.....	29	435	49				7	140			
Matane.....	17	255	31	2	65	65	11	220			
Rivière Blanche.....	5	75	12				3	60			
Sandy Bay.....	11	220	11								
Métis.....			8				8	200			
Ste. Flavie.....	4	80	4								
Ste. Luce.....			14	1	80	25	13	340			
Pointe au Père.....			14				14	365			
Rimouski.....			3				3	65			
Sacré Cœur.....	12	240	26				10	535	4	80	
Rivière Hâtée.....	10	75	27				14	465			
Cap à l'Original.....	5	35	16	1	150	40	9	280			
St. Simon.....	1	10	16				5	135	7	62	
St. Fabien.....			10				7	123	2	18	
Inland waters of Rimouski. do Co. Temiscouata, including											
Touladi.....											
Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs.....	9	1000	36				22	2400			
Isle aux Pommes.....	1	100	2				1	75			
Trois Pistoles.....			11				10	1000			
Isle Verte.....	2	300	28				12	1200	2	50	
Cacouana.....			19				17	2200	3	75	
Rivière du Loup.....			7				3	300	4	100	
Notre Dame du Portage.....			9				4	300	9	125	
St. André.....			18				7	840	11	198	
Kamouraska.....			11				5	400	6	142	
St. Denis.....			19				5	250	14	350	
Rivière Ouelle.....			45				1	160	44	1275	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....			24				1	50	23	680	
Inland waters, Co. L'Islet.....											
St. Roch.....			40				1	150	39	3000	
St. Jean.....			50						50	3860	
Trois Saumons.....			3						3	160	
L'Islet.....			35						42	3360	
Anse à Gilles.....			4						6	560	
Cap St. Ignace.....			16				7	630	9	460	
Ile aux Grues.....			24						24	2400	
St. Thomas.....	1	12	21				7	1500	14	660	
Berthier.....	4	40	20				3	1650	17	550	
St. Valier.....	6	170	2				2	4000			
St. Michel.....	5	55	5				5	2800			
Beaumont.....	9	240	4				4	2200			
Point Lévis.....	11	400	7				6	3050			
Totals.....	217	4872	825	9	505	340	228	28103	333	18165	

EXCLUSIVE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the South Shore of to Point Lévis, during the Year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, barrels.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	Porpoise Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallon.	
			50						410				\$ cts.
1650	400		300						608				1,455 00
375			60						90				3,544 00
	600		350			150			220	100			615 00
1500	4000		150			200			75	450		375	2,945 00
300			135			50			21	75		225	2,581 00
			125										1,008 00
900			10720										562 50
55									20				48,420 00
6210			792			20				300			71 00
2310			1480			10				200			5,016 00
255			437										7,252 00
1320		220	1150	11600		165			24	900			2,017 50
3600		125	2860			28			18	730			7,165 20
2970		174	700			35			13	300			13,700 50
1050		33	205	3210		12			4	325			4,048 44
3900		108	30	2400						1200			1,537 58
	10000												1,665 48
													1,000 00
	12000												
1600		1500	1500		400	200			3000	80			1,200 00
			6			7			2000	10			16,824 00
525			300		600	20			500	50			6,053 00
500		55	200	500	200	110			200	60			3,076 00
2300		1000	400	1000	400	307			900	200			2,005 30
2200		200	180	600	600	200			1000	120			6,165 00
				5700		4			30	6			4,994 00
60				7110	3200	2750				230			447 00
400		1075		5250	1600	2180				2200	9	540	8,995 60
1040		3750		11550	2200	400				150			8,447 50
500		1500		56000	600					100	11	660	2,533 00
20				14430	200					250	1	60	3,944 00
	5000												1,034 80
				11000	600								500 00
				21011					110				696 00
				310					5				1,590 66
				16070					95				33 60
				1860									1,249 20
				2740	11200		2300	1300	23				111 60
				31660					19				1,154 40
100		70		6000	28500		8420	683	24				1,956 60
240		774		14260	2976		9950	650	13				1,873 95
350		1750		20200	5425		9900	250	14				1,996 10
800		1720		15000	2050		3900	1050	16				2,358 95
430		3279		7200	3600		2400	1220	12				1,698 70
950		3600		12600	1500		2700	550	18				1,219 74
													1,549 50
38610	32000	20933	22130	279261	65851	6848	39570	5703	9482	8036	21	2250	189,912 45

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, together
Lawrence, from Quebec to

NAME OF PLACES.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.						
	Gill Nets.			Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries				
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Island of Orleans.</i>										
St. Laurent.....		\$		6	6	2100	1520			
St. Jean.....				6	5	970	665			1 50
St. François (south side).....				16	2	600	600			14 900
Argentenay.....				9						9 500
St. François (north side).....				6				6	180	
Ste. Famille.....				12				10	290	2 80
St. Pierre.....				5	5	1100	1000			
<i>North Coast.</i>										
Isles Madame and aux Réaux.....				4	3	600	360			1 100
St. Joachim.....				25						25 2200
St. Anne.....				5				1	20	4 70
Chateau Richer.....				4	1	300	600	3	60	
Bay St. Paul and neighbouring lakes in the County of Charlevoix.....				27						43 1040
Ile aux Coudres.....				41				20	110	75 300
St. Irenée.....				15				19	200	
Les Eboulements.....				24				27	240	30 150
Malbaie.....	5	50	22	2	170	40	20	280		
St. Fidèle.....	3	25	17	1	80	20	6	60		
St. Simeon.....	3	24	10	2	130	50	5	70		
<i>Saguenay Division.</i>										
Rivière aux Canards.....	2	30	2				2	40		
Anse Ste. Catherine.....	2	30	2				2	50		
Tadoussac.....	3	45	5	1	100	40	1	30		
Pointe Rouge.....	1	50	3	2	200	200				
Moulin Baude.....	1	20	1	1	80	50				
Anse Puante.....	1	15	1	1	150	75				
Pointe à la Cariole.....	1	20	1	1	100	50				
Anse aux Pilotes.....	2	40	2	2	200	125				
Escoumains.....	4	50	8	3	300	150	5	100		
Baie des Bacons.....			2				2	50		
Sault au Mouton.....			2				2	50		
Mille Vaches.....			3				3	70		
Pointe à Boisvert.....	1	15	4	1	160	80	3	75		
Portneuf.....	2	30	2	1	150	75	1	20		
Sault au Cochon.....	1	15	1	1	120	60				
Colombier.....	2	300	5	4	400	200				
Islets Jérémie.....	1	20	1	1	140	70				
Bersimis.....	1	15	2	1	160	80	1	20		
Inland waters.....										
<i>Lake St. John Division.</i>										
St. Joseph d'Alma to Roberval.....			175	175	7000	1000				
Totals.....	36	794	476	222	15310	7110	139	2015	204	5390

* 100,000 lbs. winninish included in the value of these estimates.

with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., on the North Shore of the River St. Bersimis, during the Year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Salmon, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Sardines, brls.	White Fish, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, brls.	Fish for Manure, brls.	Porpoise Skins, No.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	\$	cts.
590		255		10600			2520	792							
760		210		10000			2640	1800							1,010 50
250		66		16100			1200	840							1,065 80
				9800											1,157 96
				1300	4		732	600		36					588 00
				1430	9		1920	1476		109					322 56
120		33		7800	1		3840	2280							748 20
															927 18
550		150		7000	12		2220	1080							914 60
				22560											1,353 60
				2250			720	480		2					222 60
20		4		1320	18		2880	1920		31					718 84
	51000			18600											6,216 00
				4000		50				10	400				620 00
			10			100				5	2500				1,610 00
			4	1600		100				10	1800				1,344 00
700			56			70				11	2700				1,985 00
400			17			20					700				566 50
700			20			35					500				585 00
600										10	100				200 00
360										15	300	105	6300		3,207 00
400			40								800	50	3000		2,060 00
13000															2,600 00
5000															1,000 00
600															120 00
9000												125	7500		5,300 00
6760															1,352 00
5820			15							10	400				1,461 50
540			25							5	200				335 50
200			5							3	100				121 50
440			13							16	150				269 50
4760			30							4	200				1,199 00
4100			5							3	50				876 50
2980															596 00
5800															1,160 00
3600															720 00
980															196 00
37000															3,700 00
10000							20000	48000	24000	500				*	8,300 00
69030	98000	718	240	114360	44	375	38672	59268	24000	780	10900	280	16800		62,130 84

RETURN of Fishing Stations, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number
extending from Quebec to Upper

DIVISIONS.	FISHING BOATS.		Number of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								
				Gill Nets.			Seines.		Brush Fish- eries—Hoop Nets.		Eel Fisheries	
	No.	Value.		No.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		¢			¢		¢		¢		¢	
Sherbrooke and Megantic.....			60									
Magog and Brome.....			30									
Missisquoi Bay.....	14	150	35				2332	600				
Iberville (including Richelieu River).....	35	470	38				410	350	76	1370	6	9000
Chateauguay.....	91	1630	150	4	280	80	460	360				
Beauharnois.....	46	590	90				520	820				
Laprairie to Verchères (including Montreal and vicinity).....	32	320	101				960	600				
Richelieu County (including St. Francis River).....	76	500	76	25	500	100	750	500			67	930
Yamaska County and River.....	100	430	134				1300	160			7	125
Nicolet.....	47	310	49	30	570	50	480	150			36	90
Three Rivers*.....	17	170	17									
Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm	106	600	106	8	120	10	42	25				
Terrebonne.....	50	400	50	10	150	85	176	176			21	50
Lake Two Mountains (including Isle Perrot).....	37	330	50	33	465	120			37	110		
River Beaudet.....			8	2	30	25	120	100				
Lower Ottawa.....	10	180	11	10	760	325						
Upper Ottawa.....	90	890	89	580	20100	2320						
Gatineau Lakes.....												
Totals.....	751	6970	1094	702	22975	3145	7550	3841	113	1480	137	10195

* Estimated. The total value includes \$7,500 for 15,000 bushels of tom cods.

of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the District
Ottawa, during the Year 1891.

KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.
Trout, lbs.	Shad, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Whitefish, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse and Small Fish, lbs.	
37350	12150	14300	7000	2000	17800	19100	21350	19250	41950	\$ cts.
30000	3000			3000		14000	10000		70000	11,404 50
	12340						32440		44400	6,860 00
		57300				1020	1800	5050	69800	3,694 40
		20000	60000		8000	40000	30000	50000	200000	5,935 70
		37500	41000		4160	6500	11400	23000	129000	17,680 00
	500	100000	25000	10000	35000	2000	18000	50000	140000	10,939 60
		80300	1200		320	400	5850	2100	14000	18,150 00
		9560	2520	100	2600	1000	2850	12300	127200	5,750 70
	600	14750	5340	520	100	500	1500	1200	150000	5,522 30
20000	1000	15000	5000				10000	20000	25000	5,954 00
34300	1000	4750	2250	1000	735	20	4210	8510	128150	13,010 00
53000	900	4520	1840		1400	5900	5300	4500		8,515 80
										6,663 60
	900	7400	10700		11120	7730	11930	11700	30400	4,364 50
		25000	7000		700	600	600	600	1000	2,088 00
1200	2400	2100	16000	7200	1100	750	6000	10000	36000	3,917 00
		3600	9500		4500		13400	7500	60200	3,907 00
121500				13500		14850		35000		15,871 00
297350	34790	396080	194350	37320	87535	114370	186630	260710	1267100	150,228 10

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries from Cape Chatte to Point Lévis, in 1890 and 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1891.	1890.		1891.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	0 06	23,998	1,619 88	20,933	1,255 98
Eels..... "	0 06	425,980	25,558 80	279,261	16,755 66
Herring..... Brls.	4 50	12,730	50,920 00	22,130	99,585 00
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	0 06	57,770	3,466 20	65,851	3,951 06
Sardines..... Brls.	3 00	6,164	18,492 00	6,848	20,544 00
Trout..... Lbs.	0 10	35,300	3,530 00	32,000	3,200 00
Salmon..... "	0 20	24,630	4,926 00	38,610	7,722 00
Whitefish and bar fish..... "	0 08	54,000	4,320 00	39,570	3,165 60
Pickarel..... "	0 05	6,330	379 80	5,703	285 15
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	3 00	13,108	39,324 00	9,482	28,446 00
Porpoise skins..... No.	4 00	318	1,272 00	21	84 00
do oils..... Galls.	0 40	19,080	7,632 00	2,250	900 00
Fish for manure..... Brls.	0 50	9,020	4,510 00	8,036	4,018 00
Seal skins..... No.	1 00	42	42 00		
do oils..... Galls.	0 40	420	168 00		
Total value of the fisheries.....			166,160 68		189,912 45
Increase.....					23,751 77

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Bersimis, in 1890 and 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices for 1891.	1890.		1891.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	0 06	4,300	250 80	718	43 08
Eels..... "	0 06	198,036	11,882 16	114,360	6,861 60
Herring..... Brls.	4 50	385	1,540 00	240	1,080 00
Sturgeon..... "	0 06	14,800	888 00	8,800	528 00
Sardines..... "	3 00	470	1,410 00	375	1,125 00
Salmon..... Lbs.	0 20	65,672	13,134 40	69,030	13,806 00
Trout..... "	0 10	128,675	12,867 50	98,000	9,800 00
Pickarel..... "	0 05	72,772	4,366 32	59,268	2,963 40
Pike..... "	0 05	25,000	1,250 00	24,000	1,200 00
Whitefish..... "	0 08	87,868	7,029 44	38,672	3,093 76
Winninish..... "	0 06	100,000	6,000 00	100,000	6,000 00
Coarse and mixed fish..... Brls.	3 00	802	2,406 00	780	2,340 00
Fish as manure..... No.	0 50	16,110	8,055 00	10,900	4,450 00
Porpoise skins..... No.	4 00	156	624 00	280	1,120 00
do oils..... Galls.	0 40	8,280	3,312 00	16,800	6,721 00
Total value of the fisheries.....			75,022 82		62,130 84
Decrease.....					12,891 98

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION

Of the Quantity and Value of the different Fisheries, from Quebec to Upper
Ottawa, in 1890 and 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Prices.	1890.		1891.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	0 06	76,805	4,608 30	34,790	2,087 40
Eels..... "	0 06	675,800	40,548 00	396,080	23,764 80
Sturgeon..... "	0 06	257,800	15,468 00	194,350	11,661 00
Trout..... "	0 10	252,000	25,200 00	297,350	29,735 00
Whitefish..... "	0 08	36,800	2,944 00	37,320	2,985 60
Maskinongé..... "	0 06	118,440	7,106 40	87,535	5,252 10
Bass..... "	0 06	105,300	6,318 00	114,370	6,862 20
Pickeral..... "	0 05	195,660	11,739 60	186,630	9,331 50
Pike..... "	0 05	285,200	14,260 00	260,710	13,035 50
Mixed fish..... "	0 03	1,526,500	45,795 00	1,267,100	38,013 00
Tom cod..... Bush.	0 50	50,000	25,000 00	15,000	7,500 00
Total value of the fisheries.....			198,987 30		150,228 10
Decrease.....					48,759 20

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries of the Province of Quebec (*exclusive of the
Gulf Division*) for 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.
Shad..... Lbs.	56,441	3,386 46
Eels..... "	789,701	47,382 06
Herring..... Brls.	22,370	100,665 00
Sturgeon..... Lbs.	269,001	16,140 06
Sardines..... Brls.	7,223	21,669 00
Trout..... Lbs.	427,350	42,735 00
Salmon..... "	107,640	21,528 00
Pickeral..... "	251,601	12,580 05
Pike..... "	284,710	14,235 50
Whitefish..... "	115,562	9,244 96
Maskinongé..... "	87,535	5,252 10
Bass..... "	114,370	6,862 20
Tom cod..... Bush.	15,000	7,500 00
Winnish..... Lbs.	100,000	6,000 00
Mixed fish..... Brls.	16,597	68,799 00
Fish as manure..... "	18,936	9,468 00
Porpoise skins..... No.	221	884 00
do oils..... Galls.	9,120	3,648 00
Total in 1891.....		397,979 39
do 1890.....		440,170 80
Decrease.....		42,291 41

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the Fisheries in the whole Province of Quebec for 1891.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity.	Value.	
			\$	cts.
Cod...	Cwt.	201,622	907,299	00
Herring, pickled...	Bls.	31,637	142,366	50
do smoked...	Bxs.	1,320	330	00
Mackerel...	Brls.	4,518	63,252	00
Haddock...	Cwt.	1,923	6,730	50
Halibut...	Lbs.	80,781	8,078	10
Salmon...	Brls.	488	7,808	00
do...	Lbs.	633,717	126,743	40
Shad...	"	56,441	3,386	46
Eels...	"	789,701	47,382	06
do...	Brls.	49	490	00
Sardines...	"	7,223	21,669	00
Smelts...	Lbs.	79,028	3,951	40
Sturgeon...	"	269,001	16,140	06
Trout...	Brls.	85	850	00
do...	Lbs.	427,350	42,735	00
Winnish...	"	100,000	6,000	00
Whitefish...	"	115,562	9,244	96
Maskinongé...	"	87,535	5,252	10
Bass...	"	114,370	6,862	20
Pickarel...	"	251,601	12,580	05
Pike...	"	284,710	14,235	50
Tom cod...	Bush.	15,000	7,500	00
Cod tongues and sounds...	Brls.	219	2,190	00
Lobsters...	Cans	960,995	134,539	30
Coarse and mixed fish...	Brls.	16,597	68,799	00
Seal skins...	No.	20,787	25,983	75
Porpoise skins...	"	221	884	00
Fish oil...	Galls.	243,876	97,550	40
do as bait...	Brls.	44,628	66,942	00
do as manure...	"	112,120	56,060	00
do for local use not included...	"	22,688	90,752	00
Total for 1891...			2,004,586	74
do 1890...			1,615,119	76
Increase...			389,466	98

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Boats, Nets and other Fishing Material employed in the **Province of Quebec** (exclusive of the Gulf Division).

Articles.	Value.
	\$
1,004 Boats.....	12,636
38,790 Fathoms of nets.....	10,565
7,550 do seines.....	3,841
480 Brush weirs.....	31,598
674 Eel weirs.....	33,750
Total.....	92,390

NOTE.—The number of men engaged fishing is given at 2,395, but they cannot be considered as regular fishermen, as most of them only fish during a short period of the year.

STATEMENT of Vessels and Boats and Fishing Material employed in the whole **Province of Quebec, 1891.**

Articles.	Value.
	\$
54 Vessels of 1,901 tons.....	47,600
6,429 Boats and flats.....	173,068
238,012 Fathoms of nets.....	128,882
30,811 do seines.....	30,116
1,154 Brush and eel weirs.....	65,348
25 Trap nets.....	5,960
46 Lobster canneries and plant.....	31,825
47,170 do traps, &c.....	49,551
Total.....	532,350

STATEMENT of Men employed in the Fisheries of Quebec for 1891.

Sailors in Gulf division.....	394
Fishermen and shoremen in Gulf division..	9,347
do Inland divisions.....	2,395
Total.....	<u>12,136</u>

APPENDIX E.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR ALEXANDER McQUEEN ON THE FISHERIES OF MANITOBA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report on the fisheries of the Province of Manitoba for the year ending 31st of December, 1891. At the outset, I may state that my former inspectorate has been changed, the supervision of the North West Territories having been assigned to a new officer. This year, with a view to systematize the work, I subdivided the territory under my jurisdiction into thirteen fishery districts, so that overseers and guardians might have the areas within which they are to work clearly defined. It gives me pleasure to report that fish of all kinds, including whitefish, were abundant this year. In the southern part of Lake Winnipeg, where fears of depletion were entertained, large quantities of whitefish were caught, both by Indians and Icelanders. The commercial traders, too, were exceedingly fortunate this year in catching, in less time and under restricted regulations, as large a quantity as in any previous year.

THE NEW REGULATIONS.

The new regulations as to summer fishing, promulgated on the 8th of June last, went into operation, and were strictly observed by commercial fishermen, who took out licenses under them. Towards the close of the season two of the companies suffered considerably in the loss of nets, through storms, which are so frequent on Lake Winnipeg. They attribute this to having been excluded from the usual places of shelter. Owing to pound nets having been prohibited under the new regulations, there was no sturgeon fishing by the companies during the past year. Apart from the three trading companies, only one other commercial license was issued during the season, to a trader who used one sail boat and 1,500 fathoms of gill net. Considerable misunderstanding arose upon the issue of the new regulations as to the intent of "domestic licenses." An idea was entertained that these licenses were intended for home use only, and that settlers taking out such licenses would be precluded from selling their surplus catch; but now that it has been ascertained that such licenses entitle the holders to commercial privileges, they are meeting with more favourable acceptance. Commercial fishermen complain, however, at being deprived of places of shelter during the stormy period of September, when they are exposed to severe storms on Lake Winnipeg.

THE CATCH FOR 1891.

It is satisfactory to find, notwithstanding the fears entertained as to depletion, that fish were exceedingly plentiful during the past year in the waters of Manitoba. Near the mouth of the Red River, a party of St. Peters Indians caught in two weeks last autumn 40,000 pounds of whitefish, a catch said to have been unprecedented in that section for at least thirty years. The total catch for the year, including that for home consumption, amounted to 6,612,391 pounds, valued at \$246,184. It must be borne in mind that this amount does not include, as formerly, the catch in the North-West Territories.

 THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The North-West Territories having been separated from Manitoba, and placed under the direction of Inspector Gilchrist, I have had a map prepared of the Manitoba Superintendency, and subdivided into Fishery Districts, that overseers and all interested in the fisheries may know the exact location of the different subdivisions. Subjoined will be found a description of the various districts, with their metes and bounds.

NO. 1 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,500 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies in the south-west portion of the province, and its boundaries are as follows:—

West.—Western boundary of province from international boundary, northerly to the 50th parallel, north latitude.

North.—50th parallel of latitude, from western boundary of province, easterly to the 99th meridian line.

East.—99th meridian line, from the 50th parallel, southerly to the international boundary.

South.—The international boundary line, from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province.

This district is not of much importance to the trade, the catch being principally for home consumption

The varieties of fish caught are : pickerel, pike, gold-eyes and suckers.

NO. 2. DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies east of district No. 1, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—99th meridian line, from the international boundary, northerly to the 50th parallel of latitude.

North.—50th parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the first principal meridian line.

East.—The first principal meridian line, from the 50th parallel, southerly to the international boundary.

South.—The international boundary line, from the 1st principal meridian, westerly to the 99th meridian line.

There is no fishing in this district for market, all caught being used for home consumption.

The varieties are: pickerel, pike, catfish, suckers, gold-eyes and an occasional sturgeon.

NO. 3 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 6,500 SQUARE MILES.

This district is in the south-east portion of the province from Winnipeg, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 1st principal meridian, from the international boundary, northerly to the 50th parallel of latitude.

North.—The 50th parallel of latitude, from the 1st principal meridian to the eastern boundary of the province.

East.—The eastern boundary of the province, from the 50th parallel of latitude southerly to the international boundary.

South.—The international boundary line, from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the 1st principal meridian.

In this district the catch consists of whitefish, pickerel, sturgeon, pike, sheeps-head, gold-eyes, catfish, buffalo fish, perch, suckers and tullibees. The catch for the trade is small and altogether for the local market.

NO. 4 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 6,500 SQUARE MILES.

This district comprises the south end of Lake Winnipeg, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 1st principal meridian, from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.

North.—The 51st parallel of latitude, from the 1st principal meridian, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province.

East.—The eastern boundary of the province, from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel.

South.—The 50th parallel of latitude, from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the 1st principal meridian.

In this district fishing is carried on principally in winter and by settlers, who in addition to fishing for their own use, also sell to the trade. The varieties are the same as in No. 3 district.

NO. 5 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district comprises the southern portion of Lake Manitoba, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 99th meridian line, from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.

North.—51st parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the 1st principal meridian.

East.—The 1st principal meridian line, from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel.

South.—The 50th parallel of latitude, from the 1st principal meridian, westerly to the 99th meridian line.

Fishing for the trade is carried on entirely in winter and by settlers only. The varieties are: whitefish, pickerel, pike and suckers, &c.

NO. 6 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies to the west of No. 5, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The western boundary of the province, from the 50th parallel of latitude, northerly to the 51st parallel.

North.—The 51st parallel of latitude, from the western boundary of the province, easterly to the 99th meridian line.

East.—The 99th meridian line, from the 51st parallel of latitude, southerly to the 50th parallel.

South.—The 50th parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province.

There is no fishing for commercial purposes carried on in this district. The varieties are: pickerel, pike and suckers.

NO. 7 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies in the vicinity of Lake Dauphin, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The western boundary of the province, from the 51st parallel of latitude, northerly to the 52nd parallel.

North.—The 52nd parallel of latitude, from the western boundary of the province, easterly to the 99th meridian line.

East.—The 99th meridian line, from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel.

South.—The 51st parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province.

Settlers fish here during the winter for the trade. It is becoming a most important station for the development of the fisheries in Lake Winnipegosis.

The varieties comprise whitefish, pickerel, pike, gold-eyes and suckers.

NO. 8. DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 5,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district, known as the Fairford district, on Lake Manitoba, is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 99th meridian line, from the 51st parallel of latitude, northerly to the 52nd parallel.

North.—The 52nd parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the 1st principal meridian.

East.—The 1st principal meridian line, from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel.

South.—The 51st parallel of latitude, from the 1st principal meridian to the 99th meridian line.

This is an important district for domestic fishing. Indians and settlers sell a considerable quantity of fish in winter.

The varieties here comprise whitefish, pickerel, trout, sturgeon, pike, tullibees, catfish, gold-eyes, sheephead, buffalo, perch and suckers.

NO. 9 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district, known as the Narrows of Lake Winnipeg, is bounded as follows:—

West.—The first principal meridian, from the 51st parallel of latitude, northerly to the 52nd parallel.

North.—The 52nd parallel of latitude, from the 1st principal meridian, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province.

East.—The eastern boundary of the province, from the 52nd parallel of latitude, southerly to the 51st parallel.

South.—The 51st parallel of latitude, from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the 1st principal meridian.

The fishing in this district for the trade is carried on principally in winter. The varieties caught are the same as in district No. 8.

NO. 10 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 10,850 SQUARE MILES.

This district, the most important in the province, lies to the north of the Narrows of Lake Winnipeg, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 99th meridian line from the 52nd parallel of latitude, northerly to the northern boundary of the province.

North.—The northern boundary of the province, from the 99th meridian line, easterly to the eastern boundary of the province.

East.—The eastern boundary of the province, from the northern boundary of Manitoba, southerly to the 52nd parallel of latitude.

South.—The 52nd parallel latitude, from the eastern boundary of the province, westerly to the 99th meridian line.

The three fishing companies and one small trader are the only licensed traders who fish in the summer in this district.

The varieties caught are the same as those enumerated in district No. 8.

NO. 11 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,800 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies in the north-west corner of the province, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The western boundary of the province, from the 52nd parallel of latitude, northerly to the northern boundary of the province.

North.—The northern boundary of the province, from the western boundary thereof, easterly to the 99th meridian line.

East.—The 99th meridian line, from the northern boundary of the province, southerly to the 52nd parallel of latitude.

South.—The 52nd parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line, westerly to the western boundary of the province.

There are no fishing stations as yet in this district, if we except some fishing by Indians and half-breeds at Duck and Dawson Bays. The catch here is for home consumption.

NO. 12 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 7,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies immediately to the north of the north-west part of the province, in the district of Saskatchewan, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—A line in continuation of the western boundary of Manitoba, northerly to the 54th parallel of latitude.

North.—The 54th parallel of latitude, from said continued line, easterly to the 99th meridian line.

East.—The 99th meridian line, from the 54th parallel of latitude, southerly to the northern boundary of Manitoba.

South.—The northern boundary of the province, from the 99th meridian line, westerly to western boundary of Manitoba.

Fishing for commercial purposes has been carried on for the last two years by the trading companies already referred to. They operate at Selkirk Island for about six weeks in autumn. The varieties of fish here are the same as those enumerated in district No. 8.

NO. 13 DISTRICT.—AREA ABOUT 14,000 SQUARE MILES.

This district lies immediately to the north of the north-east portion of the Province of Manitoba, in the district of Keewatin, and is bounded as follows:—

West.—The 99th meridian line, from the northern boundary of Manitoba, northerly to the 54th parallel of latitude.

North.—The 54th parallel of latitude, from the 99th meridian line easterly to the 95th meridian line.

East.—The 95th meridian line, from the 54th parallel of latitude, southerly to the northern boundary of Manitoba.

South.—The northern boundary of Manitoba, from the 95th meridian line, westerly to the 99th meridian line.

No commercial fishing yet developed in this district. The varieties of fish are the same as in district No. 8.

COMMERCIAL FISHING.

This kind of fishing is restricted to Lake Winnipeg, and is carried on only in summer, extending from the 1st of June to the 5th of October, the date of the commencement of the close season for whitefish, trout and tullibee. There were only four commercial licenses issued during the past year. Those taking out licenses were: The Manitoba Fish Co., the Selkirk Fish Co., Wm. Robinson & Co., and Stephen Raymond. The summer fishing for whitefish was better than it has been known for years in Lake Winnipeg. Operations were carried on within the newly prescribed limits.

THE MANITOBA FISH COMPANY.

This firm operated at Berens, Reindeer and Selkirk Islands in Lake Winnipeg, used 25,000 fathoms of gill net, and caught 1,223,550 lbs. of all kinds of fish. Of this quantity nearly all was exported to Ontario and the United States.

Subjoined is a list of the tugs, vessels and boats, together with the number of men employed by this firm during the past season:—

	Men.	Value.
Steamer "Glendevon".....	7	\$ 8,000
do "Miles".....	4	6,000
do "Angler".....	6	3,000
do "Hazel".....	5	2,000
Barge "Berens River".....	3	5,000
do "New Brunswick".....	2	3,000
13 sail boats.....	39	3,900
25,000 fathoms gill net.....	...	3,360
Freezers, ice-houses and other plant on shore.....	...	16,000
	<u>66</u>	<u>\$50,260</u>

In addition to the above, the firm employed 35 men on shore attending to the curing and handling of fish. The firm paid out in wages to men, inclusive of board, about \$20,000 during the season.

Their catch for the season was as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	1,099,530	\$60,475
Pickrel.....	107,440	3,225
Pike.....	16,560	232
	<u>1,223,530</u>	<u>\$63,932</u>

WM. ROBINSON & CO.

This firm operated at the same stations as the Manitoba Fish Co. They used 14,850 fathoms of gill net and caught 797,305 lbs. of all kinds of fish. Their catch was marketed in the United States.

The firm had the following tugs, vessels and boats employed during the season:—

	Value.
Steamer "Ogema," 4 men.....	\$ 6,000
do "Lady Ellen," 3 men.....	1,500
do "Colville," 6 do.....	8,000
Barge "North Star," 2 do.....	9,000
7 sail boats, 14 do.....	1,800
14,850 yds. gill net.....	2,800
Freezers, ice-houses, &c.....	14,000
<u>29 men.</u>	<u>\$43,100</u>

The firm employed, besides the above, 26 men on shore in connection with their freezers and curing of fish. Their catch was as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	754,799	\$41,500
Pickrel.....	41,417	1,242
Pike.....	1,089	28
	<u>797,305</u>	<u>\$42,770</u>

SELKIRK FISH CO.

This company operated at Selkirk Island on Lake Winnipeg. They used 5,000 fathoms of gill net, valued at \$900; caught 396,000 lbs. of whitefish and 40,000 lbs. of pickrel, aggregating in value, \$22,950. The catch was principally marketed in the United States. The firm had one small tug, one steam barge and four sail boats in use, valued at \$16,000. Their freezers, ice-house and other plant ashore are valued at \$6,000. They employed 20 men.

STEPHEN RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond took out a commercial license for 1,500 fathoms of gill net and operated at Berlen's Island. He used only one sail boat valued at \$150, and employed one man. His catch was altogether whitefish and amounted to 12,875 lbs., valued at \$386.25. His entire catch was sold in Winnipeg.

FISHERY GUARDIANS.

I herewith submit a synopsis of the reports of the different guardians. The men throughout have been diligent in the discharge of their duties. The work of guardians on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba is not only arduous, but attended with considerable hardships when cruising in canoes or small boats in stormy weather; or driving with dog trains in winter during severe weather. The appointment of guardians from Indian or other departments, without compensation, has not been a success. They have other duties to perform and take no interest in fishery matters. Indian and fishery interests, too, often clash, and I think it would be better if others than employés of the Indian Department, should have charge of the fisheries.

ST. LAURENT, LAKE MANITOBA.

Guardian D. Devlin who has charge of the fishing stations at the southern end of Lake Manitoba, with headquarters at the village of St. Laurent, reports fish of all kinds plentiful during the past year. The catch, however, owing to the uncertainty attending the issue of licenses, pending the putting in force of the new regulations, was smaller than the previous year. This officer visited, during the close season, all stations between St. Laurent and Totogan on the south, and St. Laurent and Long Point on the east of the lake, and found in every instance the regulations as to the spawning period strictly observed. No nets were set between the 5th of October and the 30th November, for whitefish. He reports the sale of fish for commercial purposes in his district as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	36,870	\$1,474 80
Pickarel	75,000	2,250 00
Pike	125,000	1,562 50
Tullibee	10,000	200 00
	<u>246,870</u>	<u>\$5,487 30</u>

In addition to the above he reports used for home consumption:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	20,000	\$800 00
Pickarel	10,000	300 00
Pike	10,000	100 00
Mixed fish	20,000	200 00
	<u>60,000</u>	<u>\$1,400 00</u>

This makes a grand total of all kinds of fish, 306,870 lbs., valued at \$6,887.30. He estimates the number of persons fishing for all kinds of fish, at eighty-five. The decrease from the previous year he attributes to the fact, that men found other employment such as hunting and working in farm district, on account of the abundant harvest. The traders who purchased fish from fishermen on Lake Manitoba, during the past year, were: Messrs. A. G. Hepworth, Blackwood Bros., J. McKenny, D. Amit, Philion & Co., H. Armstrong, Richard Bros., and Joseph Hamlin. Seven thousand fathoms of gill net of six inches extension measure were used in fishing for whitefish, valued at \$1,200.

Guardian Fraser, who has the supervision of Shoal Lake, east of St. Laurent, reports sixteen fishermen with 450 fathoms of net, catching 107,200 lbs. of pike for home consumption.

THE NARROWS—LAKE MANITOBA.

Guardian H. Martineau reports that the close season was well observed at the fishing stations in the vicinity of the Narrows of Lake Manitoba. Fishing operations for the trade are chiefly carried on in winter, as settlers only fish for their own use during the rest of the year. They are unable to fish during summer for the trade, on account of the expense it would entail to fit out boats, tugs, and freezers, as is done by large traders on Lake Winnipeg.

He reports the sale of fish to the trade in his district as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	89,850	\$2,690 50
Pickarel.....	22,175	443 50
Pike.....	89,650	449 25
Tullibee.....	140	3 20
Gold-eyes.....	16,820	168 20
	<u>218,635</u>	<u>\$3,754 65</u>

In addition to the above, he reports used for home consumption, mixed fish of all kinds, 111,290 lbs., valued at \$2,225.80. He further states that owing to the alteration in the fishery regulations, and their not coming to hand until too late fishermen were undecided what to do; although the prospects for a good season were good. He reports fish of all kinds very abundant. They have not been so numerous for years as they were last fall, which goes to show that the lakes are far from being depleted. Strange to say, however, since the advent of the recent severe weather, scarcely any have been taken, the fish having, no doubt, sought the warmer temperature of deep water.

In his estimate of the catch for home consumption, he gives it as nearly correct as possible, for the Indians as a rule are averse to the license system and refuse to give anything like a correct return of their catch for the year.

FAIRFORD, LAKE MANITOBA.

Guardian Wm. Archer, who has the supervision of the fishery stations at Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan River, reports the observance of the fishery regulations satisfactory this year. Although there has been lower water in the Little Saskatchewan River than in former years, whitefish have been more abundant there than for years past. The closing of Sturgeon Bay, at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, to commercial fishing, and with a prospect of higher water in the river itself, in future whitefish will no doubt be as numerous as in former years. He reports it difficult to obtain a correct statement of the catch of fish in the district. The estimated catch of all kinds of fish for the past year, for all purposes, amounted to 632,400 lbs., as follow:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	223,000	\$4,460 00
Pickarel.....	32,300	323 00
Pike.....	21,080	310 80
Mixed fish.	346,020	3,460 20
	<u>632,400</u>	<u>8,554 00</u>

The whole of the catch was used for home consumption, except 50,000 lbs. of whitefish and 3,000 lbs. pickarel, which were sold to the trade.

Fish is the chief food used by Indians and half breeds in this district, during the summer and winter. Many families live almost entirely upon fish for weeks at a time. There are some 92 Indian and half-breed families in this district. Each family uses eight fish per day, which would make the estimated catch for all purposes, as given above. He suggests that some provision be made for those half-breeds, who have recently quitted treaty. They might be allowed like Indians, to catch fish for their own use, during the close season. If not allowed this privilege they will suffer, as they have no other means of subsistence. The men being frequently away from home, have no one behind to provide for their wives and families.

WATER HEN RIVER—LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS.

Guardian J. H. Adams, who has the supervision of the fishing stations in the southern portion of Lake Winnipegosis and Lake Dauphin, reports the fisheries gradually developing in this district, with the advance of settlement. The bulk of the fishing is done by Indians, who form the greater portion of the population. The close season was well observed by whitemen, half-breeds and Indians. A few of the latter were permitted to fish during the spawning season, as they were dependent on fish for food, for the maintenance of their families.

He reports the catch for the year as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	305,000	\$ 6,100 00
Pickereel.....	53,000	530 00
Pike.....	82,000	820 00
Mixed fish.....	445,000	4,450 00
	<u>885,000</u>	<u>\$11,900 00</u>

Of this quantity 150,000 lbs. of whitefish, 10,000 lbs. of pickerel, and 5,000 lbs. of pike were sold to the trade. The catch for the trade is all secured in the winter season.

The number of persons employed in fishing was 100, of whom 36 were licensed fishermen entitled to sell to the trade. The number of small skiffs and canoes used by fishermen was 70; valued at \$700. The quantity of gill net used was 7,900 fathoms; valued at \$1,152.

GIMLI DISTRICT, LAKE WINNIPEG.

Guardian Stefan Jonsson reports fishing among the Icelanders good during the past year; the catch of whitefish being about 40 per cent larger than that of the previous year. He also reports the close season as having been strictly observed by fishermen at Big and Deer Islands, Gimli, and other stations. He visited Drake & Co's saw-mill at Black Island, and finding that some mill rubbish was being allowed to escape into the lake, cautioned the owners, who at once remedied the matter.

The catch in this district for the year was as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	81,986	\$2,459 58
Pickereel.....	58,520	1,170 00
Pike	21,900	219 00
Catfish.....	8,600	172 00
Tullibee.....	114,200	1,142 00
Mixed fish.....	179,600	1,796 00
	<u>464,806</u>	<u>\$8,102 58</u>

Of this quantity 81,986 lbs. of whitefish, 23,120 lbs. of pickerel, and 56,400 lbs. of tullibee were sold to the trade.

Selkirk is the principal market for the fish caught in this district. There were 116 men employed fishing during the year, of whom 54 were licensed fishermen. They used in all 13,386 fathoms of gill nets, valued at \$1,376, and about 100 boats were employed, valued at \$1,000.

FORT ALEXANDER, LAKE WINNIPEG.

Guardian John Wood, who has charge of the east side of Lake Winnipeg from Loon Straits to the mouth of the Red River, reports a considerable falling off in the catch of fish in his district during the past year. This he attributes partly to less gill nets being used, and commercial fishermen being debarred from using pound nets at Elk Island as in previous years.

He reports the catch for the season as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	268,000	\$8,040 00
Pickarel.....	115,050	2,301 00
Pike.....	78,790	787 90
Sturgeon.....	29,020	870 00
Tullibee.....	56,900	1,138 00
Mixed fish	140,182	1,482 82
	<u>687,942</u>	<u>\$14,619 72</u>

Of this quantity 61,725 lbs. of whitefish, 9,240 lbs. of pickerel and 13,225 lbs. of pike were sold to the trade, and marketed at Selkirk and Winnipeg. There were 128 men engaged fishing during the past year, using 128 boats and 8,575 fathoms of gill net. The value of boats is placed at \$1,102, and that of nets at \$1,084.

BEREN'S RIVER—LAKE WINNIPEG.

Guardian J. B. Johnston, who supervises this important division of Lake Winnipeg, reports that commercial fishermen fully complied with the new regulations as to summer fishing. Their operations during the past year, although working within restricted limits, were rewarded with great success, owing to whitefish being unusually abundant. Winter fishing was not as good as in previous years, owing to a scarcity of fish and less twine being used, as the Indians were otherwise employed. The fall fishing by Indians at Moosy Point, Flat Head and Pigeon Bay, compares favourably with that of previous years; but at Rabbit Point, Beaver Creek and other places further south, the catch was not so good as before. The catch in this district is given as follows, including commercial fishing:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish ...	1,541,800	\$46,254 00
Pickarel	141,619	2,832 28
Pike	27,074	270 74
Sturgeon.....	20,000	600 00
Mixed fish.....	105,000	1,050 00
	<u>1,835,493</u>	<u>\$51,007 02</u>

Of this quantity 220,000 lbs. of whitefish, 10,000 lbs. of pickerel, 20,000 lbs. of sturgeon, 10,000 lbs. of pike and 105,000 lbs. of mixed fish were used for home consumption; the rest was marketed by commercial traders.

The vessels and boats as well as nets used by the commercial companies having been given already, it only remains to give statistics of domestic fishing. In the latter, there were 56 men employed, using 18 boats, valued at \$180, and 7,240 fathoms of gill nets, valued at \$811.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Apart from the above divisions under the direct supervision of regular guardians there are several others, under the care of temporary guardians and myself, which are included as follows:—

At Selkirk Island in the north-west portion of Lake Winnipeg, not far from the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan River, three commercial companies operated. The Manitoba Fish Co., Wm. Robinson & Co. and the Selkirk Fish Co. The two former operated here for about two months, transferring their outfit from Beren's River district; but the latter confined their operations, during the entire season, to this locality. The catch here by all the companies was as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	991,529	\$ 29,745 87
Pickrel.....	67,241	1,344 82
Pike.....	575	5 75
	<u>1,059,345</u>	<u>\$ 31,096 44</u>

The Selkirk Fish Company operated one tug, value \$3,000, four sail boats, value \$1,000, 5,000 fathoms of gill net, value \$900. The other companies used the same plant as that used when at Beren's River District.

The Red River District shows an increase in the catch over the previous year, as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish.....	3,200	\$ 160 00
Pickrel.....	22,850	571 75
Pike.....	28,150	577 00
Mixed fish.....	136,100	1,361 00
	<u>190,300</u>	<u>\$2,669 75</u>

Of this quantity 118,200 lbs. were sold to the trade in Winnipeg and Selkirk.

In the Rock Lake District, which was under the direction of Guardian W. J. Cooper, now left the limits, the catch was about the same as last year. Rock, Pelican and Swan Lakes are a great convenience to the settlers in their vicinity, particularly the crofters, who are fond of fishing. The only kinds of fish caught there are pike and suckers. When the hatchery is established and in operation, these lakes might be stocked with more edible fishes. A few loads of fish were marketed from here to Brandon and other rural towns. Fishing is done by hook and line. Subjoined is an estimate of the catch:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Pike.....	105,000	\$ 1,725
Suckers.....	8,000	80
	<u>113,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,805</u>

The Pilot Mound *Sentinel*, in speaking of the fisheries of this locality, says: "A few years ago, Rock Lake, Swan Lake and Pelican Lake, as well as Pembina River, that connected the expansion, teemed with fish, mostly suckers and pike with a few pickerel. There are now very few fish when compared with the millions that then inhabited those waters. Independent of the very agreeable food supply that can be procured from well stocked rivers, every person has a fondness for fishing. A fine day, a good rod and line and a well stocked river, will make any one happy for a time, but angling in the Pembina River and Pembina Lakes is not so good as it once was. During the last few years the rainfall has decreased to such an extent that the rivers are now much lower than formerly, consequently both lakes and rivers have been reduced in size, as well as in depth, and the ice in winter not only

has further lessened the water supply, but it has also reduced the quantity of air contained in the water. Without oxygen fish cannot live. During the winter of 1887, some of the spring creeks flowing into the Pembina were absolutely choked up with fish, and in many cases settlers and others took away sleigh loads for sale, or fed hogs with fish. When a hole was cut in the ice on the river, the fish attracted by the light and the prospect of getting air, would struggle into the opening. A large spring on the farm of Mr. A. E. Esplin has ever been a favourable resort for pike in the winter season, and the inhabitants of the district around have hooked out thousands from the opening that never freezes."

CONCLUSION.

The fishing trade in Manitoba is growing steadily in importance and if not hampered too much by unnecessary restrictions, promises to develop into one of the leading industries of the province. Our water area is large and abounds with fish of various kinds, and with a strict enforcement of the close season and the assistance of the proposed hatchery, the apprehended danger of depletion will be entirely removed. Lake Winnipegosis has only been partially tested as yet, but promises to be one of the most prolific sources of supply for whitefish. It is safe to predict that there will be ample fish, to not only supply the home market, but leave a large margin for commercial purposes with the adjoining States to the south, where our fish are in great demand. The trade is now affording employment to a large number of people in winter, who otherwise would probably be idle, and Indians as well as settlers in the vicinity of our great lakes find fish enough for food, and some to spare, to trade in exchange for other provisions. There are 5 steam tugs and some 26 regular fishing boats used in fishing in Lake Winnipeg in connection with commercial fishing. This does not include 478 smaller boats and canoes used in all our waters by Indians and settlers fishing for home use. The fishing industry too has led to the establishment of a transport service for carrying fish to market that necessitates the use of steamers and the employment of a good number of men. Taking it altogether it is safe to say that fishing will in a few years be second only to farming in Manitoba and the great North-west Territories.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER McQUEEN,
Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba.

RECAPITULATION.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	3,561,235	\$ 195,867 92
Pickarel.....	597,755	14,943 87
Pike.....	706,529	14,130 58
Sturgeon.....	49,020	2,451 00
Tullibee.....	181,240	3,624 80
Mixed fish.....	1,516,612	15,166 12
Totals.....	<u>6,612,391</u>	<u>\$ 246,184 29</u>

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, the Number of Men employed, with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of Manitoba.

District.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.					FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.						VALUE.	
	Vessels or Tugs.			Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Whitefish, lbs.	Pickarel or Dore, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Tullibee, lbs.	Mixed Fish, lbs.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.								Value.
St. Laurent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,000	1,200	..	56,870	85,000	135,000	..	10,000	20,000	\$ cts.
Shoal Lake.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	90	..	..	..	107,200	..	..	..	8,352 85
Narrows, Lake Manitoba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,585	635	..	89,850	92,175	89,650	..	140	128,110	2,144 00
Fairford.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,300	800	..	223,000	32,300	31,080	..	..	346,020	17,154 30
Water Hen River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,900	1,152	..	305,000	53,000	82,000	..	..	445,000	24,190 00
Gimli, Lake Winnipeg.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,386	1,376	..	81,986	58,520	21,900	..	114,200	188,200	10,576 23
Fort Alexander do.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,575	1,084	..	268,000	115,050	78,900	29,020	56,900	140,182	23,185 07
Bereus River do.....	4	65	16,000	26	38	5,880	47,090	6,571	..	1,541,800	141,619	27,074	20,000	..	105,000	90,930 96	
Selkirk Island do.....	1	36	3,000	5	4	1,000	5,000	900	64	991,529	67,241	575	..	..	136,100	56,226 61
Red River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,875	725	..	3,200	22,850	28,150	..	..	8,000	2,671 25
Rock Lake.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105,000	..	..	..	..	2,180 00
Totals.....	5	101	19,000	31	504	11,016	102,161	14,593	64	3,561,235	597,755	706,529	49,020	181,240	1,516,612	246,184 29	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. C. GILCHRIST ON THE FISHERIES OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

I was put in charge of the fisheries of this district in May last, and since then have travelled over many miles of country. This report is a very incomplete one, and gives but a faint idea of the fisheries of the country. The vast extent and comparatively unsettled state of the Territories, the character of their waters, and the mode of carrying on the fishing, there being none of a commercial character, the fish being all utilized at home, and the unorganized state of the fisheries service, make it impossible for me to give an estimate of the catch, except for a portion of Assiniboia and a few lakes in the north.

In southern and central Alberta there are no lakes containing fish of the better kinds, except several small but very beautiful lakes in the Rocky Mountains, which contain whitefish and lake and other trout. Almost all the streams of this section converge into the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, and have in their upper parts several varieties of mountain and river trout, which afford unlimited and almost unequalled sport to the angler; the lower parts contain great numbers of pike (jackfish), gold-eyes, sturgeon, catfish, &c., but no figures of these or the fish of the upper waters could be obtained upon which to base an estimate of the total catch. The trout fishing of the Bow River, about which so much of a laudatory character has been written, is undoubtedly failing. The history of the trout in the Atlantic States of the Union and in Ontario goes to prove that it is the most difficult of all fish to protect and maintain in its original state of plenty, and it will be the same here, and none but the most energetic measures will help the trout of the Rockies to fight successfully the war of extermination at present being carried on against them.

In Northern Alberta, especially north of the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, are many fine lakes with a greater or less abundance of whitefish in them. Acting Fishery Overseer A. E. Johnston, of Edmonton, Alberta, reports that the regulations were fairly well observed, that, after the close season was over, he examined several whitefish and found very little spawn in them, and that, owing to the amount of work in connection with his regular duties as forest ranger, &c., he could find time to visit but three of the larger lakes in his district, and could not give any estimate of the catch in the other lakes, notably La Biche and Goldfish. His estimate is as follows:—

Lake Ste. Anne.....	20,000
White Whale Lake.....	40,000
Pigeon Lake.....	30,000
Total number of fish.....	90,000
Value of fish.....	\$6,400
Value of nets and boats.....	2,105
Total.....	\$8,505

The above are whitefish. He renders no estimate of the catch of pike, gold-eyes, &c.

Eastward from Alberta, to the north of the river, the country is studded with hundreds of lakes, nearly all of which are, or have been in the past, teeming with the very finest of whitefish and lake trout, besides pike, pickerel and other fish. In this section there is no agricultural settlement as yet, but there is a considerable population of Indians, half-breeds and Hudson Bay Company's people, who, to a very large extent, subsist upon the fish taken from its waters. Unfortunately the greater part of the fishing has always been done at the spawning time with the usual deplorable result, that many of the lakes that once furnished immense quantities of fish are now barren or nearly so. Still there yet remains a great wealth of fish, and now that the railways are beginning to tap it, this part of the Territories ought soon to be adding its quota to further the general welfare of the country.

The Prince Albert district has, north of the Saskatchewan River, many lakes ranging in size from a few acres to hundreds of square miles, nearly all of which are well stocked with fish, the most valued being whitefish and lake trout. This district has been under the supervision of Acting Fishery Overseer R. S. Cook, of Prince Albert, who gives an estimate of the whitefish caught by Hudson Bay Company's people, whites and half-breeds, in fourteen lakes as aggregating 964,000 lbs., and the Indian catch at 326,000 lbs., or a total of 1,290,000 lbs. I do not offer these figures as an estimate, but simply as an indication of the lacustrine wealth of the northern Saskatchewan. Up to the present, the fish have all been used for home consumption, but now that the railway has reached Prince Albert, a considerable trade should in the near future be done in exporting fish. The principal fish caught in the part of the district lying to the north of the river, much of which is heavily timbered, are whitefish, lake trout, pike, pickerel and sturgeon, the latter being taken as high as 200 lbs. in weight. South of the river, the country is open prairie, and has very few lakes, none of which contain the more valuable kinds of fish, but have great numbers of pike, pickerel, perch and suckers. In the river are pike, sturgeon, gold-eyes, &c., but very little is done to utilize them.

Assiniboia, the most populous of the Territories, is strictly a prairie country, and is not as well supplied with lakes containing fish as either Northern Alberta or Saskatchewan, but it has nevertheless considerable piscine wealth of its own. Over 100 miles of the Red Deer River and 500 miles of the South Saskatchewan run through the north-west portion of Assiniboia, but no fishing is done in either although they, and especially the Saskatchewan, contain immense numbers of pike, pickerel, sturgeon, gold-eyes and catfish.

The Qu'Appelle River, which is but a small stream, and the tributary lakes are the only waters in Assiniboia which are fished to any extent. The following is a synopsis of the report of Fishery Overseer John Foster, of Long Lake district: This season's fishing has opened very favourably, the quantity of whitefish taken being considerably greater than at the same time last year; the whitefish taken at the beginning of the year were very small but later in the season those caught were unusually large weighing from six to eight pounds each. This officer gives it as his opinion that the whitefish in Long Lake are spawning from 15th October to the end of the year. He gives the catch as follows:—

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	10,000	\$ 500 00
Pickerel	6,000	180 00
Pike	13,000	390 00
Total.....	<u>29,000</u>	<u>\$1,070 00</u>

Total catch by the Indians was about 36,000 lbs.
Number of nets used, 100; value, \$400.

I would give the following as an approximate estimate of the catch of fish in other lakes in Assiniboia:—

Name of Lake.	Whitefish.	Tullibee.	Pike.	Pickarel.	Suckers, &c.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Fishing Lake.....			5,000		
Lakes in White Sand River country.....			100,000		
Round Lake District.....		1,000	4,000	1,000	
Crooked do.....	1,000	4,000	6,000	1,000	3,000
Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	20,000	60,000	75,000	15,000	20,000
Eaglequill Lakes, S.S.W. Swift Current.....	10,000		15,000		
	31,000	65,000	205,000	17,000	23,000
Value..... \$	1,705 00	1,950 00	4,100 00	510 00	230 00
Total value.....					\$ 8,495 00

	Lbs.	Value.
Total catch for above mentioned lakes in		
Assiniboia	370,000	\$ 9,565 00
do do Indian catch...	326,000	6,520 00
Total	696,000	\$16,085 00

The regulations were well observed in the Qu'Appelle district, no infractions coming to my notice, but, with the exception of Long Lake, nothing has been done to protect the fisheries of the other waters in Assiniboia.

I trust that the new system of reorganization of the fisheries service in the North-west Territories, which you have had under consideration for some time, will very soon be completed, so as to enable your officers to take steps for an active campaign for the better protection of the valuable fisheries of this country.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. C. GILCHRIST,

Inspector of Fisheries for the North-west Territories.

RECAPITULATION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	1,601,000	\$79,555 00
Tullibee.....	65,000	1,950 00
Pike	218,000	4,360 00
Pickarel	23,000	690 00
Suckers	23,000	230 00
Total.....	1,930,000	\$86,785 00

TOTAL RECAPITULATION OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	Lbs.	Value.
Whitefish	5,162,235	\$275,422 92
Pickarel.....	620,755	15,633 87
Pike	924,529	18,490 58
Sturgeon.....	49,020	2,451 00
Tullibee.....	246,240	5,574 80
Mixed fish	1,539,612	15,396 12
Total.....	8,542,391	\$332,969 29

APPENDIX F.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FISHERIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR
THE YEAR 1891, BY INSPECTOR JOHN McNAB.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 31st December, 1891.

Hon. CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, on the fisheries of British Columbia, for the year 1891, with tabulated and comparative statements of yield and value as well as synopsis of the reports of local guardians.

The returns show a decrease in value as compared with last year, as follows:—

Total value, 1890.....	\$3,481,432 29
“ 1891.....	2,999,755 10
Decrease.....	<u>\$ 481,677 19</u>

This decrease is due to a lighter pack of salmon on most all the rivers in the province and to a shrinkage in the value from 12 cents per can in 1890, to 10 cents, the present quotation. This alone accounts for \$30,161 of the deficiency.

The capital invested in the various branches of the fishery industry of British Columbia in 1891 exceeds that of 1890 by the large sum of \$168,241.

Capital invested, 1891.....	\$1,679,520
“ 1890.....	1,511,279
Increase.....	<u>\$ 168,241</u>

This increase is accounted for by the erection of four new canneries on the Fraser, and by a large addition to the sealing fleet, consisting of 22 vessels with an aggregate of 1,336 tons.

The number of hands employed in connection with fishing and sealing, as compared with last season, is as follows:—

Season, 1891.....	8,666
“ 1890.....	8,223
Increase.....	<u>443</u>

The pack of salmon, canned and salted in 1891, is less by 100,320 cases and 1,641 barrels than in 1890. This decrease is accounted for by the shrinkages of the Fraser River pack to the extent of 66,980 cases, and of the coast pack of 33,340 cases as compared with the previous year.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of the catch on the Fraser River as compared with that of 1890, it is nevertheless considered, by the most experienced fishermen, to have been an exceptionally good yield, taking into account the fact that it was what is known as a poor or off year, when, judging from their previous experience, only a very small run of salmon was to be expected.

The following schedule A shows the number of canneries in operation in British Columbia during the season of 1891, with a comparative statement of the packs of 1890 and 1891:—

A.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Canneries operated in British Columbia during the Season
of 1891.

Owner or Manager.	Name of Cannery.	Year first Operated.	Cases, 48 Lbs.	Cases, 48 Lbs.	Number of Boats.	Number of Hands.	Pack, 1 lb. Cans.
<i>Fraser River.</i>			1891.	1890.			1891.
Bon Accord Fishing Co.	Bon Accord.....	1879	7,824	12,343	26	144	375,552
J. Laidlaw & Co.	Sapperton.....	1878	6,756	13,542	29	186	324,228
Alex. Ewen.....	Ewen, No. 1.....	1876	25,000	28,600	27	320	1,200,000
do	do No. 2.....	1891			20		
T. Ladner & Co.	Wellington.....	1880	7,275	13,000	23	180	349,200
J. H. Todd & Son.	Richmond.....	1889	12,093	14,380	30	194	580,464
do	Beaver.....	1890	12,985	14,500	29	190	623,280
Bon Accord Fishing Co.	Sea Island.....	1890	11,240	14,450	34	164	339,520
J. A. Laidlaw & Co.	Delta.....	1878	6,771	13,542	29	176	325,008
H. E. Harloch & Co.	Harloch.....	1882	5,697	10,250	24	178	273,456
J. A. Laidlaw & Co.	Laidlaw's, No. 2.....	1891	6,750		29	170	324,000
Lulu Island Canning Co.	Lulu Island.....	1891	11,458		29	250	549,984
	Wadhams.....	1887	11,790	13,000	24	236	565,920
	British Columbia.....	1887	8,318	13,340	27	210	383,264
	British American.....	1887	4,191	16,000	23	165	201,168
Anglo-British Columbia Packing Co. (Limited), Bell, Irving & Patter- son, agents.....	Canoe Pass.....	1889	4,030	11,000	25	150	193,440
	Phoenix.....	1887	7,824	14,062	30	200	375,552
	Britannic.....	1890	6,595	12,753	25	178	316,560
	Garry Point.....	1889	8,192	17,570	25	180	393,296
	Annandale.....	1891	200		20	80	9,600
	Dumfries.....	1891	5,000		20	120	240,000
M. Johnson, agent.	Fraser River Cannery...	1876	8,000	12,000	25	165	384,000
Total							8,527,552
<i>Skeena River.</i>							
B. C. Canning Co. (Ltd.).	Windsor.....	1878	9,700	12,850	48	226	465,600
A. B. Columbia Pac. Co.	North Pacific.....	1889	11,200	15,000	44	190	537,600
do	British American.....	1883	13,659	14,100	51	240	655,632
Turner, Beeton & Co.	Inverness.....	1878	9,875	13,750	42	184	474,000
Cuthbert & Byrnes.....	Balmoral.....	1886	10,000	12,845	46	280	480,000
Cunningham & Son.....	Skeena Cannery.....	1883	11,800	12,500	48	220	566,400
Laidlaw & Co.	Standard.....	1890	10,823	10,600	43	206	519,504
<i>Naas River.</i>							
J. McLellan's Cannery....	McLellan's Cannery.....	1888	5,477	12,500	48	134	262,896
B. C. Canning Co. (Ltd.).	British Columbia.....	1889	2,581	5,200	31	158	123,888
Laidlaw & Co.	Cascade.....	1889	3,000	7,000	40	146	144,000
<i>Rivers Inlet.</i>							
B. C. Canning Co., M. f	Rivers Inlet Cannery.....	1882	15,000	13,500	40	180	720,000
Johnson, agent.....	Victoria.....	1882	10,000	10,000	35	160	480,000
McDowell & McNeil.....	Warnoch.....	1884	11,500	10,000	32	162	552,000
<i>Lowe's Inlet.</i>							
Cunningham & Rood.....	Lowe's Inlet Cannery. .	1890	8,057	6,000	8	54	386,736
<i>Gardner's Inlet.</i>							
H. Price & Co.	Price's Cannery.....	1890	3,200	3,721	18	80	153,600
A. S. Spencer.....	Alert Bay Cannery.....	1881	650	7,339	8	46	31,200
Total Coast.....							6,553,056
Total Fraser River..							8,527,552
Grand Total.....							15,080,608

The most noticeable increase over last season's catch is in halibut, and in fish oil, viz. :—

1891—Halibut.....	1,130,000	lbs.	Oil.....	249,500	galls.
1890— “	636,800	“	“	162,264	“
Increase	493,200	“		87,236	“

Both the halibut and fish oil industries are capable of being increased to an almost unlimited extent, and these fish will, in the near future, in a frozen condition, rank as one of our most important exports.

All other kinds of fish caught in the province are as yet valuable only for local consumption. They are practically unlimited in quantity, and their catch will increase in the same ratio as the population of the province. Notwithstanding the interruption caused to the fur seal fishery by the closing of Behring Sea, the catch of the provincial fleet aggregated the large number of 52,955 skins. The following schedule shows the number of vessels, boats and men engaged in the marine fur fishery during the season of 1891, together with the product and values :—

B.—RETURN showing the Number of Vessels, Boats and Men engaged in

Name of Vessel.	Name of Owners.	Tonnage.	Value of Vessel.
			\$
W. P. Sayward..	Lang & Moss	59	8,000
Sierra .....	.....	35	6,000
Letitia	P. Quachynne.....	28	1,000
Annie C. Moore..	Hackett & Co.....	113	15,000
Minnie.....	V. Jacobson.....	46	8,000
Ocean Belle.....	R. Hall & Co.....	83	10,000
Sapphire.....	Marvin & Co.....	124	14,000
Triumph.....	do	98	14,000
Maggie Mac	Dodd & Co.....	71	10,000
Walter A. Earle	Thos. Earle.....	68	9,000
City of San Diego.....	(American)	48	7,000
Mary Taylor	Carne & Munsie.....	43	8,000
Sea Lion.....	S. Collins	50	7,000
Geneva.....	Hall & Goptell	92	12,500
Rosie Olsen.....	Dempster, Cook and others.....	38	2,000
Pioneer	Carne & Munsie.....	66	7,500
Aurora	T. Harold	42	7,000
Beatrice	W. Grant	66	7,000
Thistle (str.).....	M. Manson	147	25,000
E. B. Marvin.....	Marvin & Co.....	117	12,000
Oscar and Hattie.....	J. L. Penny.....	81	10,000
Wanderer	H. Paxton & Co.....	25	3,500
Mascot .....	.....	40	6,000
Mountain Chief.....	Nowausune.....	23	1,000
Mary Ellen.....	M. Moss.....	69	7,000
Penelope	do	70	8,000
Kate.....	Charles Spring.....	58	4,000
Favorite.....	do	80	8,000
Winnifred .....	.....	13	800
Maud S.....	Brown Bros	97	9,000
Walter F. Rich	Cameron & Munro	79	7,000
Hesperus.....	McAlpin and others	20	2,000
Charlotte G. Cox.....	Marvin & Co.....	76	8,000
Katherine	J. L. Penny.....	81	10,000
Umbria	J. W. Pepett.....	98	12,000
Carmelite.....	Hackett & Co.....	99	11,000
May Bell.....	Capt. Douglass.....	58	6,000
Theresa.....	Babbington & Co.....	63	9,000
C. H. Tupper.....	Walker & Co.....	99	12,000
Ainoko	Capt. Grant.....	75	10,000
Viva.....	Carne & Munsie.....	92	11,000
Labrador	Whibly & Co.....	25	3,500
Borealis	do	37	5,000
Annie E. Paint.....	Bisset & Co	82	10,000
Laura	Williams & Jones	19	1,800
Ariel.....	S. W. Buknam.....	91	9,000
Venture.....	D. Urquhart.....	48	5,000
Otto.....	— Muir.....	85	10,000
C. D. Rand.....	Burrard Inlet Sealing and Trading Co.....	51	9,000
Vancouver Belle.....	Vancouver Sealing and Trading Co.....	73	10,000
Eliza Edwards (str.).....	P. Trading and Navigation Co.....	37	10,000
Canoes .....	.....	.....	.....
		3,378	418,606
Estimate of fur seal skins bought by dealers and not included in above.....			

the Marine Fur Fishery, with Products and Values, for the Season of 1891.

No. of Men.		No. of Boats.	Value of Boats.	CATCH.			Total No.	Total Value.
White.	Indian.			Coast.	Sand Point.	Behring Sea.		
			\$					\$
6	25	13	1,250	187	734	801	1,722	50,495
.....	12	6	550	886	.....	.....	886	13,290
.....	12	6	550	4	.....	.....	4	60
23	.....	7	650	46	442	1,588	2,076	31,140
6	20	12	1,150	308	373	22	703	10,530
23	.....	7	650	170	568	1,170	1,908	28,590
20	.....	8	750	50	974	2,435	3,459	51,585
23	.....	7	650	176	666	171	1,013	15,135
24	.....	7	650	137	548	3	688	11,320
20	.....	6	550	198	848	1,021	2,067	31,140
17	.....	5	450	96	418	641	1,155	17,325
18	.....	5	450	54	445	264	763	11,445
19	.....	6	550	354	584	82	1,020	15,300
23	.....	6	550	3	224	267	494	7,410
3	16	9	550	40	176	52	268	4,020
21	.....	6	550	162	712	1,484	2,358	35,370
5	15	11	1,050	53	340	47	440	6,600
5	22	12	1,150	59	136	876	1,071	16,565
26	.....	7	650	9	294	82	385	5,775
23	.....	7	650	216	462	.....	678	10,120
29	.....	5	450	54	409	1,062	1,525	22,875
4	12	6	550	7	20	330	537	8,055
5	.....	2	150	7	.....	79	86	1,290
.....	12	6	550	21	.....	.....	21	315
12	24	16	1,550	21	609	65	695	10,425
20	.....	7	650	229	410	691	1,330	18,950
5	20	9	850	32	.....	1,100	1,132	16,980
6	20	12	1,000	35	337	2,581	2,953	44,295
2	8	2	150	7	.....	98	105	1,575
24	.....	7	650	.....	394	1,030	1,424	21,360
22	.....	7	650	.....	519	21	540	8,100
8	.....	3	250	2	.....	.....	2	.....
20	.....	6	500	.....	517	1,519	2,036	.....
5	16	9	800	.....	191	1,224	1,415	.....
23	.....	7	650	.....	405	504	909	.....
23	.....	7	650	.....	751	1,639	2,390	.....
19	.....	5	450	.....	701	241	942	.....
23	.....	7	650	.....	307	985	1,292	.....
24	.....	7	650	.....	235	374	609	.....
5	23	12	1,000	.....	406	.....	406	.....
6	23	6	500	.....	1,261	731	1,992	.....
11	.....	5	450	.....	374	216	590	.....
5	25	13	1,100	.....	473	1,547	2,020	.....
21	.....	6	350	.....	.....	154	154	.....
6	14	6	350	.....	.....	61	61	.....
7	16	10	900	.....	.....	1,082	1,082	.....
4	20	15	1,200	.....	.....	659	659	.....
7	6	5	450	.....	.....	48	48	.....
23	.....	5	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	8	750	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
15	.....	5	450	1	.....	49	50	.....
.....	35	16	1,750	404	.....	.....	404	.....
716	336	385	57,900	3,925	17,443	29,146	50,495	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,995	794,925

C.—RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, and the Number of Men engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Materials, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, &c., in the Province of British Columbia, for the Year 1891.

LOCALITY.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.					FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.					
	Vessels.			Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.	Trawl Lines.	Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, fresh, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans.	Sturgeon, lbs.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.						Value.
Fraser River and South to American Boundary.	10	180	56500	23	767	38248	4441	119625	73420	450	1450	100	8527552	259500	
Fraser River to Howe Sound.	4	82	20300	16	16	860	32	1740	1300	1000	1500	520	1783200	65000	
Howe Sound to River's Inlet.	1	20	4000	3	125	2500	750	16000	13000	250	400	...	4329072		
River's Inlet to Skeena River.	7	184	55000	21	346	1450	1652	108200	55000	300	725	...	530784		
Skeena River to Alaska Boundary.	3	22	4600	6	135	4800	448	28763	19862	...	...	...	...
East Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.	...	...	...	...	12	1580	60	2000	2000	250	350	1500	...	
West Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.	...	...	...	...	2	400	10	...	...	200	250	175	...	
Cape Scott to Comox.	...	...	...	...	8	700	16	300	200	300	450	600	...	
Comox to Victoria.	51	203	10150	150	45	3000	90	1040	600	4100	6100	4000	...		
Victoria to San Juan.	...	...	...	...	10	600	25	...	...	500	600	1500	...	
San Juan to Cape Beale.	2	40	1000	6	9	6	500	18	...	500	650	6000	...		
Cape Beale to Cape Scott.	...	...	...	...	6	600	12	...	...	300	400	1000	...	
Totals.	78	713	151550	205	1478	68388	7550	17668	165482	7156	12475	15400	1353	2090853	324500
Fur seal fleet from Victoria, B.C.	48	3197	358	32900	998	
Fur seal fleet from Vancouver.	4	181	22	2000	73	

C.—RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats, &c.—Province of British Columbia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS.																	
LOCALITY.	Hallbut, lbs.	Herring, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, lbs.	Oolachans, salted, brls.	Oolachans, fresh, lbs.	Oolachans, smoked, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Assorted or Mixed Fish, lbs.	Smelts, lbs.	Rock Cod, lbs.	Tooshqua, lbs.	Skill, brls.	Fur Seal Skins, No.	Hair Seal Skins, No.	Fish Oils, gallons.	VALUE.
Fraser River and South to American Boundary.	96000	53000	52	2300	25	23000	2700	10000	9500	16000	5900	2500	32	.....	.....	1000	1,017,805 50
Fraser River to Howe Sound.	662000	85000	25	10000	250	10000	.....	24000	50000	50000	40000	250000	32	.....	.....	10500	130,766 50
Howe Sound to River's Inlet.	2000	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	1000	1000	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	2500	192,670 00
River's Inlet to Skeena River.	5000	.....	.....	.....	100	1000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	2000	5500	453,157 20
Skeena River to Alaska Boundary.	10000	5000	.....	2000	525	13000	2000	600	10000	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	75	5000	67,579 40
East Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.	25000	20000	125	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50000	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	100	8000	10,440 00
West Coast of Queen Charlotte Islands.	50000	10000	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	10000	25000	15000	93000	166000	.....	.....	.....	8000	23,270 00
Cape Scott to Comox.	4000	10000	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	12000	240000	.....	8000	19000	.....	.....	.....	25000	63,460 00
Comox to Victoria.	250000	130000	.....	12000	25	25000	.....	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9500	6,350 00
Victoria to San Juan.	16000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	10000	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	15000	11,750 00
San Juan to Cape Beale.	10000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	100000	50,800 00
Cape Beale to Cape Scott.	6000	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1130000	335000	202	31300	1025	72000	4700	63600	411500	81000	146900	449500	137	.....	2175	249500	2,062,561 10
Fur seal fleet from Victoria, B.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50013	.....	.....	750,195 00
Fur seal fleet from Vancouver.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	1,170 00
Fur Seal skins caught by Indians and sold in Victoria.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	.....	6,080 00
Estimate of fur and hair seals skins bought by dealers and not included above.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2500	3000	.....	40,500 00
Oysters, 1,500, at \$2 per sack, \$3,000; clams, 5,500, at \$1.75, \$9,625; clams, in cans, 30,160 lbs., \$3,619.20.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,244 20
Mussels, 300, at \$1.75 per sack, \$525; shrimps and prawns, \$5,000.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,525 00
Crabs, 504,000, at 5c. each, \$25,200; abalones, 3,000 lbs., at 20c. per lb., \$750; isinglass, 1,500, at 30c., \$450.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,300 00
Estimate of various kinds of fish consumed in the interior of the province, but not included in the above.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
Grand total.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52995	5175	.....	3,008,755 30

It has been the practice in former years to add an estimate of fish consumed by the Indian population. It is very difficult to get an approximation of the amount. Last year Mr. Movat estimated it at \$3,257,000; this amount is as correct this year as last.

D.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of British Columbia, for the Years 1890-91.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Salmon, in 1-lb. cans.....	15,170,608	0	10	1,517,060	80
do fresh..... Lbs.	2,090,853	0	10	209,085	30
do salted..... Brls.	1,353	12	00	16,236	00
do smoked..... Lbs.	121,300	0	20	24,260	00
Sturgeon, fresh.....	324,500	0	05	16,225	00
Halibut do.....	1,130,000	0	05	56,500	00
Herring do.....	335,000	0	05	16,750	00
do smoked.....	31,300	0	12	3,756	00
Oolachans, fresh..... Brls.	202	4	50	909	00
do salted..... Lbs.	72,000	0	05	3,600	00
do smoked.....	4,700	0	15	705	00
do salted..... Brls.	1,025	8	00	8,200	00
Trout, fresh..... Lbs.	63,600	0	10	6,360	00
Fish, assorted and mixed.....	411,500	0	05	20,575	00
Smelts, fresh.....	81,000	0	05	4,050	00
Rock cod, fresh.....	146,900	0	05	7,345	00
Tooshqua do.....	449,500	0	05	22,475	00
Skill, salted..... Brls.	137	12	00	1,644	00
Fur seal skins..... No.	52,995	15	00	794,925	00
Hair do.....	5,175	1	00	5,175	00
Fish oils..... Galls.	249,500	0	50	124,750	00
Oysters..... Sacks	1,500	2	00	3,000	00
Clams.....	5,500	1	75	9,625	00
do..... Cans	30,160	0	12	3,619	20
Mussels..... Sacks	300	1	75	525	00
Crabs..... No.	504,000	0	05	25,200	00
Abelones..... Lbs.	3,000	0	25	750	00
Isinglass.....	1,500	0	30	450	00
Estimate of shrimps and prawns.....				5,000	00
Estimate of fish consumed in the province and not estimated in above table.....				100,000	00
				3,008,755	10

E.

CAPITAL invested in the Fisheries and Fishing Material of British Columbia, during the Season of 1891.

Material.	Value.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
130 vessels, 4,109 tons.....	570,150 00	
1,858 boats.....	103,238 00	
277,668 fathoms of gill Net.....	165,382 00	
8,150 do seines.....	12,875 00	
31,750 do trawl lines.....	6,875 00	858,520 00
38 salmon canneries, complete.....	760,000 00	
14 oil factories.....	38,000 00	
2 freezing establishments.....	20,000 00	
6 salting stations.....	3,000 00	821,000 00
Season 1890.....		1,679,520 00
Increase, 1891.....		1,511,279 00
		168,241 00
Sailors and seal hunters.....	1,112	
Fishermen and cannerymen.....	7,554	
	8,666	

The fisheries protection service on the Fraser River was very efficiently performed. The steam launch rendered it possible to efficiently protect the upper reaches of the river, as well as the lakes and creeks frequented by spawning fish. The rapidity of her movements at any stage of the tide rendered poaching and unlawful fishing too hazardous to be followed to any extent. Next in importance to the spawning places, to be well protected, is the mouth of the river. There is the weak point in the present system. In the night, when at least half of the salmon are caught in the canning season, this important point has never had any protection, for the reason that one, or even two men in a small boat could do nothing amongst the number of boats and nets which fish on the outer drift at night, and even if unlicensed boats were fishing amongst them, it would be almost impossible to detect them, or if detected, to identify the offenders. In view of these facts, I respectfully recommend that another steam launch be obtained for service, from Ladner's to the mouth of the river.

REPORTS OF THE FISHERY GUARDIANS TO THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LOWER FRASER RIVER.

Fishery Guardian C. F. Green forwards the following report on the salmon fisheries under his supervision for the season commencing on the 1st April and ending on the 31st October last.

The spring salmon run was fairly good, though not many were packed at the canneries, the export trade taking all the surplus, as the fishermen obtain better prices from the exporters than from the cannerymen, and judging from the amount exported, I am glad to see this trade gradually increasing. I have reason to believe that the trade will assume larger proportions every year in consequence of the

demand from abroad. I may state that a car load of frozen salmon has been shipped to Germany. During this run there were over 100 boats and nets fishing in this district.

The Sáw-quai salmon run was very much in advance of the corresponding year of 1887. I should say that fully one-third more fish were packed during this season, which I think fully demonstrates that the hatchery is doing good work, and that the canneries are beginning to reap the benefit of it in an increased pack. During this run, there were over 400 boats and nets employed in the lower river under my jurisdiction.

The late runs of large salmon and cohoes were poor; too great a proportion of the large salmon were white, and as they have no commercial value, they are principally salted by the fishermen for local use.

I would like to draw your attention to the necessity of having a steam launch for the use of the fishery guardian of this district, now that the salmon fishing industry is assuming such large proportions. In 1887, there were seven canneries; this season there were fourteen at work. The fishing grounds extend over twenty miles, including the Sand Heads, and the fact of so many boats fishing makes it impossible for one man in a small row boat to entirely stop illegal fishing and keep the boats under proper control.

I consider that the oolachan and sturgeon fishing should be more extensively followed. They are at present only fished for local consumption, but I feel sure they could be caught in large quantities, and would pay to export as well as salmon.

NAAS RIVER.

Fishery Guardian Thomas McNeish submits the following report as Fishery Guardian of the Naas River for the past season.

I arrived at the Naas on the 6th of June and found all concerned ready to commence fishing, which they did on the 8th. The season proved a very poor one, but the fishermen faithfully observed the close time in spite of bad returns. The boat which was purchased for my use last season, but which arrived too late, was found very useful this season, and greatly facilitated my getting about the district. Before leaving, I stored it away at Mr. McLellan's cannery and beg to suggest that it be given a coat of paint before next season's work commences.

I beg to refer to my suggestion of last year as to a change being made in the weekly close time, viz., that fishing shall be discontinued from slack water nearest noon on Saturday, to slack water nearest 6 a.m. on the following Monday. My reason for suggesting this change is that the present regulations entail considerable loss and inconvenience upon the fishermen owing to the very short time that fishing can be prosecuted on Monday, on account of the rapid currents and strong tides which make it impossible to fish except at high and low water slack.

SKEENA RIVER.

Fishery Guardian M. K. Morrison reports generally, that the fishery regulations were well observed, and that although the catch for the season of 1891 was very small, as compared with the extraordinary catch of the previous year, yet it was not far below a fair average catch. Mr. Morrison also reports an abundant supply of salmon in the upper waters of the Skeena.

Mr. C. H. Gesner reports that the three canneries at River's Inlet had about completed their pack when he arrived there, the salmon having struck in early and in great abundance.

Guardian Lomas, of Cowichan, reports fishing good, and the fishermen in his district, prosperous. They fish principally for the Victoria market. Oil has been manufactured to a greater extent than formerly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

APPENDIX G.

ONTARIO.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1891.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

Overseer Thos. A. Keefer, in making his first annual report on the fisheries of Lake Superior, states that he experienced great difficulties in obtaining reliable data for the statistical statements. Fishermen were unable to give their individual catches: this information was sought from sub-officers, buyers, shippers of fish, &c. Interested parties appear to apprehend a curtailment of their privileges or an increase of the license fees, should their catch appear too large—others, who had been fishing more nets than they were licensed for, were also unwilling to give correct returns. The only remedy which Mr. Keefer can suggest is to compel fishermen and buyers to keep records of their catch and make returns to the nearest fishery officer. There was more fishing done this season than in the previous year; more nets were used, and although the license fees collected exceeded those of 1890 by \$2,215, still considerable unlicensed fishing was carried on. Fines were imposed to the amount of \$160; several nets and a boat were confiscated, the former being destroyed as directed. Owing to these seizures, the close season was better observed than ever before. The rough weather experienced during the month of November materially aided the observance of the law. Mr. Keefer recommends that the close season for salmon trout and whitefish be from 1st to 30th November, until some international arrangements can be arrived at with the neighbouring States of the Union; such as a uniform close season, the setting apart of certain reserves for the natural propagation of fish, and the establishment of artificial fish hatcheries in each country. There is now one reserve around Pie Island which greatly contributes to the keeping up of the fish supply in the vicinity; and the overseer recommends the setting apart of two others, around Lizard and Slate Islands. These valuable fishing and spawning grounds having been injured to a great extent through over-fishing by former licensees are now temporarily abandoned. He also recommends dispersing the fishermen at stated distances along the coast instead of licensing large areas of waters to big firms who care not how exhaustive the present catch may be, provided it proves remunerative on the moment.

There seems to be a tendency to increase the number of pound nets against gill net fishing. The size of mesh for the pots of the pounds should be regulated. The small meshed nets used in fishing for pickerel will catch immature whitefish and salmon trout. In gill net fishing, two men per boat handle an average of 3.625 fathoms of nets each. The fee should be rated per boat with a maximum length of nets, instead of so much per fathom as at present. Indians undoubtedly abuse the privilege granted them of fishing for their own use during the close seasons, and their agents should be directed to caution them especially against selling fish without license. Buyers of fish from Indians should also be made liable. There are no fishways in this district. The total value of the Lake Superior division is reckoned at \$177,681, an increase of \$27,000.

MANITOULIN ISLANDS AND GEORGIAN BAY DIVISIONS.

These districts, formerly under the charge of ex-Overseers Shackleton, Brinkman and Fraser, were last season placed under the supervision of *Capt. E. Dunn*, of the S.S. "Cruiser," who patrolled the waters till the end of the close season. He reports a decrease of 20 per cent in the yield of fish around Manitoulin Island, and an increase of \$28,000 in the division of Georgian Bay proper. This alleged decline may be due to over-fishing in the past, as most fishermen use more nets than they hold licenses for, but at present it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact quantity,

of nets fished by each licensee. If some system of registration marks and metallic tags were adopted, it would be of great assistance to fishery officers. Some fishermen have three sets of nets constantly in the water and a spare one on the beach being dried or repaired. The nets are seldom visited more than once a week. The consequence is that large numbers of fish are dead and decayed, and have to be thrown away with the offal. Capt. Dunn recommends that certain waters be set apart for the exclusive use of Indians opposite their reserves, outside of which no Indian or half-breed be allowed to fish without paying a license, and that all nets not marked with a metallic tag be liable to seizure. Many half-breeds, using as good fishing gear as whitemen, get off without paying fees, by claiming to be Indians.

The close season for bass and pickerel was often violated. Owing to the broken nature of the north eastern shore of Georgian Bay, it is impossible to guard it properly without a small steam launch, attached to the cruiser, drawing not more than 24 inches of water, to enable the officer to go through the thousand channels of this coast with sufficient despatch to defeat the wily poachers, who are too well organized to be caught with an ordinary row-boat. The close season for whitefish and salmon trout was better observed than before. Capt. Dunn is of opinion, that if all fishing tugs were required to lay up not later than one week after the close season begins, it would greatly contribute to the better observance of the law. The statements furnished by Overseers G. S. Miller, of Owen Sound, and John Donaldson, of Collingwood, are included in his statistical tables. The value of the fisheries of Georgian Bay proper is computed at \$558,551, and that of the waters around Manitoulin Island at \$233,719.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

Overseer R. H. Murray reports a successful fishing season, with the exception of the Sauble Beach Indians, whose catch of herring was the lightest known for years. In Southampton, fishing was better than for the last three years. At the Fishing Islands, the catch of herring was also exceptionally good. Fishermen are now realizing the importance of observing the close seasons, and they drew their boats out of the water on the 3rd November. They do not object to see it commence on the 1st November, but they are opposed to any close time for herring. The total value of the fisheries in this district is computed at \$38,180.

Overseer Hugh McFayden states that trout fishing was as good as last year in the Saugeen River. The sportsmen camped on its banks were as numerous as ever.

Overseer W. H. Ball reports an improvement in the yield of fish, especially in the vicinity of Goderich, which may be attributed to the amelioration of fishing grounds. At Kincardine and Inverhuron, the business was unprofitable and boats sailed further northward. This officer suspects that the close season is occasionally violated, and he recommends that the fall close season be made to include the month of December as well as November, fishermen then would have no excuse for keeping their nets on reels, and their boats ready to sail after the 1st November; they now say that they might fish next month. Fishermen often put out nets at the end of November with the intention of raising them in December, but stormy weather often prevents them doing so, and the consequence is that the nets are left there till broken up by the weight of dead fish which remain to pollute the grounds. Mr. Ball is opposed to any protection for sturgeon and all fish of the sucker tribe, as experience goes to prove that they live almost exclusively on the spawn of other fish. The total value of the fisheries of this district is given at \$61,000.

Overseer H. B. Quarry again reports having experienced great difficulty in procuring statements of their catch from the fishermen, and he had to forward his report before he could hear from several of them. This accounts to a certain extent for the short catch of his division, valued only at \$12,900, while in 1880 it was over \$26,000. Rough weather also injured several nets, all tending to make it a poor fishing season.

Overseer J. C. Pollock reports fishing in his division as inferior to that of the previous years, but he thinks that the returns are under-estimated by the fishermen. West of Sarnia, where a few years ago one haul of the seine would bring as many as

fifteen thousand fish, now a basket full is considered a fair haul. No whitefish and very few pickerel are caught there now. North of Point Edward, the scarcity of fish is ascribed to the numerous pound nets set between Kettle and Blue Points, which are owned by American fishermen. Hardly any fish is landed on the Canadian side, tugs pass regularly and take all the fish to the other side. The total yield is only valued at \$6,150.

LAKE ST. CLAIR DIVISION.

Overseer Chas. W. Raymond reports fish as abundant as last year, but prices ruled lower, owing to the distance fish have to be shipped (16 miles) by waggon from Mitchell's Bay. Very few sportsmen visited Lake St. Clair last season. One boat came over from across the boundary, but left as soon as notified by this officer. The close season was well observed, and no violations of the fishery regulations came under his notice.

THAMES RIVER.

Overseer Timothy McQueen states that there were twenty-two fishing stations worked in his district last season by one hundred and ten men. Pickerel is the staple fish, nearly 50,000 lbs. of which were caught. Over 100,000 lbs. of coarse fish, such as mullets, catfish and shiners were shipped to American markets, at fair prices, besides the quantity used for home consumption. The noticeable improvement in the yield of fish is due to the mild winter season and to the gentle current in the Thames favouring the fishermen's operations later than usual. The fishermen of this division are reported as a law-abiding class, and fully realize the importance of protective measures tending to improve the productiveness of this branch of industry. Not a single violation of the regulations came to his knowledge.

Overseer Peter McCann states that fishing was good, especially angling. He secured three convictions for infractions to the Fisheries Act, one for neglecting to put a fish-way in good order, and the other two for spearing. There is considerable spearing up the river, but this officer has been unable yet to obtain sufficient evidence to ensure a conviction. Every dam in his division is now provided with a fish-pass; the last one being built last summer.

DETROIT RIVER.

Overseer Joseph Boismier reports that fishing is steadily declining in Detroit River. This he attributes to the sewerage from Detroit and Windsor, which pollutes the entrance of the river to such an extent that whitefish and herring will not enter. The fact that fishing at Fighting and Bois Blanc Islands was as good as formerly, confirms him in this opinion. Fall fishing does not now repay the trouble. The fisheries of this division are valued at only \$3,000, while in 1890 the amount was \$11,200.

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

Overseer David Girardin reports a decrease in the catch of every kind of fish, which he attributes more to stormy weather than to anything else. Strong gales prevailed from 1st October to 17th November, injuring the nets to such an extent that they could not be used again. There was a big run of fall herring, and had the fishermen been ready, large catches would have been made. Sturgeon is getting scarce. White bass were more plentiful than for the past few years. He considers that fishing of every kind should be prohibited between the 20th June and 10th September. The fishermen would be willing to adhere to this. He investigated complaints that sawdust and rubbish were thrown into the lake at South Bay, and had the practice stopped. Grape vines thrown on the beach are becoming a great nuisance to net fishermen. The total value of the Pelee Island fisheries only amounts to \$26,735, while two years ago it was over \$66,000.

Overseer Wm. Prosser states that notwithstanding the heavy gales at the end of the season which destroyed the nets, the yield of fish equals that of 1890. Large catches of herring were made in October amounting to nearly one million and a half pounds. The catch of sturgeon was light; the water being too clear when these fish

neared the shores. The whole yield of this division is valued at \$82,500, about the same as last year.

Overseer John McMichael reports a large falling off in the yield of the fisheries of his division. This he hardly knows how to account for; as it cannot be attributed to scarcity of fish alone, good catches having been made when the weather and water were favourable. For some time during the summer the water became very warm and so clear that objects could be seen at a depth of 30 feet. Fall herring were large and of good quality, and such fishermen, whose nets were in good shape made large hauls. With the exception of one party, who was fined \$20 for illegal fishing, the close seasons were fairly observed. The total value of the fisheries of the Kent and Elgin division is reckoned at about \$100,000 each; last year they aggregated to \$250,000, a decrease of 20 per cent.

Overseer D. Sharp reports a slight falling off in the fisheries of his division, although large individual lifts or hauls were made especially above Turkey Point, even as late as the 26th December. He alludes to the damage caused by heavy gales in October and November. To this, may be ascribed the diminished yield. A single fisherman lost \$400 worth of nets. The total catch is valued at nearly \$30,000, that is about \$5,000 less than in 1890.

LAKE ONTARIO DIVISION.

Overseer Fred. Kerr reports the common herring as plentiful as ever; in Burlington Beach, the hauls were the largest known for years. This run lasted for about six weeks, commencing 1st October. It is a noticeable fact, that herrings were not seen at Niagara, where they used to be so abundant. Ciscoes are not improving, few were taken until late in the fall. They should be protected during their spawning time and a regulation size mesh adopted for them. Whitefish were scarce. Some splendid specimens were, however, taken in June at Burlington Beach, but owing to contrary winds the fish did not remain there long. Salmon trout proved above an average; good catches were made, especially at Grimsby and Winona. Sturgeon fishing at Niagara River was not so successful as during previous years. At Ridgeway, Lake Erie, pound nets were lifted containing 100 large fish at a time; but at Fort Erie they seem to have totally disappeared.

Two fishways were constructed at York and Caledonia in the Grand River under Mr. Kerr's directions. He will test their efficiency in the spring. The close season was fairly well observed. Some nets illegally set in Burlington Bay were seized. Small gill nets belonging to Buffalo fishermen, who were in the habit of fishing in Canadian waters at Point Abino, were also confiscated. The use of a small tug in the vicinity of Port Dalhousie would be of great assistance to check American poachers. The total value of the fisheries of this division amounts to \$38,152, about \$4,500 of which is in the Lake Erie portion of his district—a decrease of 40 per cent from last year.

Overseer Wm. Sargent reports the best run of common herring known for the last twenty years. Ciscoes, which are the staple fish of this division, were also plentiful. Fishing for ciscoes generally begins during the middle of September and lasts until 1st April. Fishermen go out as far as 15 to 20 miles in the lake and fish for ciscoes in between 50 and 65 fathoms of water, but he does not believe that they ever spawn in that depth of water, because in July and August they are found in shallow water from one to two miles out. Bass is steadily improving. Trout and whitefish gave about an average yield. The whole catch of fish is valued at \$40,590.

Overseer Wm. Helliwell reports a decreased catch of fish in the waters under his charge, which he attributes more to a less vigorous prosecution of the fisheries than to a scarcity of fish; a few of the principal fishermen having taken to some other industry. He experiences great difficulty in securing reliable returns from the fishermen respecting their catch, and he thinks that renewal of licenses should only be given on the condition of a better disposition to furnish the officer such information as the latter may require for statistical purposes. Some protection should be given to suckers frequenting the streams during their spawning time, as they cannot long withstand the wholesale slaughter which is now made on them. Formerly, mullets, a superior fish, to suckers, used to come in the spring the same

way for the purpose of spawning, but they have now become entirely exterminated. The total value of these fisheries is made up at \$7,000.

Overseer Charles Gilchrist states that salmon-trout fishing in Lake Ontario was better than it has been for years. Several fishermen have determined to prepare on a large scale for this kind of fishing for next season. Over 10,000 lbs. of trout are returned this year where only 600 lbs. were given in 1890.

At Rice Lake, the yield of bass and maskinongé is also reported larger than before. The fish were abundant, and he does his best to prosecute poachers rigorously in order to secure all possible protection to these beautiful waters. The aggregate catch is estimated at 250,000 lbs. Only eleven foreigners took permits to angle at Rice Lake last season. Mill-owners on the Otonabee were looked after sharply. Several of them were brought before the Police Magistrate and a few were fined. Next season he expects to see the law better respected. The whole yield of this division is valued at about \$20,000, an increase of 10 per cent over 1890.

Overseer Nelson Simmons reports a slight improvement in the yield of bass and maskinongé. One party alone caught 500 bass averaging 3 lbs. each. He believes that fishermen intentionally underrate their catch, and that the aggregate should be far more than 50,000 lbs. Fishing for pickerel and pike was carried on till the end of December. There is a falling off in sturgeon and other coarse fish; no net fishing being allowed in Trent River. The whole value of the fisheries of his division amounts to \$10,576, about the same as in 1890.

PRINCE EDWARD AND BAY QUINTÉ DIVISION.

Overseer W. P. Clarke reports that although fishing was not prosecuted so vigorously as formerly, the result is about the same. Whitefish were late getting up Bay Quinté, but they were of a large size and more abundant than the previous year. Over 70,000 lbs. were caught in this district. The Sawdust Act was well observed. Mr. Clarke visited eight fish-ways on the Moira River, four of which were in fair condition; the owners of the other four promised to repair them without delay. He convicted four parties for illegal fishing, and six for violations of the close season. The fisheries are valued at \$26,000.

Overseer Joseph Redmond reports a considerable increase in every kind of fish except herring, which is attributed to a more vigorous prosecution of the fishing industry. Whitefish are improving; the catch exceeding that of 1890 by over 80 per cent. This is ascribed to a better observance of the close seasons and to other protective measures, as well as to the planting of fry in that neighbourhood. Pickerel and pike show enormous increases. The fishery laws were well observed and this officer came across no abuses in his district. He is not favourable to granting protection to pike and other coarse fish as they destroy the finer grades of fish. The total value of the fisheries of his division amounts to \$51,000; an increase of over 80 per cent over that of last year.

LENNOX, ADDINGTON AND FRONTENAC DIVISION.

Overseer A. D. Sills reports the catch of fish in his division as exceeding that of previous years; the catch of whitefish especially being more than treble that of 1890, the fishing season keeping open till the end of December. The various close seasons were well observed. He complains that American citizens come to Hay Bay in yachts, and slaughter our fish by hundreds without hindrance. Something should be done to protect and preserve our fisheries for our own people, who are loud in their complaints against such destruction of fish in Canadian waters by foreigners. The whole fisheries are valued at \$13,000, more than double the value of last year's yield.

Overseer R. R. Finkle returns a slightly increased catch over that of 1890, and reports the close season as well observed. The whole yield of his division is valued at \$13,000.

Overseer George Lake reports more fish caught in the inland waters under his charge than last year. Several seizures were made for violation of the laws; four hoop-nets were confiscated in Depot Lake and eleven herring nets in Green Bay. There are no fish-ways in this division yet, but he recommends one to be built at the foot

of Bob's Lake. He also recommends the granting of licenses for herring nets for one month during the fall to actual settlers, for their own use. These fish cannot be caught otherwise.

Overseer Robert A. Gilbert estimates the catch of fish of his division, mostly trout, at about 10,000 lbs., all used for home consumption. Owing to the bountiful harvest this season, there was less fishing than formerly. There are no fish-ways in this division. The close seasons are fairly well observed.

Overseer H. R. Purcell reports that no other fishing implement but hooks and lines were used in the inland waters under his charge. Although the catch is small, he never knew bass to have been so abundant as they were there last season. Several cases of violation of the Sawdust Act came before him. Two mill-owners were fined \$20 each, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict the others. American sportsmen visiting Canadian waters should pay a permit of at least a couple of dollars for the privilege of angling and trolling therein.

WOLFE AND KINGSTON DIVISION.

Overseer Thomas Merritt reports angling for bass as remarkably good. So much attention was devoted to bass fishing, that coarse fish was neglected and short catches of the latter are returned. The close seasons were well observed. There are no fish-ways in this division and none are required. The catching of small bass under half a pound in weight should be prohibited, and these fish, when accidentally caught should be liberated alive.

Overseer Peter Kiel states that the fishing business has ceased to be remunerative in his division; old fishermen having sought other employment. The Kingston markets are now supplied from the western great lakes or from the Lower St. Lawrence. Salmon trout and whitefish only come to shallow water shortly before their spawning time, and stormy weather prevents their being sought for after November. Hardly any were caught in his division last year. The law makes the mesh of nets for whitefish and salmon-trout identical ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches extension measure). It should be at least $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches for salmon-trout, as their average weight is 8 lbs., while that of whitefish is only 2 lbs. American sportsmen visit our waters with the most alluring bait, either artificial or with live minnows, and the quantity of bass and pickerel they take is astonishing. The total value of the fisheries for the whole Kingston district does not now reach \$3,000.

ROCKPORT, BROCKVILLE AND CORNWALL DIVISION.

Overseers Wallace, Hunt, Poole, McGarity and Mooney have charge of the above named divisions. These waters are mostly frequented by pleasure seekers giving employment to numerous boatmen. The officers return only 23,000 lbs. of bass, 49,000 lbs. of pike and about 7,500 lbs. of pickerel. The total yield is valued at \$6,500, a decrease of over 75 per cent. when compared to 1890.

PRESCOTT, RUSSELL AND CARLETON COUNTIES DIVISION.

Overseers P. St. Pierre, O. Miron and W. Boucher return about an average catch; pike and maskinongé being the principal kinds of fish, aggregating about 25,000 lbs. Even coarse fish are steadily declining, only 63,000 lbs. being taken against 90,000 lbs. in 1890. The total value of these fish is given at \$4,436.

LAKE NIPISSING DIVISION.

Overseer J. S. Richardson reports a slight falling off in the yield of his division, which he attributes to warm weather in the fall, as at the time of writing his report, in December, the ice had not sufficiently formed to allow fishing through. The close seasons were fairly well observed, and he reports no violations of the fishery laws.

PARRY SOUND AND MUSKOKA DIVISION.

Overseer George R. Steele states that he visited nearly all the waters under his charge during the summer months. Three cases of illegal fishing during the close season for pickerel came under his notice, but he did not consider the evidence sufficient to warrant prosecution.* The sawmills were also inspected and no direct

violations of law noticed, except in two cases, where the rubbish was deposited too near the edge of the stream. He recommends the issue of angling permits to settlers at nominal fees and at \$1 each to non-residents. Net fishing permits could also be granted to *bonâ fide* settlers to fish for their own use with the understanding that the first abuse of the privilege would result in the cancellation of the license.

Overseer Henry W. Gill states that some of the best angling grounds in Ontario are to be found in his division, and they were visited by a large number of sportsmen and pleasure seekers. He made an example of a certain individual from whom he could not collect a fine which he had imposed upon by having him committed to the common gaol for eight days. This spread like wild-fire and completely checked poaching in that part of his district. Sawmill owners were generally willing to accept his suggestions respecting the keeping of rubbish out of the water, and he experiences no trouble from that source now.

Overseer J. R. Rumsey says that the customary number of tourists and sportsmen was less than during the previous season. Netting being prohibited in his division, no herring or whitefish were taken. The injurious practice of spearing has considerably diminished, greatly owing to the voluntary assistance given by settlers, and he hopes to be able to finally suppress it. He seized a couple of gill nets, but could not discover the owners. Mill-owners now take care of the sawdust from their mills. Two of them at Burk's Falls had to be prosecuted and fined. Another fine was imposed on a certain party for having speckled trout during close season. A fish-way is to be constructed at Burk's Falls so soon as the water permits, the material being on the spot.

LAKE SIMCOE AND COUCHICHING DIVISION.

Overseer L. S. Sanders states that as Lake Simcoe is set apart for the natural propagation of fish, the only fishing carried on there is angling and trolling. Hook and line fishing was not successful as in previous years, but trolling was better in deep water. So many fish were offered for sale in towns and villages that some people were under the impression that netting was carried on, but on investigation this officer found these fish were caught with night lines. There does not seem to be any scarcity of fish in Lake Simcoe; they are as abundant as ever, but it seems they are hard to catch. The close season was well observed.

Overseer Wm. McDermott reports that the fishery laws were better observed this season than ever before in his division. He hopes that this state of things will continue. The fish-ways are in good order. Mill-owners have come to the conclusion that they cannot with impunity continue to dump the refuse of their mills in the streams. He thinks that the numerous convictions made by him in 1890 had a salutary effect. The close seasons were well complied with. Netting and spearing have been reduced to a minimum. Some illegal fishing was reported to have taken place in Holland River without sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Maskinongé and bass still abound in Holland River. Speckled trout are more plentiful near the head waters of large streams than in the small tributaries where it is alleged the severe frosts of the past winters freeze these waters to the bottom. As the country opens and settles, the rivers watering the woodlands become puny creeks after civilization has passed.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY DIVISION.

Overseer G. W. Fitzgerald reports a good catch of bass and maskinongé, but a scarcity of salmon-trout. No net fishing is allowed in these inland waters. There is still quite a lot of snaring done during the winter months. He intends looking sharply after this mode of fishing next winter as he knows better where to find the poachers. It takes him one week to visit the whole of his division in a canoe. There are no fish-ways yet, but there should be one at Omemee, on Pigeon Creek. The mill-owners are doing their best to carry out the regulations respecting the disposal of their rubbish. He visited ten mills, some of which were dumping sawdust too near the water's edge; they are now keeping it further back. One planing-mill owner was convicted for allowing his rubbish to drift into the Otanabee River.

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and Fishing Materials, the
Province of Ontario,

NAME OF DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING	
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$
Upper Division—Including Thunder Bay and all stations from Pigeon River to Lamb Island.....	6	230	10700	24	41	3925	75	30000	5250
Central Division—Jackfish, Port Caldwell and Peninsula.....	1	14	800	4	11	950	24	10000	2250
Lower Division—From Pic River to Sault Ste. Marie, including Michipicoten and Caribou Islands ..	1	125	4000	4	22	2150	43	22500	4050
Totals.....	8	369	15500	32	74	7025	142	62500	11550
<i>Manitoulin Islands and Vicinity.</i>									
Grand Batture.....					5	700	12		
Cape Roberts.....	1	28	4000	6				10000	1000
Green Island.....					2	400	5	9000	900
Duck Islands.....	2	40	6000	10	8	2000	24	50000	5000
Burnt Island.....					2	400	4	2000	200
St. Joseph Island.....					3	400	5		
Seine Island.....					2	400	5		
Cockburn Island.....					2	300	4		
Meldrum Bay.....					3	500	6		
Gore Bay.....	2	58	2000	16	1	200	2	40750	1750
South Bay ..					5	1000	15	9000	1500
Squaw Island.....	3	70	6000	15	34	6800	75	135000	21000
Killarney.....					6	1200	15	18000	1500
Rattlesnake Harbour.....					1	50	4		
Totals	8	196	18000	47	74	14350	176	273750	32850

Number of Men employed, &c., with the Kinds and Quantities of Fish, in the
for the Year 1891.

MATERIALS.		KINDS OF FISH.									Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.
- Pound Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
No.	Value.											
	\$											\$ cts.
52	10400	185	702265	350840	200	30000	41560	65536	.....	.....	50000	103,585 60
1	200	...	1000	25000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5000	3,230 00
21	4200	120	202200	391460	1300	.....	2400	6000	3000	.....	25000	70,866 00
74	14800	305	905465	767300	1550	30000	43960	71536	3000	.....	80000	177,681 60
8	3200	.....	18000	14000	.....	.....	65000	32000	.....	.....	900	8,367 00
7	2800	.....	40000	18000	.....	.....	10000	20000	.....	.....	1500	6,645 00
.....	.....	.....	8000	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	1,661 00
5	2000	.....	180000	340000	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	4000	49,720 00
2	800	.....	30000	20000	.....	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	280	4,908 40
4	1200	.....	25000	12000	.....	.....	1500	1000	.....	5700	300	3,520 00
2	1000	50	22000	.....	250	.....	500	600	.....	.....	250	4,927 50
2	800	.....	23000	12000	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	100	3,058 00
3	1300	.....	30000	35000	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	300	5,939 00
4	1600	.....	69800	87700	.....	.....	38700	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,676 00
5	3000	35	129500	105000	9	5000	1000	30000	.....	.....	.....	23,060 00
.....	.....	80	621000	385000	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,500 00
.....	.....	.....	75600	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,548 00
.....	.....	.....	25500	70000	.....	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	9,290 00
42	17700	165	1297400	1113700	311	5000	137200	98900	.....	5700	8330	233,719 90

Fishing Materials, &c., Province of Ontario, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.												Fish used for Home Consumption, lbs.	VALUE.	
Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickereel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		\$	cts.
65	439300	332600	19	...	...	...	...	...	22000	...	...	...	70,344	00
50	285150	247700	34	...	...	...	...	...	21000	...	...	...	49,472	00
...	251200	100500	...	...	...	...	...	...	50000	...	...	...	32,646	00
...	150200	101100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325000	31,876	00
...	42000	19110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	5,321	00
...	63110	26200	...	...	30000	7000	10640	10300	87700	25300	22000	...	16,855	20
...	154720	80600	...	...	4600	...	...	...	40000	...	...	...	22,621	60
514	1000000	937600	400	...	...	43820	...	3410	247500	75813	25000	248000	210,089	45
10	5000	120000	25	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1000	2000	12,865	00
...	1000	130000	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1200	1000	13,346	00
...	...	20000	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	1000	2,160	00
...	...	50000	12	10	150000	...	...	...	1000	...	15000	5000	11,815	00
...	...	10000	...	...	50000	...	...	...	100	...	5000	2000	3,215	00
...	1000	12000	...	...	60000	...	...	...	200	...	300	1000	3,729	00
...	5000	11000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	00
50	25000	100000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	00
...	5100	20000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,408	00
64	328100	269800	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,288	00
753	2755880	2588210	712	10	294600	50820	10640	13710	471000	101113	70500	585000	558,551	25

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

NAME OF STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>												
Fishing Islands.....					3	450	10	900	2200			
Sauble Beach.....					12	300	60			2400	1800	
Southampton.....					40	4000	120	100000	11500			
Saugeen River.....												
Port Elgin.....												
Inverhuron.....					2	90	4	400	100			
Kincardine.....					3	360	7					
Goderich.....					5	1050	14	45000	7500		7	1700
Bayfield, Grand Bend and Blue Point.....	3	81	5500	18								
From Blue Point to Point Edward.....	2	46	5500	8	14	1280	42		120	25	51	8840
					12	420	47		466	1450		
Totals.....	5	127	11000	26	91	7950	304	146300	21300	2986	3275	58 10540
Total for Georgian Bay	17	295	33700	84	233	44675	612	763600	129680			
do Manitoulin Ids.	8	196	18000	47	74	14350	176	273750	32850		42	17700
Grand total of whole of Lake Huron.....	30	618	62700	157	398	66975	1092	1183650	183830	2986	3275	100 28240

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of **Ontario**, &c.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.													VALUE.
Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Home consumption, lbs.	
													\$ cts.
.....	100000	40000	.....	20	33500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
750	.....	.....	600	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,430 00
.....	.....	50000	.....	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	10000	24000	24,750 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	5,000 00
.....	.....	33000	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	1200	.....	5000	49200	1,600 00
.....	5000	483000	.....	.....	12000	5900	.....	11000	3200	200	25000	81000	560 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,386 00
.....	12900	3300	.....	.....	20100	106000	.....	.....	65000	.....	2255	35700	53,544 00
.....	.....	550	.....	20	51440	28300	.....	.....	45100	.....	.....	.....	12,914 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,155 60
750	117900	609850	600	2540	147040	140200	.....	11000	116500	200	42235	197900	123,339 65
753	2755880	2588210	712	10	294600	50820	10640	13710	471000	101113	70500	585000	558,551 25
165	1297400	1113700	311	.....	5000	137200	.....	.....	98900	.....	5700	8330	233,719 90
1668	4171180	4311760	1623	2550	446640	328220	10640	24710	686400	101313	118435	791230	915,610 80

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Hoop Nets.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	Number.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
<i>Lake St. Clair Division, including tributaries.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$		\$
Point Edward to Baby's Point..					15	345	46			634	940				
Mitchell's Point.....					12	300	22			1240	650				
Thames River.....					22	222	110			752	600				
Stony Point to Windsor..					24	880	74			720	1760	4	950		
Detroit River, including Bois Blanc and Fighting Islands..					16	450	56			13	1500			2	120
Totals					89	2197	308			3359	5450	4	950	2	120
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>															
Point Pelee Island.....					26	1830	54					28	5560		
do mainland.....					59	4603	80					46	15100		
Coast fronting on County Kent.	1	123	12000	11	48	4730	63	300	90	110	180	55	8550		
do do Elgin.....	7	96	15200	42	38	3225	25	1700	190	100	75	50	18300		
Houghton to Rainham, including inner and outer bays and Turkey Point.	6	100	7050	9	42	2515	120	6850	1875	4105	1840	21	5500		
Long Point Island.					12	240	21	6400	1240						
Cayuga to Low Banks, including Grand River.....	1	22	4000	4	21	435	30	6560	1860	312	355				
Low Banks.....					18	625	27	2300	500	650	350				
Point Colborne to Fort Erie....	1	16	1000	3	8	725	8	3500	530	150	5	6	2100		
Totals	16	357	39250	69	272	18928	428	27610	6285	5427	2875	206	55110		

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maslinonge, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickeral, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse fish, lbs.	Home consumption, lbs.	
											\$ cts.
.....	.....	10	6500	10000	.....	150	38940	850	2300	.....	2,972 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14975	325	4080	40264	2300	2,395 67
33200	50000	697	87100	2060	170	4000	65960	5150	104580	6250	21,530 70
3700	.....	.....	6600	31000	1060	6100	39400	6200	138000	1700	9,320 60
18625	.....	.....	6800	1925	100	400	2900	4900	24000	.....	3,017 50
55525	50000	707	107000	44985	1330	25625	147525	21180	309144	10250	39,236 97
41300	.....	.....	384900	31170	.....	25222	52300	.....	67565	.....	26,725 47
62730	.....	.....	1462560	79760	.....	24640	55800	.....	332009	.....	82,534 80
47552	.....	.....	1988000	61170	380	30538	112976	.....	262480	.....	102,372 64
152225	.....	.....	1300000	85620	.....	3300	560670	1272	51311	67220	101,166 23
33257	200	.....	294900	83660	660	8110	81464	34353	89582	36700	29,601 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	21000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	1,305 00
6650	.....	267	30550	2000	800	3725	22700	7300	45000	9600	6,485 00
6050	.....	.....	15000	3050	.....	400	2500	175	11800	.....	1,778 75
110	50	.....	13500	20200	.....	1000	6250	.....	18000	.....	2,678 30
349874	250	267	5489410	387630	1840	96935	894660	43100	877738	115020	354,647 86

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.						FISHING MATERIALS.						
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Lake Ontario (including Niagara Division).</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$		\$
Niagara River.....					17	980	32	9200	1310	675	375	*3	600
Port Dalhousie and Jordan.....					5	1565	11	7200	875	25	25		
Beamsville.....					10	350	18	6600	775	100	50		
Grimsby and Winona.....					2	300	6	7000	600				
Burlington Beach.....					22	1420	40	19900	2550	600	400		
Bronte.....					15	2100	50	43500	4800				
Port Credit to Port Union.....					11	1525	17	3500	2000	557	400		
Pickering Harbour.....					3	600	8	2000	2200				
Brighton.....					5	87	10	1000	100				
Cobourg.....					5	285	10	2500	575	90	50		
Port Hope.....					2	230	3	2000	200	75	50		
Newcastle.....					1	30	2	500	75				
Bowmanville.....					4	75	8	1000	100	135	95		
Murray Township.....					1	20	2			90	50		
Rice Lake and tributaries.....													
Trent River.....													
Totals.....					103	9567	217	105900	16160	2347	1495	3	600
<i>Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.</i>													
Wellington Beach, Weller's Beach and Smith's Bay.....	4	100	8500	15	50	1000	90	5000	3500	10000	400		
Bay of Quinté, from Carrying Place to Mill Point.....					67	1250	206	4126	490	3165	2970		
Totals.....	4	100	8500	15	117	2250	296	9126	3990	13165	3370		

* Machines.

Fishing Materials, &c., Province of Ontario—Continued.

		KINDS OF FISH.													
Hoop-Nets.															VALUE.
No.	Value.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, brls.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.		
	\$													\$	cts.
			100	100	124	174500	100	28400		500	15300	1100	177200	15,414	00
						114700	200	200			3100		26000	5,565	00
						73000				700	1000	2100	15700	3,588	00
			3000	8500		27000								2,170	00
			1300	2000		163900	500	300				1000		6,958	00
				2000		999000	400			600		1000	10800	40,594	00
			13100	350	210	86600	2220			200	1000	3500	41000	7,092	20
						200000								8,000	00
6	90			3000								16000	22000	1,760	00
				4000								22000	26000	2,280	00
			900	1400		4600	100					500	20300	1,036	00
				2000									1000	230	00
			500			200						3000		198	00
										600	1050	1200	2000	208	50
									150000	100000				15,000	00
							8000	1000	48100	50000	30000	25000	40000	10,576	00
6	90		18900	25350	334	1843500	11520	29900	198100	152600	51450	76400	382000	120,669	70
90	2000		260000	140000	100	40000	10000					100000	300000	51,450	00
77	2895	88	71530		257	243800	3285	760	1770	3000	18550	25330	197500	26,158	80
167	4895	88	331530	140000	357	283800	13285	760	1770	3000	18550	125330	497500	77,608	80

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats and

NAME OF STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.			FISHING MATERIALS.					
	Boats.			Gill Nets.		Seines.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Lennox, Addington and Frontenac Divisions.</i>									
Lake coast, fronting on Lennox and Addington, including—		\$			\$		\$		\$
Napanee River.....	43	793	77	9385	1190	60	65	32	700
Amherst Island.....	24	360	48	9760	900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland waters, County of Frontenac.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	50
Totals.....	67	1153	125	19145	2090	60	65	37	750
<i>Wolfe Island and Kingston Division.</i>									
Big Bay.....	1	35	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100
Wolfe Island.....	1	20	2	275	50	.....	.....	4	100
From Amherst Island to Pitt's Ferry.....	8	280	13	991	360	.....	.....	10	80
Howe Island.....	6	126	6	1594	120	.....	.....	2	80
Gananoque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..	16	461	23	2860	530	.....	.....	20	360
<i>Rockport, Brockville and Cornwall Division.</i>									
St. Lawrence River, from Rockport to Glengarry Co. line.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	1200
<i>Prescott, Russell and Carleton Counties Division.</i>									
Ottawa River, fronting on these counties and inland waters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Estimated.

Fishing Materials, &c., in the Province of Ontario, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.											VALUE.		
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	Home Consumption, lbs.	\$	cts.
110000	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29800	27400	57550	.....	13,431	50
125000	6000	.....	6000	.....	.....	.....	6500	30000	8000	.....	.....	13,130	00
.....	13300	.....	3700	.....	.....	.....	6700	1600	2000	10100	.....	2,363	00
235000	19300	10	9700	.....	.....	.....	13200	61400	37400	67650	.....	28,924	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1500	5000	.....	273	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	3000	.....	155	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	11200	14000	.....	990	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	200	750	40	900	115	3370	900	.....	314	65
.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	5100	1500	4200	.....	6200	6000	*	1,258	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	3680	5850	1540	5100	115	22970	28900	.....	2,991	45
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	9400	3500	2125	23350	7450	48900	47870	.....	6,556	10
.....
400	.....	.....	.....	5360	5070	12050	7250	7400	13125	53050	.. .	4,436	55

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats

NAME OF STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED.							FISHING MATERIALS.			
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.		Hoop Nets.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.
<i>Leeds and Lanark Division.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$
Charleston Lake.....											
Beverly Lakes.....										13	130
Lansdowne										8	200
Gananoque Lake.....										5	100
Rideau and neighbouring Lakes.....										18	495
River Tay and tributaries										2	40
Totals.										46	965
<i>Renfrew County Division.</i>											
Ottawa River, fronting on county, including inland waters.....											
<i>Lake Nipissing Division</i>					9	276	16	3,560	340		
<i>Parry Sound and Muskoka Division</i>											
<i>Wellington County, inland waters, including River Credit Division</i>											
<i>Lake Simcoe Division</i>											
<i>Lake and River Scugog Division</i>											
<i>Victoria County Division</i>											
<i>Peterboro' County Division</i>											

*Estimated.

and Fishing Materials, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.										VALUE.
Whitefish, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, fresh, lbs.	Eels, lbs.	Sturgeon, lbs.	Maskinongé, lbs.	Bass, lbs.	Pickarel, lbs.	Pike, lbs.	Coarse Fish, lbs.	
										\$ cts.
	4,000					2,000		1,000	2,000	630 00
	3,000		200			12,000		4,500	17,100	1,770 00
									10,000	300 00
			300		1,700	825	600	2,800	12,860	385 80
		1,000				800	1,000	800	40,820	1,564 10
									2,000	238 00
	7,000	1,000	500		1,700	15,625	1,600	9,100	84,780	4,887 90
2,070	4,525	300	2,250	4,600	2,800	4,700	19,800	9,300	11,150	3,280 60
3,900		6,600			10,100	1,800	10,587	36,000	1,000	3,649 35
	30,900				500	3,450	3,350	1,000	14,000	3,964 50
	46,000		2,000			4,000		1,000	8,000	5,250 00
	28,000	10,000		28,000		45,000	7,000	53,000	23,000	11,270 00
			3,500		245,000	98,000			*150,000	25,290 00
	1,000	5,000	1,000		35,000	20,000	4,500		*6,200	4,071 00
	18,000	300	500		131,000	107,000			8,000	16,362 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of **Ontario** during the Year 1891.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish	Brls. 2,061	10 00	20,610 00
do	Lbs. 6,073,844	0 08	485,907 52
Trout	" 5,449,385	0 10	544,938 50
do	Brls. 3,173	10 00	31,730 00
Herring	" 4,225	4 50	19,012 50
do	Lbs. 8,233,250	0 04	329,330 00
Eels	" 52,995	0 06	3,179 70
Sturgeon	" 882,475	0 06	52,948 50
Maskinongé	" 655,495	0 06	39,329 70
Bass	" 651,345	0 06	39,080 70
Pickarel	" 1,993,323	0 05	99,666 15
Pike	" 602,118	0 05	30,105 90
Coarse fish	" 2,688,517	0 03	80,655 51
Home consumption	" 996,500	0 03	29,895 00
Total for 1891			1,806,389 68
do 1890			2,009,637 37
Decrease			203,247 69

STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels, Tugs and Boats, &c., in **Ontario**, for the Year 1891.

Articles.	Value.
	\$
58 tugs or vessels (tonnage 1,444)	125,950
1,145 boats	108,832
1,414,351 fathoms of nets	224,775
27,344 do seines	16,530
387 pound nets	99,700
380 hoop nets	8,380
Total number of men employed, 2,920	584,167

PART II.

REPORT

ON

FISH-BREEDING OPERATIONS

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

1891.

INDEX.

FISH-BREEDING REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT ON FISH-BREEDING OPERATIONS, 1891.

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REPORT

OF

MR. SAMUEL WILMOT

Superintendent of Fish Culture for the Dominion of Canada

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

The Honourable

CHARLES H. TUPPER,

Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

The following report, with the appendices, will give full particulars of the operations connected with fish culture and the artificial breeding of fish as now carried on throughout the several provinces of the Dominion.

This industry has now reached a somewhat conspicuous position under your Department of Fisheries, extending its sphere of work from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, by having permanently constructed in each of the provinces excepting Manitoba several commodious fish hatcheries, now numbering thirteen, all of which are supplied with the latest and most approved fish-breeding apparatus known or used by scientific and practical fish-culturists of the present day.

MANITOBA HATCHERY.

Whilst the Province of Manitoba is mentioned as the exceptional one without a hatchery it will only remain so for a short time, as arrangements are now being made to construct an extensive fish-breeding establishment at Selkirk on the Red River, near the foot of Lake Winnipeg. This nursery will be more particularly intended for the propagation of whitefish with the view to foster the supply of this most valuable fish, which in a measure, from excessive fishing on the part of large fishing and trading companies, has in some portion of Lake Winnipeg shown signs of depletion.

This Selkirk nursery will not be exclusively used for whitefish breeding, but for other commercial fishes also, such as salmon trout and lake trout, and other species, it may be found advisable to breed and distribute throughout the lakes and rivers of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

WORK AT HATCHERIES GENERALLY.

Taking the work as a whole during 1891, the operations may be said to be of a very satisfactory character. Aquaculture is not unlike its sister industry, agriculture, being subject to variations of many kinds; the elements act adversely at times for the husbandman to satisfactorily secure and house his crops produced from the land; and so it is with the fish-culturist in capturing his stock of parent fish and collecting his supplies of ova to fill his hatchery with eggs from the water. Inclemency of weather, causing storms and freshets, which operate seriously against the working of nets; frequently, too, at the very time when the parent fish ought to

be taken and are best fitted for the use of the nurseries, drawbacks of this nature have been experienced at some of the points where the work of fish-egg gathering has been conducted during the past season; and consequently the supplies of ova have in a measure been somewhat lessened at these places.

During the past year there were two new hatcheries erected—the one for breeding sea salmon at Tadoussac, on the Saguenay, in the Province of Quebec; the other for breeding lobsters (the first of its kind) at Bay View, near Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

The salmon hatchery at Tadoussac was built to replace the former one, which from the long time it had been in operation—and being an old building when first purchased for fish-breeding purposes—had become so decayed as to make it unsafe either as a building or suitable to accommodate the desired number of ova required to supply the Saguenay district with fry. Therefore, the present large and commodious one was built. Its location for economic working, and for certainty and safety in procuring a full supply of water from the small lake adjacent to it, far exceeds that of the old site. A principal object gained is in obtaining the water supply by laying an underground iron pipe for a short distance, which taps the lake direct; whereas previously the water supply for the old nursery, after leaving this lake, was conducted through three separate expensively-built ponds and dams, then through a long wooden raceway or dale on the surface of the rocky formation—all of which cost a good deal annually to keep in repair, with a liability also at any time for the dams to break away, and for the dale to freeze up.

BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY.

The lobster hatchery referred to, with its surroundings, includes the building proper, which is some 75 feet long by 35 feet broad, with a breeding apparatus inside to accommodate about ninety millions of ova; a steam 20 horse-power boiler, and duplex pump for drawing the salt water into the hatchery from the bay alongside; and a wharf or pier extending out to 20 feet depth of water in the bay, built to accommodate tugs or other vessels which may be required to collect and deliver lobster eggs from the neighbouring canning factories; and also to distribute the lobster fry, when hatched, throughout that immediate portion of the Northumberland Straits.

The period in which lobster breeding was carried on at this hatchery was very short, only some 15 days, occasioned by the lateness of getting the building and machinery in readiness for work. Your superintendent planned and conducted the operations, calling to his assistance Mr. Parker, from the Sandwich hatchery in Ontario, whose experience in the working of the automatic glass incubators was found to be most valuable. Mr. Alfred Ogden was appointed officer in charge of this institution after Mr. Parker left. Special reports on this subject from both of these officers will be found in the appendices annexed.

It may be briefly stated here that this lobster hatchery and its perfectly novel appliances, with its *modus operandi* of hatching the lobster ova, is the first of its kind on this continent, and whilst the venture, and the method of its application, were both original and untried before, the success attending this first and very short season's operations proved to be most satisfactory.

Whilst no difficulties of any moment were experienced in the actual hatching out of the young lobsters from the eggs, which were properly collected and placed in the automatic jars, nor in the safe-keeping and distributing of the fry afterwards, yet to ensure more successful results when operations are to be conducted on a more extensive scale in future years, some systematic method must be adopted for properly procuring the increased supplies of ova necessary for the wants of this hatchery.

As the great difficulty lies in a careful collection of the ova from the body of the lobster at the proper stages of their ripeness, and as the distances of the canning

factories are somewhat far apart, it will be found imperatively necessary that experts, or some persons practically acquainted with the nature of the female lobster, should be placed at each of the factories, whose duty should be to closely examine the lobsters as they are brought in by the fishermen, and select such of them whose eggs are at the proper stage of ripeness, for transmission to the hatchery. It will be perfectly useless ever to anticipate any successful results at the nursery by allowing the fishermen or factory hands to gather these eggs from the female lobster. They have their own business to attend to, and are quite careless as to how the work should be done, either as to the careful mode requisite for taking the eggs from the body of the fish, or of the state of ripeness in which the eggs should be when so taken. The experience of the past season fully demonstrates this, as millions upon millions of the ova taken in this manner at the outlying factories, and sent to the hatchery, proved to be perfectly useless, entailing upon the employees of the hatchery great loss of time and expense in attending to and carefully watching and handling these eggs in the automatic jars, only to become a mixed mass of dead matter.

Sufficient lobster eggs were laid in the jars at the Bay View hatchery, if they had been properly collected at the several outside factories, to have turned out some seventy or eighty millions of young lobsters; and the consequence was that only some seven millions of lobster fry were put out, and four-fifths of these were bred from the eggs collected by the immediate employees of the hatchery, from Messrs. Burnham & Morrel's canning factory, situated about a stone's throw from the hatchery, whose officers rendered important aid in the careful gathering of these eggs.

CARLETON SALMON POND.

Another enterprise in the line of artificial fish culture has been initiated during the past year in the capturing and impounding of parent salmon from which to obtain supplies of ova for the St. John River hatchery, New Brunswick. This institution has laboured under adverse circumstances almost from its first construction at Rapide des Femmes, on the St. John River, on account of the almost hopeless efforts to procure parent salmon in the St. John River, or its tributaries, in the vicinity of the hatchery. The slaughter in killing the salmon by spear and other illegal ways in the upper portions of the St. John River had so reduced the number of fish as to make it next to impossible to capture sufficient supplies of salmon or to make it worth while to continue this mode of securing eggs for the hatchery. Recourse was consequently made to transfer small quotas of salmon eggs from some of the other Maritime Province hatcheries, and of salmon trout and whitefish ova from the Ontario hatcheries.

At last the Carleton pond venture, which had been spoken of for many years past, was practically commenced during the past year. The Carleton pond, or present salmon reservoir, is a somewhat extensive fluctuating body of water, situated on the Carleton side of the harbour, at the city of St. John, in New Brunswick. Its surface area is increased and diminished by the action of the tide which ebbs and flows into it through a narrow bridge-like entrance, which at high water covers some 6 or 8 acres of surface, and at low water a large hole or basin some 15 feet in depth is left of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, the surface of this hole can be regulated at pleasure by moveable gates at the bridge or entrance of the tide way.

Doubts were entertained by many that this pond would be unsuitable for the retaining of salmon in it, by reason of the sewage and other matter running into it from the buildings surrounding the pond, that the salmon on this account would become unhealthy and die. This theory was fully exploded from the fact that upwards of 300 adult salmon caught in the nets in the harbour outside during June and July were placed in this pond and kept till the spawning time in November in the most sound and healthy condition. No deaths whatever occurred from disease

of any kind; the only loss was from a few odd fish having got injured in their capture in the nets, and afterwards getting too closely pressed by the tide against the iron bars of the gate. The eggs were taken from these fish in the most healthy condition and conveyed up the St. John River to the Rapide des Femmes hatchery. Full particulars of the capture of these fish, their safe retention in the pond and of the collection of their eggs will be found in the report of officers McClusky and O'Brien in appendices hereto attached.

FRY DISTRIBUTED AND EGGS COLLECTED IN 1891.

There will now be submitted in this report the following particulars, namely:—

(1.) A general statement of the output of fry of all kinds bred at the several fish hatcheries of the Dominion during the year, showing the numbers of each kind and their species, making a grand total of 115,771,800.

(2.) A statement in tabulated form showing the number and species of young fish and semi-hatched eggs that were distributed from and received at each of the several hatcheries in Canada during the season of 1891.

(3.) A schedule of the quantities of the different descriptions of fish eggs collected and deposited in each hatchery in the Dominion during the past year, the whole number amounting to 127,973,500.

(4.) A tabulated statement showing the gross numbers of young fish of all kinds which have been turned out of each hatchery into the waters of Canada from the commencement of operations at each nursery up to the present time, making in the gross an exhibit of 911,529,700 of fry, comprising the higher orders of fish, and best adapted for the commercial and domestic wants of the country.

(5.) A general summary of the individual transactions at each of the hatcheries during the year 1891, in which a brief account will be given of the work done, the number of eggs laid down, the fry turned out, and the repairs required at each establishment, together with general remarks relating to those hatcheries.

TABULATED STATEMENTS.

1.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE OUTPUT OF FRY OF ALL KINDS FROM THE SEVERAL HATCHERIES DURING 1891.

The total distribution of young fish in the various waters of Canada from the individual hatcheries in 1891 was 115,771,800, of the following described species:—

Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo Salar</i>).....	6,133,000
Pacific salmon (<i>Sockeye Oncorhynchus nerka</i>).....	3,603,300
Salmon trout, great lakes (<i>Naymacush</i>).....	9,990,000
Speckled or brook trout (<i>Fontinalis</i>).....	440,500
Whitefish, of the great lakes (<i>Coregoni</i>).....	73,605,000
Pickereel, doré, wall-eyed pike (<i>Luciopercha</i>)	15,000,000
Lobster fry (<i>Homarus</i>).....	7,000,000
Grand total, 1891.....	<u>115,771,800</u>

2.—A tabulated form in which is shown in separate columns the number, and name of each hatchery, the quantities of fry put out from each, the numbers of semi-hatched eggs sent from, and received at, the hatcheries, and the particular species of fry and eggs so distributed :—

SCHEDULE AS DESCRIBED.

Number.	Name of Hatchery.	Number of Fry put out.	Number of semi-hatched Eggs sent to other Hatcheries.	Number of semi-hatched Eggs received from other Hatcheries.	Description of Fish.
1	Fraser River, B.C.	3,603,300			Salmon "sockeye."
2	Sydney, N.S.	1,000,000			do "salar."
3	Bedford, N.S.	300,000			do do
	do	250,000		750,000	Salmon trout.
	do	2,000,000		2,500,000	Whitefish.
4	Dunk River, P.E.I.	Not in operation			
5	St. John River, N.B.	2,000,000		2,500,000	Whitefish.
	do	1,165,000		1,500,000	Salmon trout.
6	Miramichi, N.B.	783,000			do "salar."
	do	720,000		750,000	do trout.
7	Restigouche, Que.	1,750,000			do "salar."
8	Gaspé, Que.	1,000,000			do do
9	Tadoussac, Que.	1,300,000			do do
10	Magog, Que.	1,725,000		2,500,000	do trout.
	do	1,325,000		2,500,000	Whitefish.
11	Newcastle, Ont.	4,750,000	7,000,000		Salmon trout.
	do	2,700,000		2,500,000	Whitefish.
	do	357,500	110,000		Speckled trout.
12	Sandwich, Ont.	60,000,000	16,000,000		Whitefish.
	do	15,000,000			Pickarel.
13	Ottawa, Ont.	5,580,000		6,000,000	Whitefish.
	do	1,380,000		1,500,000	Salmon trout.
	do	83,000		110,000	Speckled trout.
14	Bay View, N.S.	7,000,000			Lobsters.
	Totals.	115,771,800	23,110,000	23,110,000	

FISH EGGS COLLECTED AND PLACED IN THE HATCHERIES IN 1891.

The following table will show the numbers and descriptions of fish ova collected and put in the troughs and incubators of the individual hatcheries throughout the Dominion in 1891. The Magog and Ottawa hatcheries are supplied at the proper season of the year with their quota of impregnated eggs from the Newcastle and Sandwich nurseries in Ontario. The total number of eggs collected, as shown below, amounted to 127,973,500.

No.	Hatchery.	Province.	No. of Eggs.	Species.
1	Fraser River.....	British Columbia.....	6,485,500	Salmon "sockeye."
2	Sydney, C.B.....	Nova Scotia.....	1,500,000	do "salar."
3	Bedford.....	do.....	600,000	do do
4	Dunk River.....	Prince Edward Island.....	.....	Not in operation.
5	St. John River.....	New Brunswick.....	1,600,000	Salmon "salar."
6	Miramichi.....	do.....	1,625,000	do
7	Restigouche.....	Quebec.....	1,416,000	do
8	Gaspé.....	do.....	1,002,000	do
9	Tadoussac.....	do.....	1,800,000	do
10	*Magog.....	do.....	.....	.....
11	Newcastle.....	Ontario.....	5,445,000	Salmon trout.
	do.....	do.....	500,000	Brook trout.
	do.....	do.....	3,000,000	Whitefish.
12	Sandwich.....	do.....	75,000,000	do
	do.....	do.....	19,000,000	Pickarel, doré.
13	*Ottawa.....	do.....	.....	.....
14	Bay View.....	Nova Scotia.....	9,000,000	Lobster eggs.
	Total eggs, 1891.....	.....	127,973,500	.....

NOTE.—Hatcheries thus * will obtain their supplies of semi-hatched eggs from the Newcastle and Sandwich establishments during January and February next.

GRAND TOTAL OF YOUNG FISH OF ALL KINDS PUT OUT OF THE
SEVERAL CANADIAN FISH HATCHERIES FROM THE ORIGIN OF
THE INDUSTRY UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, 1890.

The following schedule shows the gross output of fry of all kinds, from each hatchery in each province, the name of the hatchery, the province where located, the year in which they were each established, exhibiting a total number of fry of all species amounting to 917,529,700:—

STATEMENT showing the Places where, and the Years in which the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected; also the number of Fry distributed from each Establishment, annually, since they were built.

YEAR.	ONTARIO.			QUEBEC.				NEW BRUNSWICK.		NOVA SCOTIA.			PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	BRITISH COL-UMBIA.	TOTALS.
	Newcastle.	Sandwich.	Ottawa.	Magog.	Tadoussac.	Gaspé.	Restigouche.	Miramichi.	St. John River.	Bedford.	Sydney.	Bay View. Lobster Hatchery.	Dunk River.	Fraser River.	
1868-73	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.	Fry.
1874	1,070,000						100,000	60,000							1,070,000
1875	350,000				60,000	110,000	600,000	150,000							510,000
1876	650,000				150,000	50,000	300,000	60,000							1,570,000
1877	1,300,000	8,000,000			1,180,000	1,051,000	600,000	320,000		385,000					9,655,000
1878	2,605,000	20,000,000			707,000	650,000	1,015,000	665,000		1,000,000					13,451,000
1879	2,602,700	12,000,000			1,250,000	1,597,000	1,470,000	1,025,000		1,400,000					27,042,000
1880	1,923,000	13,500,000			1,155,000	730,000	1,500,000	805,000	170,600	730,000					21,684,700
1881	3,300,000	16,000,000			334,000	500,000	740,000	770,000	50,000	680,000					21,013,600
1882	4,841,000	44,000,000			975,000	530,000	1,400,000	640,000	588,000	850,000	315,000				22,949,000
1883	6,053,000	72,000,000			250,000	520,000	300,000	925,000	72,600	800,000	650,000				55,799,000
1884	8,800,000	37,000,000			100,000	850,000	940,000	795,000	811,000	1,000,000	853,000				83,784,600
1885	5,700,000	65,000,000			300,000	290,000	660,000	900,000	155,000	670,000	772,000				58,143,000
1886	6,451,000	57,000,000			1,400,000	576,000	1,380,000	945,000	2,181,000	960,000	1,179,000				1,800,000
1887	5,130,000	56,500,000			675,000	630,000	1,500,000	900,000	2,479,000	4,230,000	1,415,000				2,625,000
1888	8,076,000	56,000,000			3,475,000	850,000	1,720,000	1,200,000	4,142,000	4,390,000	1,550,000				6,414,000
1889	5,846,500	21,000,000			2,800,000	450,000	1,280,000	850,000	3,570,000	3,850,000	2,034,500				5,807,000
1890	7,736,000	52,000,000			2,875,000	1,700,000	2,396,000	1,022,000	3,492,000	3,860,000	1,953,000				6,640,000
1891	7,807,500	75,000,000			3,050,000	1,000,000	1,750,000	1,503,000	3,165,000	2,550,000	1,000,000	7,000,000			3,603,300
Totals	80,941,500	616,000	12,776,000	16,100,000	16,118,000	11,149,000	19,651,000	13,625,000	20,867,200	29,105,000	11,739,500	7,000,000	5,000	29,308,300	911,529,700

The particular descriptions of fry above enumerated are as follows:—

Salmonidae—Atlantic and Pacific salmon, salmon trout of the great lakes, and speckled trout of the streams
do Whitefish (*Coregonus*) of the great lake region
Percide—Pickerel, or doré (*Lucioperca*).
Lobster fry (*Homarus Americanus*)

Grand totals of all kinds

NOTE.—In addition to the written 80,941,500 fry distributed from this parent establishment at Newcastle, there are annually transferred from this institution to the Eastern Province hatcheries large numbers of semi-hatched ova of various kinds.

In like manner the Sandwich nursery transfers annually large quantities of eyed eggs to other hatcheries, exclusive of the 616,000,000 of fry shown above.

*The hatchery at Bay View, N.S., is devoted wholly to lobster hatching. The institution was only completed in time for a few days work in 1891.

5.—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS AT EACH OF THE HATCHERIES IN 1891.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From this hatchery there were bred during the season of 1891, 3,603,500 "Nerka" or Sockeye salmon fry. They were planted in Harrison River, Coquitlam River, Nicomikl River, Silver Creek, Chiliwack Rapids, and other points, in good condition. The capturing of parent salmon was commenced in October at Morris Creek, a branch of the Harrison River. On the 5th of October the first lot of eggs were gathered and sent to the hatchery. On the 20th October the last consignment was forwarded to the nursery, making in the whole 6,485,500 ova, which were considered sufficient for the breeding capacity of the establishment. It was found impossible to keep a record of the number of parent salmon stripped. None of the "Quinnat" species were obtained. The "Nerka" or Sockeye salmon being most highly prized for commercial purposes, are almost wholly bred at the Fraser River hatchery.

The contemplated building of a more extensive hatchery at Morris Creek, and the construction of a large reservoir or trap on this stream, into which the salmon on their upward migration would enter, and become impounded, were not carried out this year. The officer in charge advises the continuance of the use of the present hatchery at New Westminster for another season, but that a new site be selected, and necessary enlarged buildings and appliances be constructed and completed for operation in 1893, as the present one is inadequate to accommodate sufficient ova to fill the wants for giving increased supplies of young salmon to the numerous rivers requiring them.

Many repairs to the present building, together with a new outfit of hatching troughs, will be required; therefore a complete new establishment on a larger scale would be on the line of general economy for fish-breeding purposes in British Columbia.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY, C. B., NOVA SCOTIA.

At this establishment about 1,055,000 salmon fry were planted in the principal waters of the within-named counties, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness, Richmond and Cape Breton, and also in certain creeks and ponds. They were reported to be put out in the best condition. The number of parent salmon captured in the fall of 1891 amounted to 345, from which were gathered 1,200,000 eggs. These fish were obtained principally in Middle River and Sydney River; scarcely any were taken from the Margaree River, where in former years the principal supply was got. This was occasioned by an effort on the part of the fishermen not to comply with the arrangements previously made.

The officer reports salmon were never taken in larger quantities before than during the past year in the Sydney River and the Bras d'Or lakes. The appliances for taking them, also, were of a very rude description, as the salmon fisheries there had almost become extinct. The hatchery was painted outside and inside; the buildings and grounds are reported in good condition and will compare favourably with other hatcheries in the Dominion.

3.—BEDFORD HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

During the past season upwards of three and a half millions of eggs of all kinds were obtained for this nursery. Of these, 400,000 were eggs of the sea salmon; the remainder were salmon trout and whitefish, which were transferred from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries in Ontario. The several kinds of fry that were hatched were distributed in the waters of the counties of Halifax, Cumberland, Pictou, Annapolis, and other localities in the province. A departure was made from the former system of capturing parent salmon in the Musquodoboit and other rivers to a concentration of the work on certain streams which enter the Merigo-

ish Bay near Pictou. This venture was a new one, and did not prove as successful as expected, on account of the lateness of the season when the work was commenced, when only 77 salmon were secured, principally on the French River. It is proposed, another year, to purchase supplies of salmon from the fishermen along the coast, or let the officers of the hatchery net them and keep them in the salt-water cove near by, which has been fitted up for the purpose. By such measures it is confidently expected that full supplies of salmon eggs will be obtained for the Bedford hatchery to stock the Nova Scotia rivers with fry in the future. From the 77 salmon above-mentioned, 600,000 eggs were procured and forwarded to the Bedford hatchery. These, from last accounts, were doing well. Further supplies of salmon trout and whitefish eggs will be transferred from the Ontario nurseries to Bedford at the proper time as in former years.

4.—DUNK RIVER HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The dam and buildings at this place were destroyed, and no reconstruction of them has yet taken place.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The former efforts for capturing parent salmon on the Tobique River having been abandoned, the long-projected plan of getting them from fishermen at the St. John harbour was satisfactorily accomplished. The Carleton mill pond, situated alongside the harbour, was fitted up as a reservoir, in which some 300 salmon were safely impounded till the spawning time, when 1,600,000 eggs were collected and conveyed by railway to the St. John hatchery at Rapide des Femmes. Much credit is due to officer Joseph O'Brien for the success which attended the catching and conveying of the salmon to the pond and their safe-keeping in it. There were hatched in this hatchery last season 2,000,000 whitefish and 1,165,000 salmon trout fry. These were put in some 15 of the lakes in several of the counties of the province. Reports give a decided increase of fish in the waters where fry have been planted from this nursery. Salmon were seen in large numbers in the Salmon River, in which fry were planted during the past year. A notable increase from similar planting of fry in the Tobique has been shown in making it a resort for salmon anglers, some of whose scores reached some 57 salmon, others taking less, circumstances not known previous to the stocking of the river with artificially-bred fry. Further reports show that salmon trout and whitefish were caught in waters in the province where they were never known before the planting of the young fish in them from the hatchery. The establishment throughout is in good order. The painting authorized last season was not done, being deferred till the next year. The supply pond for the hatchery will require some repairs. A fence is also required around the property.

6.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The number of salmon fry put out of this hatchery into the Miramichi and its branches amounted to 783,000, which were distributed in good healthy condition. In addition, and as a new undertaking, there were some 720,000 salmon trout fry bred and put out of this nursery into the Miramichi waters. These were produced from the semi-hatched eggs obtained from the Newcastle hatchery in Ontario. There were also some 20,000 Restigouche salmon fry received from the Restigouche hatchery and put in the North-west Miramichi River.

The number of parent salmon captured last fall was 435; of these 250 were females and gave 1,625,000 eggs, or an average of 6,500 each. This number of eggs is more than the hatchery can safely accommodate at the hatching-out time. A portion of these will have to be transferred to some other of the nurseries. Many of these parent fish were quite beyond the usual average weight of the ordinary

Miramichi salmon, which gives the belief that they were the product of the eggs received from the larger family of salmon, natives of the Restigouche River, from which nursery they were obtained.

It is proposed to abandon the practice of netting parent salmon up this river during the "close time" in the future, and adopt the method pursued at the Restigouche and Tadoussac establishments, by netting and impounding them from the early runs in June and July. The necessary arrangements to accomplish this will be tried during the coming season; plans of a location for a convenient site to carry out this work have been submitted, and will in all probability be acted upon in the future.

Improvements of a necessary description were made during the past season in repairing the dams and supply pond; a new feed tank is required, as the old one has become decayed. It is desirable that the ceiling and side walls of the hatchery should be battened; the moisture is causing the plastering of the walls to give way, and allowing the lime work to fall into the breeding troughs. Other minor repairs may be required to keep the establishment in a proper condition as a safe and comfortable hatchery, the expense of which will be, comparatively speaking, trifling. There will be found in this report, under "Results of Artificial Fish Culture" (see page 19), most satisfactory letters from practical fishermen and others of the gratifying results experienced from the regular planting of young fry from this establishment in the Miramichi River and its several tributaries.

7.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

From the eggs laid down in 1890 there were hatched out and distributed in the Restigouche River and its tributaries 1,750,000 young salmon, some of which were also planted in the Nipissiquit and Bonaventure rivers. This was warranted from the successful results which have attended the planting of fry in the Nipissiquit and Miramichi rivers in former years where adult Restigouche salmon have been taken by anglers and others. There were captured and impounded in the reservoir at the head of tideway some 320 parent salmon. From those 1,416,500 eggs were obtained, and conveyed up river to the hatchery at Dee Side. At the time of writing the embryos are quite visible. The eggs were gathered between the 20th October and 10th of November. It has been found difficult to induce the ordinary net fishermen to capture salmon and keep them alive at the ordinary market value, by reason of the necessity required from them to use small-meshed nets to prevent the fish getting gilled, which so injures them as to cause wounds, and death. The small-meshed nets are more easily seen by the fish, which makes them avoid this net, whereas, with the larger mesh, they attempt to pass through and become gilled, and are therefore useless for the hatchery purposes. The fishermen will not therefore contract to supply salmon, as they become losers by the transaction. The consequence has been that the parent salmon are almost wholly taken in the departmental nets and by its own employees.

The hatchery is reported to be in good repair; it was painted inside and white-washed and strengthened with iron rods to prevent the walls spreading. Some new nets will be required to replace old ones, also stakes to set them. Repairing the reservoir is necessary for the safe-keeping of parent salmon. The total cost of all will be about \$300. The complaints made by certain anglers regarding the decrease of salmon in the river are unfounded, as the number taken for some years past are very greatly in excess of the former years, as the scores have reached 2,000 and 2,500 (excepting last season), whereas, in former years, as many hundreds were never taken. Irregularities in the catch of salmon and variations in their runs up rivers at certain periods of the year is well known the world over; therefore, any decrease in the angling catch by the early fishermen last season is no criterion by which to form a conclusion of decreasing supplies in the river. The reports in the appendices will show a fair average catch by a number of the fly fishermen. The "run" for the season cannot be depreciated, when some trap nets below Dalhousie took from 90 to 100 salmon a day.

The Pitt Creek departmental net made a fair catch of parent fish for the reservoir. This station should be maintained and used for the purposes of the hatchery.

Justice is not done to the protection of the river by the New Brunswick Government, or the angling lessees, in withdrawing their guardians off the rivers on the 1st August. Guardians are not necessary up to this time, as the angling lessees are constantly on the river, who are the best guardians of their interests in preventing poaching. The guardians, so-called, perform the work of postmen and messengers for the lessees rather than doing duty at the proper time. It is after the anglers have left the river and up to the end of November, when salmon have completed their spawning operations, that the real services of the guardians are required. Discharging them on the 1st August means nothing more nor less than throwing the river open to all kinds of poaching and the killing of salmon on their spawning beds in October and November. A continuance of this unwise system must soon tell sadly in behalf of keeping up the necessary stock of parent salmon for the maintenance of the salmon wealth of the Restigouche River, and its estuary and coast fisheries.

The greatly increased number of anglers now upon the river must have a tendency to destroy too many of the breeding fish which have escaped the gauntlet of the numerous netters in the tide-way. Should this over-desire on the part of anglers to gratify their so-called sporting propensities not be checked, the alternative must be to shorten up the angling season by the Dominion authorities in order to allow more parent fish to escape the angler and reach the spawning grounds to deposit their eggs, and thus provide greater means for the sustenance of the commercial catch of salmon in the tidal waters below, as well as benefiting, in a reasonable degree, the anglers themselves.

There will be found under "Results of Artificial Fish Breeding" (see page 20), some very interesting and instructive letters from prominent men, which treat upon the importance of adopting proper means for sustaining the salmon wealth of the Restigouche fisheries.

8.—GASPÉ HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The first distribution of salmon fry was on the 15th June and ended on the 16th July, when 1,000,000 young fish were planted in the York, St. John, and Dartmouth rivers in good condition; large numbers were carried far above the falls in the Dartmouth branches.

Nets were first set for catching parent fish on 6th June in the Dartmouth River, where seventy-two salmon were taken. Thirty were bought from netters at \$2 each. These fish were kept in the reservoirs till 30th October, when sixty-four female gave 1,002,000 eggs. These are progressing satisfactorily.

The hatchery is in good repair. The anglers did not complain of the net fishing this season for getting parent salmon. It will be necessary to set another departmental net in future years or buy more fish from the regular net fishermen, as the means at present used are found to be insufficient to provide full supplies of fish to fill the hatchery with eggs. The catch of salmon on the coast was quite equal to last year.

9.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

During the past season 1,300,000 salmon fry were put out of this hatchery into the tributary streams of the Saguenay River, and also into some small lakes, which latter have proved to be excellent nurseries for the fry until they go down to the St. Lawrence and the sea. The Mowats lakes have shown most satisfactory results from former plantings made in them. The rivers receiving quotas of fry were the Shipshaw, à Mars, St. John, and some smaller streams. The two departmental nets caught 650 salmon; 300 of these were put in the reservoir for breeding purposes; the remaining 350, being the smallest ones, were turned out into the Saguenay. From those retained, 1,800,000 eggs were collected and laid in the troughs of the new hatchery.

A new and commodious fish hatchery has been erected here during the past year; its dimensions are quite large; its size is 102 x 32 feet, and it is located on a much more desirable site than the former one. The water supply is brought direct from the Little Lake, a short distance above, by iron pipes underground, instead of being conveyed as before through several dams, and ponds and wooden race-ways, a long distance to the old hatchery.

The marked increase in the catch of salmon in the Saguenay division shown in former years has proved to be considerably better the past season; and the rivers, from the reports of the guardians, give decided evidence of being well supplied with parent fish. This they attribute largely to the successful rearing and planting of salmon fry from the Tadoussac nursery. The wants for this hatchery another season will be additional numbers of perforated breeding trays to accommodate this more extensive building. A scow also, to replace the former one, which has become decayed, is required to transport the parent salmon from the nets to the reservoir. Letters are attached giving the views of prominent persons regarding the successful results obtained from the use of the hatchery.

10.—MAGOG HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This establishment is supplied with salmon trout eggs in a semi-hatched stage from the Newcastle hatchery in Ontario; and whitefish ova in a like condition are obtained from the Sandwich nursery; 1,800,000 salmon trout and 1,500,000 whitefish eggs were transferred from these places and laid down in the Magog institution in February, 1890. These appear to have done very well, as the officer reports 1,725,000 trout and 1,325,000 whitefish fry having been safely planted in many of the lakes in the Eastern Townships. From enquiries made from fishermen and others, they say the increase of these fish in their waters is very perceptible.

11.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The salmon trout, whitefish and speckled trout bred at this nursery were most satisfactorily distributed. The officer in charge recommends larger distributions being made in a lesser number of places for producing more satisfactory results. If some of the important waters were more largely supplied less expense would be incurred, with greater benefits shown.

The grand total of fry and eyed eggs turned out of this parent institution was 14,917,500. The descriptions were: salmon trout, 11,750,000; whitefish, 2,700,000; speckled trout, 467,000. Of the above gross numbers, no less than 7,110,000 were transferred to other hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces; the balances were planted in numerous lakes and streams throughout Ontario. The planting and transferring of fry and eyed eggs were attended with marked success.

The general decrease in the catch of fish in Lake Ontario which had been experienced for many years past from improvident fishing in the earlier periods of the country now shows signs of recuperation in certain parts of the lake. Salmon trout and whitefish were taken in large numbers with gill nets along the shores fronting Bowmanville, Newcastle, Port Hope, Brighton, Picton and Belleville during the past year. It is said some of the Georgian Bay fishermen, finding their catch decreased there, contemplate fishing operations in Lake Ontario again. This evidence of the improvement in the fishing in Lake Ontario is said to be attributed in a large degree to the large numbers of young fish which have been annually planted off those points in the lake for several years past.

The collecting of trout eggs at Wiarton in the Georgian Bay did not prove as successful as in former years. This is accounted for by the very much reduced number of parent fish that entered Colpoy's Bay last autumn, and from the additional fact of the Cape Croker Indians being allowed to fish during the close season on their preserve at the entrance of the bay, thus killing and otherwise stopping large numbers of the parent fish from reaching their spawning ground inside the bay.

These pregnant fish should not be allowed in the market in this gravid and unwholesome state, nor should the Indians be allowed to take them during the "close season." From the causes thus described only 5,500,000 eggs were obtained in 1891, as against 13,000,000 collected in 1890. Another cause for the scarcity of eggs collected was the extreme rough weather which prevailed during the usual fishing period of November; the easterly winds coming into the bay made it so rough that many days were lost in fishing the nets, actually unfitting them in some cases for work.

The first lot of parent fish was taken on 20th of October. The first lot of eggs was gathered on 28th of October, when 400,000 were collected, and the last were got on 29th November, when operations ceased.

Discontent is shown by some of the fishermen and traders on account of lengthening the "close season" to include the last 15 days of October, making 45 days instead of 30 days in November as formerly. Experience goes to show that this increased period is a wise move for giving general protection throughout the Dominion—in some locations a shorter season might do—but upon the whole, and to place all fishermen on an equal basis, and recuperate many of the fishing sections now showing much depletion from overfishing, the newly-established "close season," 15th October to 30th November, should be rigidly upheld. The well-ordained rule, that the "few must give way to the many," must apply here, because a "close season" made to suit the interests of a few of the present over-greedy fishermen and commercial fish dealers would not only injure the many deserving persons who are desirous of a continuous traffic in fish beyond the present time, but would also be most impolitic on the part of the Government to allow the sources of fishing wealth in the Canadian waters to become lost to the future inhabitants of the country.

12.—SANDWICH HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The work at this hatchery during 1891 has resulted very satisfactorily. There were put out from it large numbers of fry and eyed eggs—of whitefish 76,000,000, and of pickerel fry 15,000,000, making a grand total of 91,000,000 of young fish all told.

Some 16,000,000 of the eyed eggs of the whitefish above mentioned were transferred to the Maritime Provinces nurseries—and the balance of the whitefish and pickerel were distributed in many of the principal lakes and other waters of Ontario. The whole of this large distribution was performed most satisfactorily, the loss being inappreciably felt.

The quantities of whitefish eggs collected in 1891 were considerably less than in 1890, the number being 15,000,000 shorter than in 1891, occasioned by violence of storms, which operated seriously against the catching of the usual supply of parent fish, and also in breaking up the pens and cribs in which the fish were impounded—causing the escape of many and death of others, and consequent loss of some millions of eggs. Recurrences of this nature, which have been experienced more or less in former years, must be remedied in the future by building some permanent breakwater to ward off the action of the storms and violence of the water against the pens and cribs in which the parent fish are kept till fully ripe for spawning. The plans and estimates for this breakwater submitted last season should be adopted and carried out for next year's operations in collecting eggs at Bois Blanc, on the Detroit River. A new fishing boat is required; this, with the proposed breakwater, will cost about \$300. Some slight improvements about the hatchery are also required, at a probable cost of some \$50. It is recommended by the officer in charge that the Fighting Island fishing station be occupied and worked by the employés at the hatchery, with the necessary plant and gear to belong to the department, to be got in readiness for next year's operations.

13.—OTTAWA HATCHERY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This establishment, at the seat of Government in Ottawa, is wholly provided with its supplies of eggs from the Newcastle and Sandwich hatcheries. The eggs of

salmon trout, speckled trout and whitefish are transferred in the semi-hatched stage in January and February to this Ottawa hatchery, where they are hatched, and afterwards distributed in the waters of the Ottawa district as may be considered best adapted to receive them. In this way some 5,580,000 young fish were put out last season. The descriptions were: 1,380,000 salmon trout, 83,000 speckled trout and 4,117,000 whitefish. The speckled trout were disposed of on the application of angling clubs, and others, paying a small fee per thousand, sufficient to recoup the outlay in procuring the eggs. The salmon trout and whitefish were distributed in the public waters gratis in like manner as at all the other Government hatcheries in the Dominion.

The living specimens of fish hatched and grown in the glass aquaria have added much interest to the general show in the exhibition buildings. It has been found that some of the larger specimens cannot live in the high temperature of water reached during the extreme hot weather of the summer.

The proposition suggested by the caretaker to lower this temperature during these hot months by the application of ice should be carried out, and thus sustain this interesting exhibit of live fish, which affords opportunity for observation to study their nature, habits and growth, as well as giving additional knowledge in fish life to the many persons who daily visit this establishment, whose numbers amounted to nearly 50,000 during the past year.

14.—BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY, NOVA SCOTIA.

This novel undertaking of lobster breeding by the artificial methods of propagation was first commenced in Canada during the past year, and is the first governmental work of its magnitude in the Dominion, or in the adjoining Republic of the United States. An establishment for lobster breeding, the first of its kind in America, was successfully operated in Newfoundland in 1890, from which the present one in Nova Scotia was originally conceived, but the *modus operandi* and the appliances used in this Canadian lobster hatchery are quite different. The automatic glass incubator (Wilmot's original patented invention), with some slight modifications, was the appliance used, and found to answer all purposes admirably. Steam is the propelling power to work the machinery throughout. The lateness in putting up the building gave only some fifteen days of the season to carry out the new enterprise. Many difficulties and obstacles were met with and overcome, resulting in the successful hatching and putting out of some 7,000,000 of healthy lobster fry into the adjoining waters of the Northumberland Straits.

APPENDICES.

The appendices referred to in this general report on fish cultural operations in Canada for 1891 will be found on page 23, in which the particular details at each establishment will be more minutely described by the individual officer in charge of each hatchery.

All of the above is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL WILMOT,

General Superintendent Fish Culture of the Dominion of Canada.

ADDENDUM.

RESULTS OF ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING.

EXTRACT FROM OFFICER SHEASGREEN'S REPORT.

"Artificial fish culture has ceased to be thought of by the people of this river as an experiment, as the evidences of its benefits are too plainly seen to be denied. This is no mere assertion.

Leaving aside the views of the fly fishermen, who have, generally speaking, been in favour of artificial fish culture since its conception, and taking only the opinions expressed by the leaders of the net fishermen, who have been the most

sceptical class and whose prejudices against the work have been the most difficult to overcome, and it will be found that irrespective of politics and party feelings all agree in crediting the hatchery as being the remedy that has saved the waters of this river from depletion. Chiefly among those with whom I have conversed on the subject are John Betts, Esq., the principal fish dealer and shipper of the South-west Miramichi; John McCullum, Esq., and Jared Tozer, Esq., who represent the fishing interest of the North-west Miramichi. These gentlemen agree that the catch of salmon for the season just closed has been the best for years. This remunerative condition of the fishery they attribute to artificial breeding, asserting that if no other than the natural source were to be relied on to supply the demands of the many engines of destruction used by the fishermen every season, the life of the salmon fishing industry would soon have been crushed."

It will be noticed that these named gentlemen represent the fishing interest of the two main branches of the Upper Miramichi. I have also written to some of the leading dealers of the Miramichi Bay asking for opinions on the catch of fish and the subject of the artificial breeding. In answer thereto, I have received several replies, and I will here include copies of the three containing most information:—

BAY DU VIN, 26th December, 1891.

I. SHEASGREEN, Esq.,

In charge of Miramichi Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 21st inst. to hand. In reply we enclose herewith a statement of five fishing stands for the past fourteen years, which shows that salmon are not on the decrease by any means. The number of salmon mentioned in this statement have been taken out of the same nets each year, set in the same places, in precisely the same manner. Artificial hatching benefits the fishery; but at the same time, we believe that if a certain amount of money was judiciously expended in protecting the spawning streams from poachers it would also greatly improve the fishery. We are satisfied that a large amount of poaching, both with spears and nets, goes on, both on the Bartibogue and Tabusintac rivers, although perhaps not quite as much as formerly.

Yours very respectfully,

J. W. & J. ANDERSON.

The following is the statement of the catch from the above mentioned five fishing stands:—

	Salmon.
1878.....	1,023
1879.....	990
1880.....	643
1881.....	320
1882.....	496
1883.....	819
1884.....	1,051
1885.....	1,098
1886.....	490
1887.....	777
1888.....	1,074
1889.....	564
1890.....	706
1891.....	1,065

The seasons of 1886 and 1889 were very stormy, which prevented the bay fishermen from using their nets to any advantage; hence the small catches marked opposite these years.

CHURCH POINT, N.B., 24th December, 1891.

MR. ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Fishery Officer in charge of Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 20th December received. I find on looking up the catch of salmon for the last fourteen years that the catch of the last seven years
11a—2½*

has increased 38 per cent over the previous seven. Taking into consideration the fact that our river has been fished for years with the most destructive kind of trap nets, illegally set, also the wholesale manner in which the spawning streams have been depleted by poachers, the destruction of ova by the lumber drives, etc., I sincerely believe the salmon of the Miramichi would now be almost extinct but for the hatchery during the last few years. Looking at these facts, along with the gradual increase of salmon, I think we have conclusive evidence that the salmon fishery of this bay has benefited greatly by artificial culture, and I believe, by the same means, the supply can be increased *to an unlimited extent*.

Yours very respectfully,

JAS. D. MORRISON.

NEGUAC, N.B., 28th December, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 20th instant, and in reply will say that the catch of salmon in my nets has increased about 35 per cent during the last six years. I find on looking over my books that the usual number taken from each set of nets in season averages about 350.

As salmon have not now the chance they formerly had of depositing their eggs, where they could lie unmolested, by lumber and other destructive agencies, I sincerely wish that the work of artificial breeding may be continued.

Yours truly,

ANTHONY ADAMS.

Thus it will be seen that the fishermen all over this section of the country report steady runs of salmon every season—while some are jubilant and expect still greater results from artificial breeding. Those men are not now disheartened, as they were some years ago, by the small returns of their business, but it is a fact which speaks volumes that they grasp every opportunity to invest money in the fishery industry.

Another fact which can clearly be credited to the hatcheries is the appearance of numbers of large salmon in the river. The fishermen employed to procure parent fish this last season captured as many as sixty of these fish—differing greatly in size and general appearance from the native salmon. This can plainly be attributed to the planting of Restigouche fry on these head waters. I might here add, that from personal observation I have ascertained that the river is swarming with grilse, smolts and parrs, and while procuring parent salmon last autumn the fishermen and myself would sometimes observe as many as one hundred of these small fish in one pool. We also get great numbers of grilse in the sweep nets, which we always liberate. This is an experience that was never met with some five years ago, and goes to prove that our rivers, which were at that time on the verge of depletion, have now nearly recovered the wealth with which Providence so bountifully supplied them in the beginning, but which the avaricious and destructive hand of man would have entirely destroyed had not the natural sources been assisted by artificial means.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICER MOWAT'S REPORT.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 26th December, 1891.

Mr. ALEX. MOWAT,

Restigouche Hatchery.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours asking my views regarding the catch of salmon in the net fishery the past season, and why I discontinued catching parent salmon for the hatchery, I beg to say I fish three stands of nets on shares and that the past year's fishing was not quite up to that of 1890. I attribute this to two causes: (1) The fish were two weeks later than usual coming into the river; (2) The water was low and clear, and the green dirt or slime began gathering on the nets, causing

the fish to shy around them. Also, the river and coast are over-fished: too many anglers on the river, and the peche or trap-nets below Dalhousie observe no close time—they fish Sunday and Saturday. How is it possible for the river to maintain its standard of fish under these circumstances? I fished live fish for the hatchery two seasons; the last season I only caught 17 salmon. I found the fish would not enter the small mesh nets which I was compelled to use so that the fish could be kept alive and without injury. I therefore discontinued fishing live fish because it was a loss to me financially, and caused a great deal of extra work and trouble.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM PROUT.

BROADLANDS, 23rd December, 1891.

ALEX. MOWAT, Esq.,
Campbellton.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 8th instant, asking my views on the salmon fisheries, has been duly received, and in answer thereto I beg to say that my catch of fish for the past season was not up to the average, especially of live fish, though I was well fitted out, having new pound nets, and had them in early in the spring to get the first fish; but the fish did not come in any quantity until late, and then the water was low and clear, which makes it more difficult to catch salmon at all, and especially live ones, as they will not go into the pounds except there is a strong current and the water somewhat dirty; but with low water, when it is always clear, I cannot catch fish alive for breeding purposes. I have observed that even a small rise in the water during the fishing season there would be a corresponding increase in the quantity of live fish, while the current was strong and the water dark. It is a well-known fact with all who have tried fishing for live salmon that they will not enter small mesh pounds as readily as they will those of the ordinary size. So much is this the case that different persons who fitted out to catch salmon for the hatchery only fished for them one or two seasons, and the reason they gave to me was, that it would not pay, as they could catch twice as many salmon in their large mesh pounds as they could in their small mesh ones, and I find it to be so. If I had only small mesh in my set it would not pay to fish it—except a short time at the first of the fishing, while the water was high. I did my best to get live fish last season, and the result was less than ever before, and I have been at it since 1886. You say you only caught 177 fish in the Murray Island set. Considering the lowness of the water during the whole season I don't think you should complain; you got as many in proportion as any set of nets above Campbellton; and one set will do well one season and poor another, though average catch may be the same. No one can account for it, but it is so.

But if the salmon are to be preserved in the river there must be some restrictions put on the angler. One man with a rod often takes more fish in two or three weeks than the average stand of nets can take in the whole season. I know it is difficult to deal with this matter; but there should be a limit to the quantity that each rod should be allowed to take—say 30 or 35; that should be enough for sport—and it is not expected that they are to make a business of it, as some appear to do by selling their fish.

And then the nets in the bay below Dalhousie should be compelled to observe the close season—and raise their nets over Sunday. I am quite confident that it is possible to do so. It was always possible to raise them on the Quebec side of the bay, which is more exposed than the south side, and it is only justice that all should be under the same law. Hoping the coming season may be better for you as well as myself.

I remain, yours truly,

MELVIN ADAMS, J. P.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE SALMON FISHERIES OF THE RESTIGOUCHE RIVER AND BAIE DES CHALEURS, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE RIVER, FROM ALEX. MOWAT'S REPORT.

"As to the outcry made about the salmon fishery declining, when the Restigouche Salmon Club was organized a few years ago a share in it then cost \$1,000; now a share is worth \$7,500 to admit a member, and all fishing property has advanced at a like ratio. When Messrs. Brydges and Fleming were lessees of the river, before riparian rights were established, they would consider themselves in luck if a party of five or six rods would catch 70 or 80 fish in the season, and having the whole river to themselves. Now a riparian owner, owning a small piece of water (not a pool), if he does not make a score of several fish per day for a month or so report goes forth that there is no fish in the river and the fishery is declining.

"Is there another river on the continent of America with such a record as the Restigouche, or one that is fished so much by anglers; and by netters in the estuary and bay outside? Take the net fishery: there are some 300 or 400 stations of nets for 175 miles, from the mouth of the Baie des Chaleurs to head of tidal water, with a catch of a million pounds of fish annually. There may be seen 100 rods on the river at one time, every available part of the water being fished and whipped from tide head to the mouth of the Kedgwick, summing up a score of 2,000 and 2,500 fish for the last number of years, until the past season. Yet the net fishermen and anglers cannot understand why this valuable fishery is said to be declining.

"There appears to have been a falling off the past season. The fish were two or three weeks later than usual entering the river; the water was very low and warm and the fish would not rise to the fly; still, some fairly good catches were made. One party on the Upsalquitch River (3 rods in 8 days) killed 53 fish. This stream is coming up every year; fish are taken in various pools now, where a few years ago it would not be thought of making a trial. The inhabitants on the river believe this is the result of the fry planted from the Restigouche hatchery. Mr. A. Alford on a small piece of private water killed 30 fish; Mr. McAndrew killed 44 salmon, and many other persons caught from 25 to 40 fish. It was stated that one man brought down several barrels of salted salmon caught at the mouth of the Kedgwick with the fly. Some of the trap nets set below Dalhousie (where the fishermen are so favoured as to observe no close time) took each as high as 96 and 100 salmon in one day, about the 17th of June.

"Complaint is made about the Government nets injuring the river by taking 300 or 400 salmon for artificial breeding purposes. The facts are, a portion of these are bought from Mr. Adams, a licensed fisherman. Where the Government net is set at Murray Island, all the salmon taken at this station for breeding purposes would be taken by the licensed net set immediately above it if the Government nets were not set there. Therefore, all salmon taken in it are a clear gain to the river, as the eggs are all saved and the fish are turned out alive again. In order to fish the north side, or "Pitt's Creek" net, the department first abolished the Mission Point station net, which they formerly used. Under the present system, if those 300 or 400 fish referred to above were not taken for reproductive purposes and preserved they would otherwise be caught and totally lost to the river.

"A great injustice is done to the river by the Local Government and the angling lessees discharging the guardians on the 1st of August, thus allowing the river to be free and poached in the manner it was, just at the very time when guardianship is most required. No valid reason has been given for this act, but it is generally supposed that the agitation against the Government nets, coupled with the discharge of the guardians, was done with a view to deery the river, in order that the Restigouche Salmon Club might get a renewal of their leases at the coming sales in March, 1892, at a lower rate than paid for heretofore."

APPENDICES.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES OF CANADA, FOR 1891.

1.—FRASER RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE FRASER RIVER HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the operations connected with the Fraser River fish hatchery for the year 1891.

I find from accounts and statements in my office that 3,861,000 Sockeye eggs were deposited in the Fraser River hatchery in the fall of 1890, and that 257,500 were picked out during the winter, leaving 3,603,500 young fish, which were planted as follows:—

March 14th...	Pit Lake.....	500,000
" 17th.....	Silver Creek, Harrison Lake	716,000
" 19th	Wicomea Slough	557,000
April 1st.....	Nicomkel River.....	50,000
" 7th.....	Chiliwaek Rapids.....	782,000
" 11th.....	Coquitlam River.....	260,000
" —th.....	Harrison River.....	738,500
		<u>3,603,500</u>

On the 21st day of September, 1891, I commenced to have the hatchery premises repaired and put in order for the season's operations, and on the 27th of that month I despatched Mr. Thos. McNeish with two men to Morris Creek to make the necessary preparations for capturing the parent fish. On the 5th of October I went to Morris Creek, and found that pens were completed and that several hundreds of salmon were then in confinement, but not ripe for stripping. As the pens and leaders showed signs of weakness we used such material as we could find in repairing and strengthening the structure. Previous to my arrival McNeish had sent to the hatchery the first consignment of 328,000 eggs, and on the 7th of October we sent down 2,170,000; on the 20th of October we sent to the hatchery 1,252,000, the last lot, making in all 6,485,500, being, in my opinion, the full capacity, without overcrowding, of the Fraser River hatchery.

I am unable to state the number of parent fish stripped. I have stated that when we commenced operations a large number of the parent fish were not ripe for stripping, and such was the case with quite a number even when we stripped the last lot. No violence was used; unless the ova was shed with a gentle pressure the fish were put back in the creek, apparently none the worse. Having to handle so many fish, the men did not keep an account of the number from which the ova was taken. When we stripped the last lot of salmon at Morris Creek, on the 19th day of October, Sockeye salmon were still in Morris Lake in very large numbers, and many of the female fish, at that late date, were not ready to spawn. The Indians who live on Harrison River, and many white fishermen on the Fraser, also, consider those late fish a peculiar type of fish due to the hatchery. Although I require more evidence before I adopt that opinion, still I can see nothing improbable in thus accounting for them, especially as in all the other creeks and rivers, of which I have any knowledge, connected with the Fraser River, the Sockeye salmon deposit their spawn several weeks earlier than they do in Morris Creek.

The hatchery premises under my charge will, with slight repairs, be good for another year, after which they will require extensive repairs and an almost complete new outfit of troughs, etc. It will be, in the meantime, for the department to

consider the propriety of building a new and more commodious hatchery in a more convenient locality. The great expense and risk of damage to the ova in conveying it to the present hatchery, and also in distributing the fry—a large proportion of it going back to the vicinity of the place from which the ova was obtained—would have induced me to urgently recommend the department to build a new hatchery in time for next season's operations, only that I am not at present prepared to recommend a site, and a mistake in this direction, is to be avoided if possible. I have a strong desire to visit several of the principal spawning places connected with the Lower Fraser early in September next, to see for myself the number of salmon then depositing their ova and the facilities for capturing the parent fish, and will endeavour to gain the consent of the Minister to my doing so. After such a visit I would be in a much better position to recommend a locality for a new site.

The very great value of the Fraser River hatchery as an auxiliary to the natural spawning grounds in keeping up a large and regular supply of salmon is now all but universally acknowledged, and any interruption to its operations would be looked upon by eighteen-twentieths of the canning men and others interested in the salmon fishing industry of the Fraser River as a very great calamity. The owners of freezing establishments, the fresh fish dealers and the canning men are all unanimously in favour of an extension of fish-breeding operations, so as to include the spring salmon, or quinnat, and sockeye ova, from different creeks, at the season of their maturity.

In view, then, of the facts of the case, and drawing my conclusions from a consideration of the best data at my command, I beg to suggest that the present Fraser River hatchery continue to be operated to the best advantage possible for another season, and that in the meantime a suitable site be selected, and premises completed ready to be operated in the season of 1893-4. The great and constantly-increasing demand for salmon, for exportation fresh, has rendered it expedient that the early runs be taken into consideration in future arrangements for artificial propagation.

I herewith enclose a letter which I received from Mr. D. J. Munn, a close student of the habits of salmon, who visited the Upper Lillooet River and Seeton and Anderson's lakes in October last. These waters are the valuable and extensive breeding places and nurseries for salmon in connection with the Fraser River. Mr. Munn states that a large number of spent salmon were making their way to Seeton Lake during his visit there.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McNAB,

Officer in Charge.

2.—SYDNEY HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE SYDNEY HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work done at this hatchery during the past year.

Of the 1,218,000 in the hatching troughs in the season of 1890, 1,055,000 were hatched and distributed in the most healthful conditions, as follows, viz:—

Middle River, Victoria County.....	150,000
Baddeck River do	50,000
Margaree River, Inverness County	100,000
Mabou do	25,000
Tein River, Richmond County.....	25,000
Sydney River, Cape Breton County.....	300,000
Benacadia do do	50,000
Balls Creek do	50,000

Trout Brook, Cape Breton County.....	100,000
Salmon River do	50,000
George's do do	50,000
Big Pond do	20,000
Leitch's Creek do	50,000
Black Brook do	30,000
Hatchery Brook do	5,000
Total.....	<u>1,055,000</u>

All these, I take pleasure in saying, were deposited in the best condition. The number deposited in the Mabou River was small, but as this was my first trip there and the place hard of access, I decided that this would be enough to commence with.

I succeeded this season in securing 345 parent salmon, 205 of which were females. From these I collected 1,200,000 ova, as will be seen in the following table:—

Name of Place.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of Ova.
Margaree (Upper Settlement)	(Not	spawned.)	6	(None.)
Middle River do	53	107	160	749,000
Middle River (Lower Settlement).....	30	20	50	120,000
Sydney River.....	42	60	102	280,000
Salmon River.....	9	18	27	51,000
Totals.....	134	205	345	1,200,000

A falling off may be noticed in the Margaree River, which may be attributed to a disappointment on the part of the fishermen last season. Last season they succeeded in securing only 30 fish, owing to the prevailing high waters; this number did not entitle them to anything for watching. They evidently thought that I could not stock the hatchery without their fish, but I am glad to say that the rivers near the hatchery are increasing in their production and that hereafter I can secure enough parent fish and ova to supply this hatchery independent of the Margaree, which will make the expense much less. The Sydney River shows a steady increase in the number taken each year.

As to increase, I may say that in the Sidney River salmon were never taken in larger numbers than this year; the same will apply to the Bras d'Or lakes; and with the appliance the fishermen have, it is a wonder they get any at all, their appliance having gone down with the decrease that existed some four years ago. The fishing at the Margaree this season was also good, if not above the average. In the Sydney River above the forks two salmon were raised to the fly in July, one by Dr. Kenorall and one by an officer from one of Her Majesty's ships. In the latter case the fish was fairly hooked and after some time got away. Would not this be a step in making a late river an early one, as far as fly fishing is concerned.

On the request of Mr. D. J. Kinnelly, manager of the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Company, I planted about 3,000 fry in a pond at Louisburg in the spring of 1883. In the following summer he wrote me saying the young fry were doing splendidly and they were from 3 to 4 inches in length. Some few days ago he informed me that they were still doing well and that any quantity might be caught with the fly, he having caught some himself, but let them go again; they were then about 8 inches in length. He strongly advises the stocking of a stream that flows into the Louisburg harbour. The pond above referred to is separated from the waters of the harbour by a narrow beach, and has no other outlet than the drainage through the loose sand and pebbles.

The hatchery was painted outside and the inside of the hatchery room was painted and the ceiling whitewashed. The fence about the grounds was limed also, and the outhouses, with the gates, painted. The building now and the surrounding grounds present a very nice appearance and I think will compare favourably with any other hatchery in the Dominion.

The requirement for the coming year will likely be a new pipe from the dam to the hatchery and slight repairs to the reception tank.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. FARQUHARSON.

3.—BEDFORD HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE BEDFORD HATCHERY, 1891.

I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report upon the operations at this hatchery during the past year.

As stated in my last report, the number of ova laid down in the hatching troughs of this hatchery in the autumn of 1890 was 400,000 of the "*Salmo salar*," or salt water salmon. The supply of eggs for this hatchery was subsequently increased by the receipt of a shipment from the Ontario hatcheries, consisting of 400,000 salmon trout and 2,500,000 whitefish ova.

It was the intention to have conveyed the greater portion of the whitefish ova, previous to hatching, to some of the subsidiary hatcheries in whose vicinities larger and more suitable lakes exist than in this portion of the province; but the advanced stage of incubation of these eggs on their arrival here prevented this being done. A considerable number had already hatched upon the trays on which they were brought to this point, and the balance hatched out very shortly after being placed in the incubators. Although hatching at this early date, a large proportion of the young fish did very well, and as soon as the food sac was absorbed they were conveyed to the several lakes stocked in past years. These waters were then still solidly frozen, and it was found necessary to cut holes through the ice in order to get the young fish into the water. This feature I consider very unfavourable and, I fear, will seriously affect the success in endeavouring to introduce those fish into the waters of this province.

The low temperature of the water in these lakes while still covered with ice, and the consequent absence of any vegetable life at this time, and the dormant condition of all insect food, would prevent these young fish from obtaining the necessary sustenance, and in all probability a certain proportion of them would be lost before a supply of natural food can be obtained.

The late date at which these eggs are transferred from the Ontario hatcheries may be cause of this premature hatching. A consideration of the circumstances attending the collection of these eggs and their treatment subsequently leads me to conclude that any ova intended for these provinces should be shipped as early as the first of January instead of the latter part of February, as has been the custom in past years.

The retention of the ova in the hatchery at Sandwich in waters of a comparatively high temperature until the last of February produces a more rapid development of the embryo than is desirable when the ova are to be subsequently moved to the colder waters of this province; further, the handling and moving the eggs from the incubators, then to the trays upon which they are shipped, and again from the trays to the incubators in this hatchery, increases the tendency to early hatching; consequently, some of the fish prematurely hatch very soon after reaching here, and in most seasons the umbilical sac is absorbed long before the lakes are open.

From the observations here I am led to believe that the embryo is sufficiently advanced on the first of January to permit of their being transferred to this hatchery with safety, and I would suggest that this course be adopted in future.

Two-fifths of this province are covered with lakes of all sizes and of great depth and abound in vegetable and animal food, and I can see nothing to prevent their being fully stocked with whitefish and thus creating a valuable and extensive inland fishery available to those inhabitants residing at remote distances from the sea.

As to the success attending the past efforts in stocking these waters it is difficult to give any precise information, as no attempt has been made to capture any of these fish. Not being a surface or game fish, and as they can only be caught by nets set on the bottoms of the lakes, is no doubt the cause of the absence of any evidences of their existence in these lakes; but in order to test the progress of the work, the department should institute such means during next summer as will enable it to solve this question.

The very limited numbers of ova supplied in past years, with which to carry out this idea, does not sufficiently encourage the hope of obtaining any very decided evidence of success. The difficulties attending the locating of the feeding grounds of these fish in the several lakes and the adverse chances accompanying the work may for a time prevent the securing of the evidence sought for.

At a very slight expense for increasing the capacity for hatching whitefish, which I trust before next season may be granted, their future shipments might be correspondingly augmented.

The success attending the hatching of the salmon trout was similar to that of previous years and may be said to have been satisfactory, although it is almost impossible to hatch a fair proportion in the waters which supply the central hatchery. As in past years, the greater portion of the stock was distributed amongst the subsidiary hatcheries, at which points excellent results were obtained. Of the number retained in this hatchery not more than ten per cent were hatched. The cause of this difficulty existing here can only be attributed to the nature of the water supplying this hatchery.

About the 1st of April there was transferred to the several small hatcheries the following numbers of the semi-hatched ova of the salmon and salmon trout:—

	Salmon Ova.	Salmon Trout.
Lochaber hatchery.	30,000	50,000
Kempt do	30,000	50,000
Tusket do	30,000	50,000
Sheet Harbour hatchery.....	30,000	50,000
Kentville hatchery.....	.....	50,000
Total.....	<u>120,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

Making a total of 120,000 salmon ova and 250,000 salmon trout distributed at that date. These were subsequently successfully hatched and planted in the several rivers and lakes best adapted for them in the vicinity of the different smaller hatcheries. The balance of the stock was retained here, and amounted to 100,000 salmon trout and 180,000 salmon ova. As already stated, very poor success was met with in hatching the salmon trout, nearly all succumbing to the unfitness of their water when about to burst from the shell. With the salmon ova no trouble was experienced, and at the proper time they were distributed amongst the following rivers:—

Musquodoboit River, Halifax County.....	40,000
Indian do do do	20,000
Philip do Cumberland County.....	40,000
Wallace do do do	40,000
West do Pictou do	40,000
	<u>180,000</u>

The whitefish hatching was fairly successful and the young fish were planted in the lakes in this vicinity as follows:—

Hubley's Lake, Halifax County.....	250,000
Grand do do do	500,000
Sandy do do do	250,000
Williams do do do	250,000
Paradise do Annapolis do	500,000
George do do do	250,000
	<u>2,000,000</u>

Making a total distribution of the several kinds as follows:—

Salmon	300,000
Salmon trout	250,000
Whitefish.....	2,000,000
	<u>2,550,000</u>

This output when compared with that of previous years is somewhat unsatisfactory. The greatly decreased output of fry was entirely in the numbers of salmon fry hatched, and was due to unsuccessful results attending the efforts to secure supplies of spawning fish.

Capture of Parent Fish and Collection of Ova.

This being the first and most important part of the work in connection with artificial fish culture, and as all subsequent operations and results are governed by it, demands the greatest energy and attention from those in charge of the work. Having secured the required number of spawning fish from which to obtain the supplies of ova, the subsequent care and treatment are governed by well-understood and defined principles, and a fair degree of certainty as to results may be entertained; on the other hand, the absence of any degree of certainty attending all operations directed towards the capture of the parent fish is a source of considerable anxiety to those responsible for the work.

The probability of a scarcity of fish and of unfavourable conditions of the rivers during the autumn months, either from heavy freshets preventing the setting of nets, or, on the contrary, low stages of water, which prevent the fish from entering the river, precludes the anticipation of any measure of success, and hence it is sometimes found that notwithstanding the adoption of the most suitable and effective appliances, and the employment of the most skilful and faithful fishermen, but poor results are obtained for the large expenditure incurred and the efforts which may have been put forth.

The plan adopted and hitherto worked at this hatchery has been that of endeavouring to capture the fish as they attempt to enter the rivers in the autumn for the purpose of depositing their ova, and taking the whole series of years since the opening of this establishment, a fair average of ova has been secured, but the expenditure upon this particular work has been greater than was desirable.

A further unfavourable and undesirable phase connected with this plan lies in the antagonism against our work around amongst the resident fishermen of the rivers upon which efforts were made to catch the parent fish. Being prevented by the law from capturing those fish themselves they fail to see or understand the justice of this fishing by departmental officers and employees, notwithstanding they are aware that these fish are used only for breeding purposes and are liberated alive after the ova has been collected.

They indulge in the play of their imaginations on the fancied sin and cruelty of ravishing these fish while about to deposit their ova on the natural spawning grounds, and in many instances have given most violent and determined opposition,

to repel which it has been necessary to employ watchmen and incur heavy expenditure, to guard the fish from their depredations, which have been put into the tanks or reservoirs for safety.

Representations of the above conditions having been made to the department, and the adoption of the plans and modes for securing a supply of fish being suggested, instructions were given to take the preliminary steps towards the introduction of such plans. The plan suggested was as follows: It was proposed to obtain supplies of salmon, during the legal fishing season for taking them, when they were being caught for marketable purposes, either by purchasing the live fish at a certain price per pound or per fish from the fishermen on the coast, or by establishing and operating certain fishing stations in connection with the hatchery. Having obtained the fish, it was proposed to retain them during the summer months and until ready for manipulation in salt water coves or reservoirs, where a free ebb and flow of the tide could be secured.

In accordance with such instructions, an effort was made to select some locality where, from the existence of favourable conditions, this scheme could be applied and the work carried on in future at the least possible cost, and with a reasonable degree of certainty as to the results. This was highly successful, and it was recommended that the fishing stations located on the Gulf shore of Big Island, Merigomish, Pictou County, be selected as the base of operations. This point possesses many advantages over that of any other that came under consideration. It is readily accessible either by water from Pictou town or by rail from New Glasgow. The average catch per net at this point, it was found by reference to the annual Fisheries report, was greater than with any other nets located at any other points of easy access; consequently, to secure a full supply of fish fewer stands or fleets would be required.

In making a selection for this work many matters and points were to be considered:

1st. Proximity to the hatchery, either as regards distance or time required, and mode of conveyance obtainable to and from the hatchery.

2nd. The price at which the fish could be purchased.

3rd. The proximity of the fishing ground to some cove or small bay, which could be utilized as a reservoir in which to retain the parent fish until ready for the collection of the ova.

Having selected the above point as the base for fishing operations it was necessary to find the required cove or bay. This cove was fortunately discovered on the shore of the mainland at Merigomish and not over two and a-half miles by water distant from fishing grounds. I found such a cove, possessing all the desired requirements, and which at but slight cost could be made available for the purpose mentioned.

This cove is cut off from the Merigomish Bay and entirely protected from storms and heavy seas by a public roadway, which, at this point, is a dump or filling extending across its mouth, while the free ebb and flow of the tidal waters is permitted through a small bridge or culvert constructed in the filling. From this bridge-way to the head of the cove, at a point reached by ordinary tides, the distance is about 40 rods, and in width at half tide the distance from shore to shore is four rods. At low water this cove becomes dry, and in order to fit it for the purpose it was necessary to build a water-tight breastwork on the inside of the roadway to the height of half tide and to place in the bridge-way such gates as could, at all times, retain at least three feet of water. While these gates prevent the ebb of the tide below the desired depth they permit the full flood to enter the cove, reaching a height of five feet, or two feet above the height of the water at all times held in the cove, thus ensuring the cooling and partial renewal of those waters twice in every twenty-four hours. To facilitate the catching and handling of the fish when about to collect the ova a large tank and spawning shed has been erected at the upper end of the cove, which is supplied with fresh water from a brook which has been turned into it.

Under instructions from the department the above work has been done, and this cove is now ready to receive a full supply of salmon for the next year's operations.

Negotiations have been carried on and provisional arrangements made for the use of the required number of fishing stands. Instructions are now asked to confirm these arrangements and to authorize the procuring of the necessary nets, boats, &c., to enable the prosecuting of the work next season.

The estimated cost of these appliances, and the annual rental of the fishing stations, and all detailed information relative to the work having been given to the department, in previous reports, no further delay should be permitted, so that matters may be in a position to commence fishing as soon as the next season opens, which, in that locality, will be about the 15th of May.

Fishing for salmon for this season's operations was confined to the two rivers, French and Sutherland's, which enter Merigomish Bay at short distances from the reservoir above described. From the information given by residents of that locality it was believed that considerable numbers of salmon still entered those streams in the months of October and November, and on the strength of those representations and from the fact that being contiguous to the cove which was then being prepared and which could be utilized this fall the advisability of operating upon these streams was conceived.

Being anxious to secure all the fish possible fishing was commenced on the 1st of October and continued until the 23rd of November, but poor results were obtained, the entire catch being, on French River 73, and on Barney's River 4, making a total of 77 fish, of which 56 were females, and from which were obtained 600,000 ova.

This stock is much under the capacity of the hatching troughs; therefore arrangements should be made to secure further supplies of salmon ova from some of the hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces, where it is reported good success was met with, and where an overcrowded condition exists in their hatching troughs.

The usual quota of salmon trout and whitefish it is expected will be sent here from Ontario as formerly.

No repairs of any consequence were effected during the past year owing to the time being pretty fully occupied at Merigomish, but it will be necessary to have them done this coming season.

The repairs to the roof of the buildings and to the foundation of the partition, as referred to in my last report, will require attention, and also the removal of the fence enclosing. Detailed estimates of the cost of this work will be submitted at a late date.

The painting of the interior of the hatching room would improve its appearance and cleanliness, and it is hoped permission may be granted to do this next season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. WILMOT,

Officer in Charge.

4.—DUNK RIVER.

Not in operation.

5.—ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF ST. JOHN RIVER FISH HATCHERY FOR 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed report of the transactions in connections with the St. John River fish hatchery, in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick.

During 1890 no effort was made to capture parent salmon or to collect ova, on the Tobique or elsewhere, for this hatchery, the department having met with many failures heretofore in trying to secure adequate supplies from that source. Therefore another scheme was adopted and successfully carried out that had long been

contemplated, namely, to capture or purchase the salmon from the fishermen of the St. John harbour. The results of this plan will be fully described later on in this report.

Eyed Eggs.

On the 23rd of last February there was delivered at this establishment by Mr. Charles Wilnot, of the Newcastle hatchery, Ontario, a quantity of semi-hatched fish eggs of the following species, viz.: 2,500,000 whitefish from Sandwich, Ontario, and 1,500,000 salmon trout from Newcastle. These were put on trays and glass incubators in good condition; they did well, and in due time hatched out a good percentage of young fry, which were distributed in the various lakes and rivers throughout the counties in the lower sections of this province, and a portion of them in the County of Temiscouata, Province of Quebec, as shown in the tabulated statement of the distribution hereunto annexed:

Distribution of Whitefish Fry.

April 13,	planted in	Oromocto Lake, York Co.....	240,000
do 20	do	Harvey Lake do	240,000
do 23	do	Magaguadavic Lake, York Co.....	240,000
May 1	do	Jones Lake, Carleton Co.....	180,000
do 4	do	Harvey Lake, York Co.....	240,000
do 12	do	Foster Lake, Charlotte Co.....	240,000
do 16	do	Portage Lake, Victoria Co.....	180,000
do 21	do	Squatook Lake, Temiscouata Co., P.Q.	360,000
Presented to private parties in this locality.....			20,000
Turned out at hatchery at the end of the season.....			60,000
			<u>2,000,000</u>

Distribution of Salmon Trout Fry.

June 17,	planted in	Jones Lake, Carleton County.....	80,000
do 22	do	Harvey Lake, York do	80,000
do 24	do	Skiff Lake, Carleton do	80,000
do 26	do	Quaker Brook Pond, Victoria Co.....	70,000
do 29	do	Oromocto Lake, York County.....	80,000
July 1	do	Foster Lake, Charlotte do	80,000
do 6	do	Magaguadavic Lake, York Co.....	80,000
do 8	do	Harvey Lake, do	80,000
do 6	do	Squatook Lakes, Temiscouata Co., P.Q.	120,000
do 14	do	Lake George, York County.....	70,000
do 17	do	Long Lake, Victoria County.....	65,000
do 18	do	Portage Lake do	60,000
do 18	do	Muniac Pond do	40,000
do 19	do	Meadow Lake do	60,000
Presented to different parties that applied for them.....			30,000
Turned out at the hatchery during the season.....			80,000

Total number of fry distributed 3,165,000

This part of the work was performed with care, diligence and strict attention, without any appreciable loss, although the distances that portions of them were carried to was very long, as shown by referring to the names of the places where they were planted. During the balance of the summer months the usual amount of cleansing, arranging and putting all things in order for the winter work was carried on. The new metallic taps so kindly ordered by your superintendent for the use of this hatchery could not conveniently be put in their places in time to be used this

season, but will be arranged for next year's operations. With reference to the painting of the exterior of the hatchery, it was altogether too late in the season when orders were given to have it done. Next spring it will be done, and the roof should also be painted at the same time, as it would add materially to the durability of the shingles.

Collecting Salmon Eggs.

In the early part of the month of October last I was directed by the Superintendent of Fish Culture to make the necessary preparations to go to Carleton, at the St. John harbour, for the purpose of stripping the parent salmon, as there were three hundred of them in the Carleton pond, and also to put myself in communication with Mr. Joseph O'Brien, overseer of fisheries, who had them in charge. I did as directed, but Mr. O'Brien informed me that he had no knowledge when the fish would be ready for spawning, as he had never handled any of them from the time they were put into the pond. On the 24th of October I left Grand Falls for St. John; on the 25th I arrived at Carleton and called on Mr. O'Brien. We visited the pond where the salmon were confined. When the tide is in it is rather an extensive sheet of water, and when the tide is out there is still sufficient water for the support of a large number of salmon. At the outlet of the pond, where the iron grating was put to prevent the salmon from escaping, there is a large pool about twenty-five feet deep at low tide. When we arrived the arrangements for seining and stripping the fish were not yet completed, but in a couple of days everything was put in as good shape as it was possible under the circumstances. The weather was then very cold, and Mr. O'Brien rendered me every assistance in his power, and showed a willingness to bring the work to a speedy and successful termination. Mr. O'Brien's judgment and advice in all things pertaining to the work that we had in hand was most satisfactory. We began to strip the fish on the 28th October, and finished on the 10th November. The total number of salmon taken from the pond and manipulated was 319—females 234, males 85. From this number of fish about 1,600,000 eggs were obtained which were all carefully packed in boxes, or cases made expressly for the purpose. The method adopted was, that just as soon as sufficient eggs were spawned to fill three cases they were forwarded to the hatchery. On the 31st October I dispatched three boxes in charge of my son; and on the 7th November I took three boxes myself, and on the 11th I started with the last lot. They were all placed on the breeding trays in the hatchery in first class condition. The salmon in the pond were in excellent condition, healthy and smart, and free from disease of any kind that could be discovered, and they were all liberated apparently in as good condition as when first taken from the water, and not a fish was lost during the whole operation. The eggs looked well when taken from the fish, but of a much higher colour than those obtained from salmon in fresh water. This being my first experience with eggs taken from salmon that were kept continuously in salt water, I cannot offer an opinion as yet regarding them until they have some more time to develop than has yet transpired. I hope they will do sufficiently well to warrant the department in following up the same method of getting a supply of ova for this establishment each succeeding year, thereby doing away with the unpleasantness of the oft-repeated failures formerly experienced to secure anything like a sufficient quantity of eggs to stock this hatchery, and also to avoid the great hardship and exposure that had to be endured heretofore in these attempts. The increase of salmon on the Tobique River (as reported to me) would, I have no doubt, warrant more success for obtaining eggs in the future than in the past, if it should be thought proper to direct other attempts to be made there.

Repairs on Hatchery.

Very little repairs were needed or done about the hatchery this past year. The painting that was authorized to have done at the hatchery this season had to be postponed until next spring, as it was too late before the final instructions were

got. Some painting is being done to the interior of the house, which was much needed; the paint has been on hand and paid for since the summer. I would again urge that the roof of the hatchery be also painted; the shingles are showing signs of decay, and a good coat of cheap waterproof paint would preserve them for several years to come. It may be necessary to have some repairs done to the main dam this summer. It is likely the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will assist in having it done, as they are equally interested, as it is from it they get their water supply for their tank, which is close by the hatchery.

It would be very desirable to have the piece of ground belonging to the hatchery fenced in, in order to prevent any encroachment or trespass upon the property, such as placing lumber and other encumbrance thereon by parties who haul logs to the river every year, and also to prevent cattle running around the building and covering the ground with their filth. Having it fenced in would establish the department's rights and legitimate claim to the property.

Increase of Fish.

Referring to the increase of fish in the waters adjacent to this hatchery, and in the adjoining counties, I have to state that several of the worst skeptics are now compelled to acknowledge that the artificially hatched fish that have been distributed from this nursery has added materially to produce the very marked increase of fish in our waters, more especially the salmon, which had shown a great increase within the last two or three years, particularly last year. In order that it may be better understood, one or two instances in proof of this assertion will be given. About seven miles below this hatchery there is a stream called Salmon River, which in former years was a great resort for salmon, as its name indicates, but from over fishing and other illegal causes it became depleted. Since this house was established, about six or seven years ago, there has been planted in this river about three hundred thousand young salmon fry, and now large numbers of mature fish are returning, or attempting to return, to their native waters, but unfortunately for the poor salmon, the inventions of man have intervened, and a mill dam has been built across the stream about three miles from its mouth, and last summer the salmon were gathered in great numbers below the dam, and in several other places between the dam and the confluence of the stream with the St. John River, endeavouring to get up this stream, where as young fry they were first planted from this hatchery. In this situation they became an easy prey to the poachers, who are not slow to take advantage of their helpless position at low water. I have already brought this state of affairs to the notice of the department, recommending that a fish-way be put in said dam. It was understood some action was taken in the matter, and subsequently that the order was countermanded, which gives much disappointment. In like manner in the Tobique River, where several hundred thousand salmon fry has been annually planted for several years previous to the last two, salmon have become abnormally plenty. Mr. Allan, the lessee's head warden, reports that according to the nearest approximation he can make, he saw more than five thousand salmon on the Tobique River last summer. And in order to be in a position to give the lessees a correct answer as to whether the salmon would take the fly, he took his fishing tackle up to the Tobique, to the Seven Mile Pool, so called, and in fifty-five minutes from the time that he adjusted his flies, he landed two fine salmon. At a later date, a Major ———, from near St. John, captured forty-seven in the same pool with his fly; the largest fish weighed eighteen pounds, and the smallest thirteen and a-half pounds. Afterwards Mr. Cram and some others of the club caught thirty-seven in the same locality; no doubt other catches were made. The above statement of facts show an extraordinary change in the salmon fishing in the Tobique River. With my experience in four days' angling, previous to the planting of artificially-hatched salmon in the Tobique, it was a complete failure. Another proof of the good results derived from the introduction of salmon fry from this hatchery into the several rivers in this locality is the acknowledged increase in the size of the fish. Formerly the average weight of the salmon was ten pounds; at

present, from all the facts obtainable, the average weight would be about fourteen pounds. The increase in size is attributable to the salmon eggs brought from the Restigouche and Tadoussac and other hatcheries, where the fish are larger than they are here.

With reference to the whitefish and salmon trout fry distributed from this house, in the several lakes, it is not easy to obtain sufficient proof to fully illustrate what the increase really is, as the majority of the lakes are either held as private property or leased by some company for fishing purposes—and as a rule these parties will not permit any one to fish otherwise than with the fly; therefore, angling for these fish would be useless. But sufficient proof has been obtained to establish the matter beyond any doubt that both the whitefish and salmon trout are doing well, and multiplying. A man by the name of Holland, living at Harvey station, informed me that a gentleman from St. John, when fishing in Oromocto Lake, saw fish that would neither rise to the fly nor take bait; he was determined to know what they were, so he went home and secured a net and came back and captured quite a number of them, and they turned out to be whitefish, a class of fish that was never known to inhabit this lake before. In like manner a gentleman was fishing in the thoroughfare between the Magaguadavic lake and river of the same name, where he caught some very fine salmon-trout. Mr. Patrick Mulherin reports that when fishing for trout in Portage Lake he caught a dozen very fine salmon-trout. I have no doubt but that there is an abundance of these fish in the majority of the lakes where they were planted. I have had information of salmon-trout being caught in Chamcook and Skiff lakes—which have been supplied from the hatchery.

I beg to state that this hatchery is in first class order for the breeding of all classes of fish that we have been in the habit of handling heretofore, with facilities that will compare favourably with any other hatchery of its size in the Dominion.

All of the foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. McCLUSKEY,

Officer in Charge.

GRAND FALLS, N.B., 31st December, 1891.

6.—MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE MIRAMICHI FISH HATCHERY FOR THE YEAR 1891.

I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report upon the operations in connection with this fish-breeding establishment for the year 1891.

Referring to my report for the year 1890, it will be seen that there were placed in this hatchery during the autumn of that year 810,000 salmon ova, which were gathered from the native salmon of this river. I am pleased to be able to report that the most satisfactory results were met with in the hatching and distributing of fry from this stock of ova.

During the month of February I received 750,000 salmon trout or large lake trout ova from the Newcastle, Ontario, hatchery. These were placed in good condition in the hatching troughs of this establishment. Excepting a few which were frozen on the bottom trays of each of the boxes in which they were shipped, only a loss of about 30,000 took place. The balance were successfully hatched, and the fry from them were distributed in the waters recommended by the department. The work of distribution commenced on 4th June and extended to the 20th of that month.

The crop of Atlantic salmon were planted with the most satisfactory success in the following streams:—

North-west Miramichi and small tributaries.....	300,000
Little South-west Miramichi.....	225,000
Sevogle River.....	100,000
Main South-west Miramichi and small tributaries.....	145,000
Stewart's Brook.....	13,000
Total.....	<u>783,000</u>

The salmon or great lake trout fry were also successfully planted in the following waters, as they were the most suitable to which access could be had:—

Crocker's Lake.....	650,000
Head waters of North-west Miramichi.....	70,000
Total.....	<u>720,000</u>

This shows an output of 1,583,000 fry from this hatchery for the past season.

In addition to these I received 20,000 salmon fry from the Restigouche hatchery, on application of the Honourable M. Adams, which were planted on the North-West Miramichi River. When recommending streams most suitable, in which to plant salmon fry, I mentioned Stoney Brook, but on account of the hot days during the distributing season, could not do so, as the small streams along the "Portage Road," from which we used to procure fresh water, were completely dried up. Those that were reserved for this stream were afterwards forwarded to Boiestown to fill the application of Mr. J. Steadman, of Fredericton, but as he failed to send an expert to meet the fry at Boiestown, as previously agreed upon, it was found impossible to keep them at the railway station, they were planted in Texas River, a small tributary of the Main South-west Miramichi.

The attempt to introduce the great lake salmon trout of the west into our inland lakes of New Brunswick, is gratefully appreciated by the people, who are situated a long distance from the rivers; therefore the planting of these fry in Crocker's Lake this season will be carefully watched by the people in the vicinity, especially those most interested. If this experiment prove successful—and it no doubt will be—large demands will be made to stock the numerous lakes upon the head waters of the rivers in this section of the province.

Repairs.

Immediately after the distribution of the fry, repairing the supply pipes was commenced, in which a great many small leaks had recently appeared which diminished the supply of the water in the hatching troughs considerably. The dams of the supply and retaining ponds were thoroughly examined and repaired, as well as the pond for containing parent fish, which was refitted and enlarged. The interior of the hatchery was greatly improved by painting the woodwork and whitewashing the walls and ceilings. There will still be some repairs needed next summer. A new supply tank will have to be placed in the hatchery before another stock of ova is laid down. The ceiling of the hatching room, which is plastered, will require to be covered with pine boards, as the plaster is falling off and injuring the ova in the troughs beneath. The walls from the bottom of the hatching troughs to the floor will have to be treated in like manner, as the dampness causes all the plaster to fall off, leaving them unsightly and not at all frost-proof. A very heavy rain storm has swept over this part of the country during the past few days, which has caused very heavy freshets in all the streams. The ice, which was about a foot in thickness, has broken up in this brook, and while large bodies of ice were passing through the retaining pond it carried away part of the enclosure used for impounding parent fish, sweeping with great force against the

top works of the dam, which were damaged considerably. The supply dam has not yet sustained any serious injury, but the full extent of the damage to either dams cannot be ascertained until the water, which is yet at its highest point, has receded to its usual height. With the exception of these matters, this hatchery and its appliances are in good condition.

Capture of Parent Salmon.

Owing to the failure of fully stocking this nursery with ova in the fall of 1890, the subject of procuring parent salmon, during the summer season, was again brought up. According to instructions, I consulted with Mr. Alex. Mowat on the subject, and as he has had much experience in the work of capturing the early ova of salmon for breeding purposes, his assistance was invaluable. From his experience in the work and acting on our joint judgments, we concluded that the place, which had been previously spoken of just below the bridge and dam, for retaining the fish after being caught, was altogether unsuitable. The upper section of the river was then searched for a situation somewhat similar to that occupied by the Restigouche reservoir, and finding what appeared to be a very suitable place, rough plans of the locality were sent to the department, showing the situation for a reservoir, and the setting of nets, together with an explanation of the appliances needed for successfully working them; also an estimate of expenditure which would probably be incurred, in putting everything in good running order; getting no instructions to proceed with this work, everything was got in readiness to procure parent salmon as in previous years, and on the 1st of September operations were commenced, and were completed about the 25th of October with the most gratifying results. The river was swarming with fish, and as the water was of a medium height nearly all the season the nets could be worked nearly every day. To this favourable state of the water, coupled with efficient protection against poachers, can the success of procuring this full supply be greatly attributed. In previous years, if the water in the river was at a height at which fishing could be carried on, poachers would seek every pool, thereby causing it to be very difficult to obtain a full supply of parent fish for the hatchery.

The total number of salmon taken was 435. From the net on the North-west Miramichi there were obtained 190 females and 110 males; from Little South-west 70 females and 65 males, making a total of 260 females and 175 males. On account of receiving slight injuries in the nets, ten females had to be liberated before spawning season, leaving a balance of 250 from which to gather the supply of ova.

Collection of Ova.

Stripping or spawning the fish began on the 22nd October, and the work continued till the 10th of November. It was observed that about sixty of the fish placed in the retaining pond differed greatly in size and general appearance from the others. So marked was the difference that there was no hesitation in giving the opinion that they were the salmon of the Restigouche, and were the results of the planting of fry from the Restigouche hatchery in the head waters of the Miramichi. From these larger females an average of about 9,000 eggs were obtained, while from the smaller salmon an average of only 6,000 was collected. The general average collected from all amounted to 6,500, giving a total of 1,625,000, which were placed in the hatchery in good condition.

Although this number of ova can be accommodated during the winter months, later on, at the hatching time, it will be almost impossible to successfully hatch out such a large number in the limited space of this establishment. The trough room will be taxed to its utmost capacity when 1,200,000 fry are hatched therein. Therefore it will be necessary to remove at the proper time about 400,000 to other hatcheries that have not a full supply.

In conclusion, I may say that the ova are in a very healthy condition, and as this hatchery and its appliances are in good order, the satisfactory distribution of a large number of fry from it can be looked for during the coming season.

Appended are letters from some of the principal fish dealers of the Miramichi, as well as other evidences, pointing to the beneficial results derived from artificial culture of salmon at this institution. (See page 18.)

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Officer in Charge, Miramichi Hatchery.

7.—RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, 1891.

I beg to submit a detailed report of the operations carried on at the Restigouche hatchery for the season of 1891.

As already reported, 1,800,000 eggs were gathered in the fall of 1890 and safely conveyed to the hatchery at Dee Side, from which 1,650,000 were successfully hatched and planted, as per instructions, in the various waters, as follows :—

June 24—Kedgwick River.....	400,000
June 29—Main Restigouche, from Indian House to Kedgwick.....	200,000
July 2—Main River, from hatchery to Indian House.	260,000
July 6—Upsalquitch River above the Great Falls.....	200,000
July 6—Main River, in vicinity of hatchery.....	200,000
June 17—Bonaventure River, P.Q.....	100,000
July 1—Miramichi River.....	20,000
July 3—Nepissiquit River.....	100,000
July 6—Parker's Lake.....	20,000
July 7—Métapedia River.....	150,000
Total.....	<u>1,650,000</u>

The above numbers of fry were all planted in a healthy condition. The planting of those in the Nepissiquit and Bonaventure rivers was assisted by the lessees, Messrs. W. H. Thorne and J. De Wolf Spurr, Esq., of St. John—who provided men and canoes by my superintending the work.

Mr. Spurr feels quite satisfied that he is already reaping the benefits of the fry that were planted in the Nepissiquit River from the Restigouche hatchery in former years, as a number of large salmon of the Restigouche species were caught this season.

I regret being unable to report a larger catch of fish this season in the Government nets, which I here give in detail.

CATCH of Fish in Government Nets.

Date.	Murray Island Net. Number of Fish.	Pitt's Creek Net. Number of Fish.	Melvin Adams Net. Number of Fish.	Number of Fish Sold and Credited to Dept.
June 6.	1			
do 7.	5			
do 8.	1			
do 9.	1		3	
do 10.	3			
do 11.	1		1	
do 12.				
do 13.	4			
do 14.	3			
do 15.	4			
do 16.	4			
do 17.	2		5	
do 18.	6	8	18	
do 19.	3	3	9	2
do 20.	5	13	4	
do 21.	14	16		
do 22.	12	9		
do 23.	16	2	2	4
do 24.	15		1	3
do 25.	16	5		4
do 26.	9			
do 27 (Saturday. No nets lifted).		2	1	
do 28.				
do 29.	8	2		1
do 30.	6	2		
July 1.	1	1		3
do 2.	6	4		
do 3.	7	6		
do 4.		3		4
do 5.		3		
do 6.				
do 7.	2		1	
do 8.	2			
do 9.	5			
do 10.	4			
do 11.	5			
do 12.			1	
do 13.			1	
do 14.				
do 15.				
do 16.				
do 17.				
do 18.				
do 19.			1	
do 20.				
do 21.		3		
do 22.	1	1	1	
do 23.	2	2	1	
do 24.		3	1	
do 25.	1	2		1
do 26.	1			
do 27.		1		
do 28.				
do 29.				
do 30.	1	1		
do 31.				
Total.....	177	92	51	22

It will be observed by the above table that there was a total of 320 fish caught in the two Government nets, including 51 purchased from Mr. Adams. After deducting those that were lost and sold, there was left a total of 295 spawning fish, 131 females and 165 males, from which were collected 1,416,500 eggs. These eggs

were packed in trays and conveyed to the hatchery without loss. The embryos are quite visible at the present time, giving every evidence that a successful hatching may be looked for. Spawning began on the 20th of October and continued up to 10th of November.

It will also be noticed by the above table that 51 fish, at a cost of \$127.50, were purchased from Mr. M. Adams, whose net is situated in the north channel adjacent to the Government nets. Although paying Mr. Adams \$2.50 per fish, some two or three cents per pound more than the current market rate, he was unable to give more than 51 fish. Let us compare this with the catch of the Government nets. The Murray Island net took 179 salmon. The Pitt's Creek net took 94. Yet neither of these nets had the same chance as Mr. Adams' net, which is below them, and takes a portion of the north channel. But Mr. Adams does not use 2-inch mesh nets. He claims if he did it would ruin his fishery, as the fish will not go into them. Therefore, only a portion of his catch is obtained. And so with the Government nets: where small mesh nets are wholly used the catch is 50 per cent less than if they were fished with the large mesh nets which the licensed netters use. I may mention that in 1887 we arranged with nine licensed stations to get parent fish, paying them \$2 and \$2.50 per fish. After fitting out their nets with fine meshes and fishing for one season they all discontinued this mode of fishing, for the reason that the fish would not enter their small mesh traps, and their catch was 50 per cent less than formerly.

Regarding the number of fish that may be lost, any person having knowledge of net fishing knows that where 300 or 400 fish are taken alive an odd one or so will become entangled in the nets and die, even though all small mesh nets are used, and this invariably occurs at the time of a big storm. When these dead fish are discovered they are sold to the dealers and credited to the department.

The hatchery is in first-class condition; the interior received a coat of paint and the walls whitewashed during the past season, and the building strengthened with iron rods, to prevent spreading, and everything put in readiness for the reception of the ova in the fall.

The Retaining Pond at the Hatchery.

As I have described the size and condition of this small pond for retaining salmon fry in my former reports, it will only be necessary to say the first fry were planted in it in the spring of 1888. This summer hundreds of two and three-year-old salmon were to be seen, the three-year-old being about 7 inches in length, fully developed and ready for migration to sea. I have already stated that it would be very uncertain and expensive work to retain large numbers of these fish until three years old. I am of opinion that the greatest destruction does not take place in the fry stage, but after the little fish leave the river and migrate to sea, where they remain two or more years before they return, and as it is pretty well known that the salmon family move about in schools in the sea, other fish of a voracious nature prey largely upon them. However, as the Restigouche Salmon Club contemplate constructing a pond at Metapedia the coming season, with a view of trying to retain a number of the fry for six months or more, I would suggest that the club be supplied with fry from the Restigouche hatchery for the experiment.

Repairs to Nets and Retaining Pond, 1892.

As no new nets were obtained last season it will be necessary to replace the old ones by a new set this year; also, 300 or 400 new net stakes will be required, and also some repairs to the reservoir, and some new netting, etc., all of which will cost some \$250 or \$300.

Suggestions for the better Preservation of the River.

Restrict the number of rods on the river, and the anglers to a given number of fish—that is, not to allow any one man to kill more than a certain number of salmon, or else curtail the angling season to 15th of July instead of 15th of August.

Abolish the destructive trap-nets below Dalhousie. These nets are an imposition on the general public, and unfair to all other netters and anglers above them. They

should be compelled to obey the Sunday close time, which would place them on an equal standing with their brother fishermen on the Quebec side of the bay.

The Dominion fishery officer here should be equipped with a small steam yacht to see that these fishery regulations are carried out. Until something of this kind is done no great improvement in the river fishery need be looked for.

I annex a few letters from some of the net fishermen, giving their views and results of catching live fish. (*See page 20.*)

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MOWAT,

Officer in Charge.

8.—GASPÉ HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE GASPÉ HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—I beg to submit the annual report of operations connected with the above hatchery during the past year.

Work in Dartmouth River was commenced on 11th of May, when preparations were made for the summer. Scows and flats were repaired and other necessary work was carried out.

The sphere of our work embraces the three rivers:—St. John, York and Dartmouth, all flowing into the south, and west of Gaspé Bay.

Our operations are solely concerned with salmon, and all were liberated in excellent condition.

The planting was commenced on 15th of June and completed on 16th of July. The following shows the number of salmon fry bred and put out during the year:—

York River	200,000
St. John River.....	200,000
Dartmouth River, above fall.....	450,000
do below falls.....	150,000
Total	<u>1,000,000</u>

Notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the Dartmouth fry had to be conveyed at the cost of much labour above the falls, it was satisfactorily done. This operation was ordered by the superintendent. Though involving an expense beyond the previous outlay, it appears to be justified by its more effective results.

The department nets were set from 6th of June to the 6th of August in the Dartmouth River, and captured 82 parent salmon. According to instructions, I purchased 30 more from William Stanley at the current price of \$2 each, making 102 in all. When seined and cribbed 30th October 95 remained. Of this number there were found to be 64 females and 31 males. The spawning continued from 1st of October to the 4th of November, and the 64 females produced as follows:—

30 females averaging 17,000	510,000
16 do do 15,000.....	240,000
18 do do 14,000.....	252,000
Total.....	<u>1,002,000</u>

We thus obtained a total of 1,002,000 eggs, which were placed in the hatchery in good condition.

Condition of Hatchery.

The hatchery itself is in first-class condition. I had the outside of the building painted during the month of September at a cost of \$29.

The trays and troughs were varnished, and subsequently the interior of the hatchery was painted, cleaned and aired, and appliances fully prepared for the winter labour.

The damage done to our trap-net and boom in Dartmouth River, in August, was repaired this spring at a cost of \$15; also the dam in rear of hatchery repaired at a small cost. The department trap-net was set this year as last. Anglers are well satisfied with the net. The close season is observed, by reports from guardians and other persons.

St. John's River, York and Dartmouth are well stocked with salmon in their upper waters. So far as I can ascertain, the number of salmon captured this season in gill-nets on the sea coast and at the mouth of rivers is equal to last year's.

I purchased from F. Eden 8 tons of coal for the benefit of the hatchery, at cost of \$5 per ton; total \$40.

I find our present mode of capturing parent salmon for the Gaspé hatchery too limited. I would like to see a greater number of salmon bought yearly.

Therefore, I would suggest and recommend the department to occupy the fishing station of William Stanley, at the mouth of the Dartmouth River, and to put another trap-net there for the benefit of our hatchery. This second trap, probably, would give us the full number of fish we require.

A few salmon were taken out of our pond 28th June by Dartmouth River poachers this season. In order to make the pond more secure, and for the safety of our fish, I would recommend that all trees and brushwood be removed from the south side of pond, to give the guardians a full sight of the pond at night.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DAVIS,

Officer in Charge of Gaspé Hatchery.

9.—TADOUSSAC HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE TADOUSSAC HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—As requested by your circular, I beg to submit my annual report of the operations carried on at the Tadoussac hatchery for the past year.

From the crop of salmon eggs obtained in the fall of 1890, about 1,300,000 fry were distributed in lakes and in the tributaries of the Saguenay, with the assistance of a tug boat belonging to Messrs. Price Bros. & Co.

Following is a list of the rivers and lakes, with the approximate number of fry planted in each; exact figures are wanting, as all my books were destroyed in August last at the burning of my dwelling house:—

Shipshaw River.....	250,000
A Mars River.....	250,000
St. John River.....	200,000
Mowat's Lakes.....	550,000
Hatchery Lakes	50,000
	<hr/>
	1,300,000

As usual, our two departmental nets were set in May and caught 650 salmon. Of that number, 300 parent salmon were kept in the pond, and the balance (350) of the small size were liberated. The 200 females of the number of parent salmon gave 1,800,000 eggs, now on the trays in the new building erected this fall. This new building, 102 by 32 feet, is beautifully situated on the hill and well lighted. We get our supply of water right from the hatchery lake by an iron pipe, thus saving the expenses of two dams, as was the case with the old building. This new building with all the apparatus is certainly a first-class one.

The salmon fishing this season has been still better than last year by a few thousand pounds more, notwithstanding last year net-fishing was considered very good and unprecedented. All the salmon rivers, tributaries of the Saguenay, are well stocked with parent salmon, as shown by all the reports of the guardians. Now the opinion is general that this increase must be largely credited to the Tadoussac hatchery. No doubt the hatching of salmon has passed beyond the experimental stage to that of demonstrated success. Large quantities of salmon fry have been turned out from this Tadoussac nursery for the last ten years, and the benefit has already been seen by the large increase in the catch of salmon for the last few years, and I hope the Department of Fisheries will do all in its power to continue the good work and will increase the number of fish-breeding establishments in the Province of Quebec and throughout the whole country. In this line your department could use with advantage the windows and doors and some of the apparatus of the old building, to put up a small auxiliary hatchery on one of the fine streams of the Upper Saguenay, thus saving much money in the distribution of fry in the spring. By doing this a large quantity of fry could be planted far up the river at very little cost. I would recommend for such auxiliary hatchery two beautiful streams of the purest water—one is called Bear River and the other Des Aulnets River, both running into the Saguenay, about fifteen miles above Chicoutimi. Both rivers are navigable for canoes for about fifty miles, and each have on them small falls, from which water for the hatchery could be supplied at very little expense. From Bear River or Des Aulnets River, if wanted, the distribution could be done in a couple of hours, in two large salmon rivers, the Shipshaw and the Caribou rivers. An expense of \$300 would be sufficient to put up a good building to hold one million of eggs. It will cost that amount every year to make a good distribution in the Upper Saguenay from the Tadoussac hatchery.

As reported before, we have already picked out a considerable number of bad eggs; the disease spreading over the eggs is absolutely the same as reported last year.

To fill up our new building with eggs, next season, we will require more trays; we have enough paraffine varnish to give two good coats to the troughs. We require also for next season a long boat to tow the scows from the fishing stations, and a new set of nets; also, a good long boat can be made on the same model of the old one for \$90. The boat required must be made very strong.

I have to mention that by taking the water direct from the lake by the iron pipe there is a difference of three degrees in the temperature of water in the troughs in this new hatchery. It was 34 degrees last winter in the old hatchery, and this winter it is 37. This change is occasioned by the water being brought in a shorter underground pipe direct from the lake, whereas before it had to run in a long dale exposed to cold.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. CATELLIER,

Officer in Charge.

I enclose extracts from letters sent to me.

Mr. L. N. CATELLIER, Esq.,
Tadoussac.

(Translation.)

SIR,—You will probably be glad to hear that we see a great number of young salmon of about four to five inches long on the Dechéne's river, where you put some young fish last summer, but unfortunately the little boys of the place have great pleasure in catching a great many of them; it would be worth while to keep a guardian to protect them.

CORRIE PEDNAULD.

L. N. CATELLIER, Esq.,
Tadoussac.

(Translation.)

SIR,—The fly salmon fishing has been abundant this year. I caught myself a good number in a small part of River à Mars belonging to me. The Messrs. Price and their friends, who come down every year to make the salmon fishing in that river, have caught a great deal more salmon than in the previous years. It is well known there for a few years past the young salmon from 4 to 10 inches long have increased considerably in the river; it is evident that this great increase is due to the salmon fry placed in that river every year from your establishment in Tadoussac. It is to be desired that the Department of Fisheries will continue in future such a good work as in the past.

O. COTÉ, M.P.P.

Mr. L. N. CATELLIER,
Tadoussac.

(Translation.)

SIR,—Now that you have a very good large building for the hatching of salmon eggs, I hope you will do your best with the Department of Fisheries to fill up the two stories of your building with salmon eggs. There is no more doubt about the good results of your fish-breeding. I have very often occasion to speak with the net fishermen about salmon fishing, and they agreed to say that the large increase in the catch of salmon for the last few years is due to your work, and is the best proof of the Tadoussac hatchery. In supporting those fish-breeding establishments, the Government is doing a great work in the public interest.

Yours truly,

OMER BOULIANNE.

10.—MAGOG HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE MAGOG HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following annual report of the work of the Magog hatchery for the year 1891.

On the 26th day of February last there were received from the Newcastle hatchery, Ontario, and deposited in the Magog hatchery, 1,500,000 whitefish and 1,800,000 salmon trout eggs in first class condition. They were successfully hatched out, and deposited as follows:—

Name of Water.	Salmon Trout.	Whitefish.
Megantic Lake, Compton County.....	200,000	100,000
Oxford Lake, Compton and Brome Counties	200,000	200,000
Brome Lake, Brome County.....	150,000	100,000
Massawippi Lake, Stanstead County.....	200,000	200,000
Memphremagog Lake, Stanstead and Brome Counties.....	700,000	470,000
Baldum's Pond, Stanstead County.....	200,000	200,000
Lovering's Pond.....	75,000	50,000
	<u>1,725,000</u>	<u>1,325,000</u>

The small fry came out strong and healthy, the mortality being less than at any former period. The salmon trout were enabled to remain in the tanks until the sack was entirely absorbed—owing to the low temperature of the water.

I have made inquiries from fishermen regarding the increase of salmon trout and whitefish in the several sheets of water where they have been planted, and they assure me that in many instances the increase is very perceptible, especially with the salmon trout and bass, in Memphremagog Lake. I have asked for written statements, and when received will duly forward them. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

A. H. MOORE,

Officer in Charge.

11.—NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE NEWCASTLE HATCHERY, 1891.

I have the honour herewith to submit a report of the fish cultural operations carried on at the Newcastle establishment during the past year.

The several kinds of fry hatched at this nursery last spring, viz., salmon trout, whitefish and speckled trout, were most satisfactorily distributed. In no instance was any loss met with worthy of mention. I am of the opinion, however, that it would be wise on the part of the Government if they ordered larger supplies of fry to be planted in a lesser number of localities, thus lessening the number of distributing points. This plan would not only save expense, but materially aid the hatchery in showing greater results from its operations. On several occasions in my annual reports I have suggested the advisability of this being carried out. If a few important waters were stocked with, say, several millions of fry for three years in succession, I feel satisfied that a decided and marked improvement in the fishing industry of those waters would be noticed; but with the present adopted method of trying to please all applicants, and placing only a few thousand fish in numerous lakes, sometimes situated long distances from the hatchery, does not by any means give the industry an opportunity of showing to the department and the people generally such practical results which could be otherwise obtained in the course of a few years' time.

The following schedule will show the points of distribution, also the number and kinds of fry placed in each locality last spring:—

Salmon Trout.

Lake Ontario, Kingston.....	300,000
do Toronto.....	300,000
do Newcastle.....	400,000
do Bowmanville ..	300,000
do Cobourg.....	200,000
do Hamilton.....	200,000
do Consecon.....	200,000
do Colborne.....	200,000
Bay of Quinte, Colborne.....	300,000
Georgian Bay, Wiarton.....	500,000
do Meaford.....	300,000
do Collingwood.....	300,000
do Owen Sound.....	300,000
Matchdash Bay, Waubashene..	100,000
Lake Simcoe, Barrie....	100,000
do Orillia ..	200,000
Lake Couchiching, Orillia.....	100,000
Small Lake, four miles north of Colborne.....	50,000
Lake Joseph, Muskoka...	200,000
Carscallen's Lake, Marmora.....	100,000
Wilson's Lake, Holloway.....	100,000
Total.....	<u>4,750,000</u>

White Fish.

Lake Ontario, Toronto.....	500,000
do Port Hope.....	150,000
do Cobourg.....	150,000
do Newcastle.....	250,000
do Bowmanville.....	250,000
Bay of Quinte, Belleville.....	500,000
Lake Simcoe, Orillia.....	300,000
do Barrie.....	300,000
Matchdash Bay, Waubashene.....	300,000
Total.....	2,700,000

Speckled Trout.

R. Williamson, Ingersoll.....	5,000
Judge Chadwick, Pt. Shelburne Club.....	60,000
R. Hulme, Belleville.....	10,000
Charles Armstrong, Hamilton.....	5,000
C. A. Bowman, London.....	5,500
Cyrus Teal, Wooler.....	5,500
Henry Crozier, Orangeville.....	15,000
W. Rittenhouse, Beamsville.....	5,500
Thomas Ford, Credit Forks.....	40,000
H. McWilliams, Guelph.....	10,000
Thomas Goldie do.....	10,000
E. H. Berdan, Talbotville.....	5,000
R. J. McCormack, Waterford.....	10,000
R. Von Puch, Berlin.....	2,000
H. H. Collier, St. Catharines.....	5,000
Z. A. Lash, Pt. Shelburne Club..	50,000
Z. A. Lash, Pt. Orangeville Club.....	50,000
David Martin, Guelph.....	15,000
A. White, Crown Lands Department, Toronto.....	20,000
F. Wright, London.....	20,000
Pond at hatchery, Newcastle.....	10,000
Total.....	357,500

SEMI-HATCHED EGGS SHIPPED TO OTHER HATCHERIES.

Salmon Trout.

Ottawa hatchery, Ottawa, Ont.....	1,500,000
Magog do Magog, Que.....	2,500,000
Miramichi do South Esk, N.B.....	750,000
Bedford do Bedford, N.S.....	750,000
St. John do Rapide des Femmes, N.B.....	1,500,000

Speckled Trout.

Ottawa hatchery, Ottawa, Ont.....	100,000
Total.....	7,110,000

Total Number of Fry Hatched and Eyed Eggs Shipped from Newcastle to other Hatcheries.

Salmon trout fry.....	4,750,000
Whitefish fry.....	2,700,000
Speckled trout fry.....	357,500
Salmon trout eggs.....	7,000,000
Speckled trout eggs.....	100,000
Grand total.....	<u>14,917,500</u>

General State of Repairs of Fish Hatchery.

Notwithstanding that this establishment has been in existence for a great number of years, the main building is in very good condition. The reservoir or supply tank in the lower hatching room should be repaired next summer. The wood is considerably decayed and allows a leakage of water to ooze out and run over the floor, which causes a continued dampness in the room. The outside of the building should also be painted as soon as the weather is favourable to have this work done. In connection with the main building there is a long shed 75 by 20 feet, used for coal bins and storage of hatching appliances, etc. This structure is very old and in bad condition and should be pulled down. A very much smaller "lean-to" or shed could be erected for storage of coal, etc., which should not cost more than \$200. Something must be done to this building early next spring. In its present condition it is unsafe to use it.

The grounds and ponds connected with this establishment have been kept in good order during the past summer. Last fall I received instructions to abandon all efforts to raise black bass, and not to expend any money upon the maintenance of the grounds connected with the hatchery. This decision on the part of the Fisheries Department will, I feel sure, be deeply regretted by the large number of people who visit the place during the summer months. The grounds have always been well kept and the grass regularly cut, with a view of inducing all visitors to take an interest in the fisheries.

The grounds are very picturesque and should not be allowed to run wild, especially as their maintenance costs a mere nothing. The regular employés of the establishment have always looked after and kept the place in order.

Marked increase of Salmon Trout and Whitefish in Lake Ontario.

This important lake, which for a long time seemed almost depleted of the better classes of fish, is now showing signs of marked improvement. Whitefish and salmon trout were caught last summer by means of gill nets off Bowmanville, Newcastle, Port Hope, Cobourg, Brighton, Picton and Belleville in larger numbers, so much so, that it is the intention of a number of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron fishermen to apply for licenses to fish in Lake Ontario next spring, at the points above mentioned, where they consider they can do better than on the old and somewhat fished-out stations on the upper lakes. This marked increase of fish in Lake Ontario must be at least partially attributable to the large quantities of fry which have been annually planted there in a most healthy state from the Newcastle nursery during the past 8 or 10 years. If desired by the department, many testimonials to this effect could be obtained from fishermen and other interested persons who are well aware of these facts.

Collection of Salmon Trout Eggs at Wiarton last fall.

This work was carried on under my personal oversight, and I regret to say that there was a considerable falling off in the number of eggs collected when compared with the operations of the two previous years. The principal cause of this may be largely attributed to the very great scarcity of parent fish entering the pound nets.

Fully four times as many fish were captured in 1889 and 1890 as this year. The Indians at Cape Croker, I am informed, were allowed the privilege of fishing by means of gill-nets last fall during the close season, and as their reserve takes in Hay, Griffith and White Cloud islands, which are situated in the very mouth of Colpoy's Bay, the large quantity of nets used by these Indian fishermen not only captured but also otherwise prevented many parent fish from entering Colpoy's Bay for the express purpose of spawning. It is therefore natural to suppose that many of the fish leaving the deeper waters of the lake with the instinctive idea of returning to their old ground in Colpoy's Bay are prevented from doing so, especially as they must pass around and through these islands when entering the bay where the departmental nets were set.

I regret to have to report that the privilege lately granted these Indian fishermen "to take fish during the close season for their own use" is much abused, and that they not only supply themselves with fish food for winter consumption, but they salt and sell in a fresh and frozen state large quantities of these pregnant fish for marketable purposes which have been taken during the close season or spawning period. If some stringent measures are not adopted to prevent this wholesale slaughter, which was certainly carried on last fall in the neighbourhood of these islands, and only a mile or two from where the Government pound nets are set for collecting eggs, it will be next to an impossibility to procure an ample supply of ova at the present stations near Wiarton to stock the several hatcheries in the Dominion. By an examination of the "daily statement" hereto attached it will be noticed that the pound-nets were set this season much earlier and were also left in the water longer than in any previous year. It would therefore naturally be expected that a larger number of fish would enter them; however, this was not the case. Every possible effort was put forth to collect the usual supply of eggs, but owing to the scarcity of parent fish and the killing of them by the Indians we could not possibly get them. In order to show the great anxiety in this matter, I might mention the fact that we were compelled to gather the eggs every Sunday during the whole season. Yet it was impossible to collect a full quota. Only 5,545,000 were obtained this season, whereas 11,000,000 were secured in 1890, and 13,000,000 in 1889.

The nets used are located nine miles down the bay from Wiarton, but unfortunately in the case of rough and windy weather they cannot be reached. I would, therefore, suggest that a suitable shanty be built on the point opposite where the nets are set, for the men to live in during the period of setting the nets and collecting the eggs. If this were done it would be a great saving of expense. For instance, the men who assist in the collection of eggs could then alternately act as day and night guardians, thus saving two men's wages, also a reduction for board during the season. The whole staff of men could be boarded there much more cheaply than at an hotel at Wiarton. The item of tug hire (this year \$160) could in this way I think be reduced to \$100, as it would only be required when setting the nets at the beginning of the season and, say, once a week, to bring the eggs to Wiarton when ready for shipment to Newcastle. Besides the saving of expenses, which would be considerable, the men would always be in the vicinity of the nets ready to "lift" and take the eggs early in the morning and at all times of the day at a moment's warning, when the weather and sea might be favourable for going out to the nets.

Situated as we now are, nine miles away from the grounds, we often start out in the morning with favourable weather and by the time the tug reaches the nets the wind has changed and the sea runs so high that it is utterly impossible to "lift" that day. I would therefore strongly urge the department to take this matter into consideration, with the view of adopting it next fall. A suitable frame building could be erected at the point mentioned for \$250, and the outlay would more than pay for itself the first season in items of board of men, tug-hire and reduction of hands required to carry on the work.

Report of Operations at Georgian Bay.

Instructions were given last fall to have the pound nets set and ready to capture salmon trout as early as the 15th of October, in order to ascertain whether or not the fish spawned in the latter part of that month.

The statement attached to this report shows the daily operations during the whole close season of 45 days, less the time taken up in setting the first nets, and it will be noticed that few eggs were ripe or ready for impregnation before the 28th of October. On this date 400,000 were collected. It has always been found in the neighbourhood of Wiarton and Meaford, where a large number of parent fish have been handled during the past 10 years, that very few eggs could be obtained before the 29th or 30th of October, and that the fish as a rule did not spawn fully before the 5th or 6th of November. It is a fact, however, that salmon trout and whitefish spawn later in some localities than they do in others.

As it may be interesting to the department, the following views are given upon the matter of a proper close season, based upon the experience of some twelve years collecting eggs at different points on Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, which shows that a close season, suitable and protective in one place, is not wholly suitable at another point. This decision has no doubt been arrived at by the Fisheries Department, and, in order to take in, or cover, the spawning period in all important waters, the Government wisely extended the protective period from thirty to forty-five days, namely, from 15th October to 30th November. In Lake Ontario the majority of salmon trout spawn between the 15th and 30th October, whilst in the upper portions of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron they begin spawning even earlier than the 15th October, and have finished by the 15th November; but in that portion of the Georgian Bay which extends from Collingwood to Wiarton, and even further up the bay, nearly all the salmon trout deposit their eggs in the month of November. There is at present a great diversity of opinion amongst the fishermen as regards a just and properly arranged close time. Their whole aim, however, at present, is to induce the Government to do away entirely with protection, whilst, on the other hand, the Fisheries Department is striving to arrive at a general close season which will cover the whole time of spawning for these valuable fish throughout the Dominion, viz., 45 days. With this lengthened period the fishermen generally are very dissatisfied, and are protesting seriously against it. In those localities where the fish do not spawn before November they claim that it is unjust to shorten the open season, especially as they cannot reach the fishing grounds before the ice goes out of the lakes in the spring, and, therefore, they have only about five months to operate.

It is therefore suggested as a remedy to the fisherman's present grievance that the department send some competent and practical persons next fall to thoroughly investigate the matter.

A general feeling prevails amongst certain classes of fishermen that forty-five days' close time is too long, as they are now cut out of fifteen days, which seriously injures their business. From the long experience obtained connected with the collection of fish eggs, and the fisheries interests generally throughout this province, the conviction comes to us that it would be a bad policy to do away with the "close season" and thus gratify the wishes of a certain proportion of our fishermen. A proper rigidly protected "close time" should be enforced and maintained, notwithstanding the many protests against it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. WILMOT,

Officer in Charge of Newcastle Hatchery.

STATEMENT showing the daily operations of collecting Salmon Trout Eggs at Wiarton during the Season of 1891.

Date of lifting Nets.	No. of Nets lifted.	No. of Fish from which Spawn was collected and liberated.		No. of Fish Spawned out before entering Nets and liberated.	No. of Fish found injured or dead in Nets.		No. of Eggs collected.	General Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.		
Oct. 15.								Drove remainder of stakes for No. 1 net.
do 16.								Finished setting No. 1 net and loaded stakes for No. 2 net.
do 17.								Went down to drive stakes for No. 2 net, but weather too rough.
do 18.								Sunday.
do 19.								Could not work; wind blowing from N. E. Kenefick wired me that fish were not ripe yet.
do 20.								Lifted No. 1 net; 300 in it. Only a few of the fish ripe for spawning.
do 21.								Finished driving stakes for No. 2 net and got it ready to set.
do 22.								Set No. 2 net and tried fish in No. 1 net; found them not fully ripe.
do 23.								Started to rebuild shanty between nets.
do 24.								Finished building shanty. Tried fish in No. 1 net; not ripe enough.
do 25.								Sunday.
do 26.								Fish in nets not ripe.
do 27.								Blowing hard from N.E. Could not lift nets.
do 28.	2	44	102	7	7	9	440,000	Fine warm day; rest of the fish not ripe for spawning.
do 29.								
do 30.								Went down to nets, but could not lift; wind and sea running high.
do 31.								Could not lift; blowing hard from south.
Nov. 1.	2	41	120	11	5	10	400,000	Fine warm weather.
do 2.								Fish in nets not ripe; repaired scow.
do 3.	1	3	10	5	1	3	20,000	Lifted No. 1 net. Fish not ripe, and, therefore, did not lift No. 2 net.
do 4.								Fish not ready; did not lift.
do 5.								Weather rough; could not lift.
do 6.	2	191	309	17	5	19	1,100,000	Fish spawning freely; few males. Weather fine.
do 7.								Fish not ripe for spawning.
do 8.	2	100	237	41	6	17	575,000	Warm weather; the majority of fish in nets not ripe.
do 9.								Fish left in nets not ripe.
do 10.								Blowing a gale; could not lift.
do 11.								Terrific gale blowing. Highest sea for six years here; could not lift.
do 12.	2	102	279	37	4	17	600,000	Weather moderate.
do 13.								Fish in nets not ripe.
do 14.	2	27	43	21	3	41	130,000	Lifted nets, but fish not ripe. Look as if they would not spawn for a week. Snowing all day.
do 15.								Sunday.
do 16.								Snowing; did not lift; fish not ripe. Strong wind and high sea running.
do 17.	2	123	209	41	7	73	700,000	Fish spawning more freely; snowing, cold; not nearly so many fish in nets as same date last year.
do 18.								Fish left in nets not ripe; snowing most of the day.
do 19.								Strong wind and heavy sea from west; could not get down to nets.

STATEMENT showing the daily operations, &c., at Wiarton—*Concluded.*

Date of lifting Nets.	No. of Nets lifted.	No. of Fish from which Spawn was collected and liberated.		No. of Fish Spawned out before entering Nets and liberated.	No. of Fish found injured or dead in Nets.		No. of Eggs collected.	General Remarks.
		Males.	Females.		Whitefish.	Salmon Trout.		
Nov. 20...	2	98	142	37	3	29	440,000	Warm and thawing. Few, if any, fish have entered nets since last lifted.
do 21...								Raining fast and blowing a gale all day ; could not lift nets.
do 22...	2	112	103	41	7	37	380,000	Weather warm ; water perfectly calm ; few, if any, fish entered nets since last date.
do 23...								Raining very heavily all day and night ; blowing a gale of wind.
do 24...	2	29	40	19	3	21	160,000	Snowing all day ; country flooded with water ; trains stopped, &c.
do 25...								Snowing and blowing a gale all day.
do 26...								Started down bay to lift nets but had to return ; too rough.
do 27...	2	48	103	28	6	37	450,000	Snowing and freezing. Very painful and disagreeable taking eggs. Took 1 net out.
do 28...								Cold, rough and freezing ; snow falling all day.
do 29...	1	27	49	20	3	21	150,000	Freezing very hard, and snowing. Run of fish over ; will take out No. 2 net to-morrow.
do 30...								
.....		945	1,746	325	60	334	5,545,000	

Did not get No. 2 taken up until 4th Dec., owing to rough and windy weather.

C. WILMOT.

12.—SANDWICH HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE SANDWICH HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—The operations of the Sandwich fish-breeding establishment are hereby submitted in this my annual report for the past year.

The last report showed that there were 90,000,000 eggs of the whitefish put in the hatchery, and this report will show how these were hatched and disposed of. From this total number of eggs there were hatched out and distributed in the several different places mentioned below 76,000,000 young fish. The young fish were planted in the different places, as stated, in a good, healthy condition.

Newcastle (eyed eggs).....	2,500,000
Bedford, N.S. do	2,500,000
Magog, Que. do	2,500,000
St. John's, N.B. do	2,500,000
Ottawa do	6,000,000
Meaford, Georgian Bay.....	1,000,000
Warton do	1,000,000
Kincardine, Lake Huron	1,000,000
River St. Clair, Port Lambton.....	1,000,000

Lake St. Clair, Mitchell's Bay.....	3,000,000
do Peach Island.....	2,000,000
Belle Isle, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Fighting Island do	6,000,000
In Bay off Fighting Island, Detroit River.....	3,000,000
Stony Island, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Bois Blanc Island do	4,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.....	2,000,000
In Lake below Bois Blanc Island.....	4,000,000
Bar Point, Lake Erie.....	2,000,000
Colchester do	2,000,000
Kingsville do	1,000,000
Leamington do	1,000,000
Port Stanley do	1,000,000
Hamilton, Lake Ontario	1,000,000
Niagara do	1,000,000
Toronto do	1,000,000
In river at hatchery.....	15,000,000
Making the total.....	<u>76,000,000</u>

Collecting Pickerel Eggs.

Full preparations were made in the hatchery for receiving the pickerel eggs, after having fully cleared the house of everything connected with the work of hatching the whitefish crop.

The following shows the total number of eggs procured, and the names of the places where collected:—

Wees Bros., Lake Huron.....	4,000,000
Joseph Leazeau do	5,000,000
Hitchcock & Steed, Point Edward.....	10,000,000
Total.....	<u>19,000,000</u>

It must be here stated that even with this reduced number of eggs this year much credit must be given to the fishermen, who did all in their power to assist in the work, especially Steed & Hitchcock, who held all their fish back, to enable us to secure all the eggs possible to be got. From these eggs there were hatched out 15,000,000 young pickerel, and distributed as follows:—

Point Edward, Lake Huron.....	2,000,000
Port Lambton, River St. Clair... ..	1,000,000
Mitchell's Bay, Lake St. Clair.....	2,000,000
Peach Island do	1,000,000
Fighting Island, Detroit River.....	2,000,000
Bois Blanc Island do	1,000,000
Pigeon Bay, Lake Erie.....	1,000,000
In lake, outside of Bois Blanc.....	2,000,000
In river, at hatchery	3,000,000
Total.....	<u>15,000,000</u>

Collecting Whitefish Eggs.

Last year I was enabled to show the largest number of eggs collected in any one year since the institution was started, but this year I must fall back from last

year's figures; the wind and weather was so much against the collecting of eggs that we were debarred from getting full supplies. The following shows the number of eggs collected:—

Bois Blanc Island	20,000,000
Fighting do	55,000,000
Total.....	<u>75,000,000</u>

The Catch of Whitefish.

The catch of whitefish has not been nearly as large this year as last, mainly on account of the storms and low water caused by the winds holding the water back from the shores. At Bois Blanc Island fishery there were days at times when the water was held back from the shore from 200 to 290 feet—when the fishermen during such a time are unable to do anything. At Fighting Island the winds were so strong that the fishermen were unable to pull their boats against the storm, thus throwing them back in their usual catch of fish. The storm was so great that upwards of 100 fish which had been penned up were allowed to escape, which meant a loss of fully a million of eggs.

The Pickerel Catch.

The “close season” being well observed in the catch of pickerel and the lateness in which our operations were begun gives us a smaller showing than usual in the number of eggs laid down. The fishermen say that the catch was very good. The pound-net authorized to be set by the department was this year a failure as regarding eggs, on account of the lateness of the season when it was set; but if set again immediately on the breaking up of the ice close to the Thames River good success may be expected next year. The plan will be to send men early in the spring at the breaking up of the ice, when no doubt large quantities of eggs can be got at that place.

Improvements.

The only improvement required worth speaking of around the hatchery is the taking up of the old waste-water pipe and replacing by a new one, which will have to be done this summer, and will cost in the neighbourhood of \$50.

Improvements at Bois Blanc Island are absolutely necessary on account of the changeableness of the waters at times; and there is no telling at what moment the storms will produce this change. There is a place on the east side of the island, an old dock which can be secured very reasonably, and is the best and cheapest thing that can be done to secure the parent fish safely. Something like this must be done to ensure us against loss of both fish and eggs during storms or low water. The building of a new boat to convey fish from the west to the east side of the island is also necessary. The building of the boat and fixing up the grounds to receive the racks at the place mentioned all told will cost \$300. It is essentially necessary that more fishing grounds be secured, that we may be enabled to fill the house with eggs with certainty. It is unwise to be left without full supplies of eggs when more grounds can be secured. Yet for all of our shortage this year we are much better off with the four stations that were fished than the Americans are, who had seven grounds and secured less eggs than we did. Now that the department has secured the grounds on Fighting Island, I would strongly advise that they be fished by the Government with its own employes' fishing gears. All machinery and everything in the house are working admirably and at present no further improvement on them is required.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WM. PARKER.

13.—OTTAWA HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE OTTAWA HATCHERY, 1891.

The report of the officer in charge of the Ottawa hatchery for 1891 is herewith submitted, being the second annual report of the working of this hatchery. The ova received from the different hatcheries were as follows:—

Salmon trout ova from Newcastle hatchery, Ontario..	1,500,000
Speckled trout ova from do do	100,000
Whitefish ova from Sandwich hatchery, Ontario.....	6,000,000

The young fry were distributed from this hatchery last spring in excellent condition. They were planted in waters at the following places:—

Salmon Trout Fry.

Mr. Kerkwood, Lavant station.	50,000
Brading Lake, Que.....	12,000
Rideau Lake, Portland, Ont.....	180,000
Beloer's Lake, Que.....	50,000
Mr. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ont.....	24,000
Meache's Lake, Que.....	65,000
Charleston Lake, Ont.....	140,000
Charbot Lake, Ont.....	120,000
Rideau Lake, Ont.....	85,000
Charleston Lake, Ont.....	85,000
Bass Lake, Ont.....	45,000
Little Lake, Ont.....	45,000
Duchesne Lake, Aylmer, Que.....	200,000
Meache's Lake, Que.....	35,000
Moseau Lake, Que.....	35,000
DesChesne Lake, Que.....	85,000
Fort Coulonge trout lake, Que.....	50,000
Shawville Lake, Que.....	24,000
Chilcott's Lake, Que.. ..	50,000
Total.....	1,380,000

Speckled Trout Fry.

John Graham's lakes, Que.....	15,000
Bernard Lake, Que.....	25,000
Brading & Co.'s lake, Que	8,000
Charles Magee's lake, Que	5,000
Home and trout lake, Que.....	20,000
Pembroke Lake, Ont.....	10,000
Total.....	83,000

Whitefish Fry.

Meache's Lake, Que.....	420,000
Consecon Lake, Ont.....	1,000,000
Meache's Lake, Que.....	420,000
Mississippi Lake, Ont.....	420,000
Sudbury Lake, Ont.....	280,000
Belleville, Bay Quinté, Ont.....	1,000,000
Consecon Lake, Ont.....	1,200,000
DesChesne Lake, Ont.....	840,000
Total.....	5,580,000

Remarks.

It would be advisable to plant most of the whitefish fry in the following places in the future, namely:—Consecon, Bay of Quinté, DesChesne and Meache's lakes. With the exception of DesChesne and Meache's lakes, the people in this section do not seem to call for the whitefish, as they are not a sporting fish, and as they are not allowed to fish in the nets.

Salmon Trout Fry.

The greater part of these should be put in the following lakes:—Rideau, Charleston, Sharbot, DesChesne and Meache's. These waters are well adapted for salmon trout, and they are also convenient to reach for planting them in.

Speckled Trout Fry.

One hundred thousand of these trout fry can be readily disposed of to applicants in and around Ottawa at present, and the demand will increase.

Last year, at Trout Lake, some speckled trout were caught, which were supplied from this hatchery three years ago. Greater results will appear in the course of a year or two more. During the coming spring more information will be got from parties connected with the lakes where the young fish have been planted.

The hatchery will require painting after the coming season's work is over. Twenty-four cans or fish-carriers require repairs and painting also. Arrangements should be made for an ice-box to contain ice, with coils of piping underneath the stairway. This would lower the temperature of the water during two months in summer. During last season the water rose to a temperature of 75° , which caused a great many of the three-year-old trout to die in July and August.

The number of visitors the past year, from 1st January to 31st December, was twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-three. There were almost as many more that could not register their names in the book, when large excursion parties come to the city, and also during exhibition time. It would not be out of the way to say fifty thousand people visited the hatchery during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PHILIP VEALE,

Fishery Officer in Charge of Hatchery.

14.—BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the operations at Bay View lobster hatchery during the past season.

On the 1st of July last I arrived at the hatchery, which was then in charge of the Dominion Superintendent of Fish Culture, who remained until everything was in fair working order.

In consequence of some delay in getting the apparatus into the building, operations did not commence until the last of June, when a few eggs were obtained and placed in the incubators. About 5,000,000 eggs were obtained from the factory of Messrs. Burnham & Morrill, Bay View, and some 4,000,000 more from Messrs. Hamblin & Co., Cariboo; Hogg, Craig & Co., and McClure, Pictou Island. The proprietors and managers of these factories were very courteous and rendered every assistance in procuring eggs at these establishments. Out of 9,000,000 eggs received, about 7,000,000 young lobsters were successfully hatched, and after they were six days old they were planted near to the same grounds from which the mother lobsters were taken.

Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining eggs in good condition; the weather being hot, and not having an experienced staff of men at the different factories to collect them, many were found to be dead upon reaching the hatchery. This difficulty may be overcome in the future by having a reliable man stationed at each factory, whose duty it will be to take charge of and look after the lobsters when they are landed. A small steamer is required to visit the different factories, collect eggs, and distribute the fry when hatched.

Some of the eggs remained in the jars from seven to fourteen days before hatching, but some of those collected in a more mature state hatched within twenty-four hours.

When the young lobster bursts the shell it rises to the surface of the water and swims about from six to eight days; it then sinks to the bottom and seeks shelter under the rocks.

Lobsters hatched artificially and kept until they are six or eight days old before being liberated are less liable to perish than those hatched naturally, as the latter are at the mercy of the tides and storms, which may drive them to unsuitable and unnatural grounds, and on the shores, before they sink to the bottom, and during the time they are on the surface they are easy prey to other fishes; but those hatched artificially escape all such dangers until they are capable of protecting themselves, and no good reason can be given why nearly all of them restored to their natural element in this way should not come to maturity, as if naturally bred.

During the past fishing season there were 600,000 one-pound cans, equal to 3,500,000 lobsters, packed at the seven factories within a radius of sixteen miles of the hatchery, and as 7,000,000 young lobsters were restored to the same grounds, this certainly ought to give some assistance for upholding the fishery in this locality.

On the 15th July some of the factories closed and the fishermen brought in no female lobsters; consequently I was compelled to close the hatchery on the 17th, after being in operation but 18 days.

By commencing operations in the early part of the season 150,000,000 lobsters might be easily turned out, as the capacity of the hatchery is equal to that amount.

From the 17th July until the 19th of September my time was fully occupied in cleaning up the apparatus and fixtures, and putting things into order for the winter, building coal shed, closet, roofing water tank, taking up suction and water pipes, painting troughs, steam pump and piping, putting banisters around stairs, etc.

Some alterations and improvements in the feed troughs and salt water suction pipes are necessary.

To guard against damage by ice during the approaching winter it will be necessary to have piles driven around the outer end of the wharf and have stone placed over the mud sills and around the piles inside the channel.

The fresh water supply was insufficient for the boiler. It was found necessary to build a tank, 12 feet square by 8 feet deep, which when filled from the roof will meet all requirements.

About two thousand people from different parts of Canada, Great Britain and the United States visited the hatchery during the time it was in operation, and were delighted at seeing millions of young lobsters swimming about in the tanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED OGDEN,

Officer in Charge.

REPORT OF MR. PARKER, TEMPORARY ASSISTANT IN CHARGE OF
THE BAY VIEW LOBSTER HATCHERY, 1891.

SAM. WILMOT, Esq.,
Supt. of Fish Culture for Canada,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Having been directed by the department to go to Pictou at your request, to render service in opening up the lobster hatchery at Bay View, Nova Scotia, I beg to report upon that part of the work you directed me to perform, namely, collecting and laying down the eggs, caring for them, and hatching lobster fry.

Whilst I have for many years been engaged collecting and laying down the eggs of the whitefish at Sandwich, and of salmon trout at the Newcastle hatchery, under your supervision, the work connected with lobster breeding was wholly new to me, but as your object in calling me to Pictou was on account of my long and practical knowledge of the working of your patent automatic glass incubators, which have proved to be so successful in the breeding of whitefish and pickerel, and as the same jar in a modified form was to be used in hatching the lobster eggs, you relied upon me largely to give the benefit of my knowledge and experience in the application of this jar, and successfully prove its adaptation to the hatching of lobsters.

I left Sandwich, Ontario, on the 22nd of June, and reached Pictou on the 25th, and on that day reported myself to you at the Bay View hatchery for work. As you were present at the time fitting up the establishment, it will not be necessary for me to make any statements in particular regarding the building and machinery which you had set up, other than to state that the building was a more extensive one than I had expected to find, and that the arrangements of machinery and jars were very complete.

It was a novelty to me with all matters relating to the gathering and laying down of the lobster eggs, as they are procured in quite a different way from those of the whitefish and other fish I have been working with, but I soon comprehended the matter.

My first experience was in company with yourself in collecting some eggs from lobsters brought in to the Bay View factory, which is close alongside the hatchery. These were placed in the jars in an evidently safe condition.

My next experience was when joining you and some of your employés in going to Pictou Island in the tug "Shannon," where at Mr. Hogg's factory quite a large number of eggs were successfully gathered. A good deal of care was taken to obtain those eggs from the parent fish. These were taken to the hatchery, and carefully put in the incubators. As you relied upon me for the direct care and work connected with hatching these eggs, as well as all others laid down afterwards, I beg to give you my report in relation to them, as well as my views in general upon the practicability of rearing lobsters by artificial means.

The lobster eggs require more special care and attention than any other eggs I have ever handled. They require most careful manipulation when taken from the body of the parent lobster; they require a great deal of management in the separating of the eggs, both in their washing and cleansing from all filth that may be attached to them, and from the large amount of stringy, fibrous matter which clings to the eggs when taken. I found the closest attention must be given to this, else success in hatching the eggs cannot be attained. The operation of hatching in the jars is not unlike that with the pickerel and whitefish eggs, but the lobster eggs being much smaller and lighter, greater care is required in the management of them, to prevent their being carried out of the jars by the upward flow of the water. But, as you had anticipated this difficulty by fitting up apparatus to save these eggs, the difficulty was not so great as might have been expected. Some further improvements in this line will no doubt be instituted by you during another season.

The first eggs got at the Bay View factory and at Pictou Island turned out a very fair percentage of fry, and as nearly as I could calculate some *three millions* of this fry were collected in the several tanks. Many of these fry were planted in the bay outside (before your departure for Ottawa) in the most healthy condition. A large quantity of eggs were gathered by the factory men, also by fishermen, and were brought in by the steam tug daily while you were there. These did not prove to be satisfactory. The want of careful handling, and the keeping of the eggs all night in large pails was, no doubt, the means of injuring and over-heating them to such an extent as to cause the loss of almost the whole of this lot of ova after you left.

Some other eggs were got at the Bay View factory, which, being near at hand, where my personal attention could be given to collecting and caring for them, turned out very fairly; so much so that I may report up to the time I left the hatchery, on the 17th instant, some three millions more of fry were hatched, making a total of upwards of six millions of lobster fry produced up to my time of leaving. There were also a considerable number of eggs left in the jars under the special care of officer Ogden. His particular attention to them would, no doubt, add to the numbers of young lobsters already put out of the Bay View hatchery for this season.

Upon the whole, I may safely report that the hatching of lobsters by the artificial means, and by the system you have introduced, may be considered easy of accomplishment; but the idea must not prevail that this can be done without the most special care and attention being faithfully given to the work. Very long experience in artificial fish culture leads me to conclude that much more attention is requisite to ensure success in lobster hatching than with other fish.

With the improvements which you proposed to make in the establishment for another season, I cannot see anything in the way of making the Bay View hatchery a success in the work for which it has been built. The building is a good one; the boiler and pump work well, although great trouble and anxiety was at first experienced by putting things in order; but with the experience now had, and with the carrying out of the proposed improvements, there should be no reason to doubt the possibility of turning out many hundreds of millions of young lobsters from the Bay View hatchery in future seasons.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. PARKER,

Officer in Charge Sandwich Hatchery, Ontario.



